

John Adams
Library,



IN THE CUSTODY OF THE
BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.



SHELF N^o

★ ADAMS

★ 110.3

v. 4







THE
WEEKLY REGISTER:

CONTAINING

POLITICAL,	ASTRONOMICAL,
HISTORICAL,	STATISTICAL,
GEOGRAPHICAL,	AND
SCIENTIFICAL,	BIOGRAPHICAL.

DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS, AND FACTS;

TOGETHER WITH

**NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AND A RECORD OF THE
EVENTS OF THE TIMES.**

H. NILES, EDITOR.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

FROM MARCH TO SEPTEMBER 1813.—VOL. IV.

BALTIMORE:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE EDITOR,

At the Franklin Press,

FOURTH-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOUSE.

✓

IN TESTIMONY

OF

Respect to the Memory

OF

ZEBULON MONTGOMERY PIKE,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL:

WHO FELL GLORIOUSLY BEFORE YORK, IN UPPER CANADA.

AND

JAMES LAWRENCE,

CAPTAIN IN THE NAVY:

killed on board the CHESAPEAKE frigate, fighting the SHANNON.

THIS VOLUME OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER, IS DEDICATED.

The former happily expired on the conquered flag of the foe,

the latter died exclaiming, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."

BALTIMORE, August 28, 1813.

Index to the Fourth Volume.

A		British navy—on the Halifax and Bermuda stations 51	Crooks, gen. 96	Hazard privateer 26
Acts of Congress 18 365		— naval force 374	Croke, judge 385	Haslet, gov. 184
Adams John 281		— naval victories 62	Croghan, major 389	Harrison, major gen. 216 223
Adjutant general's orders 65 116		— parole 86	Crownshield, George 390 420	— 271 440
Aliens respecting 28 65 81		— discipline 87	Curiosities, shameful D 350	Hatfield, midshipman 227
Allen col. 223		— paupers 113	Danish navy 152	Hampton 291 292 309 326 332
America, the privateer 353		— loan for 1813, 120 374	Davie, gen. W. R. 144	— 340 376 403 417
American prize lists, in each no. 386		— commercial monopoly 125	Davis, col. 195	Havana 386
— privateers armed in France 351		— hospitality 127	Dashford, Mr. 222	Helm, Mrs. the escape of 82
— seamen (in London) 54		— arrogance 136	Declaration, British 231	Henry, Cape 359
— "army paper" 417		— paper credit 14	Declaration of Independence 231	Hill, Henry consul 24 25
American and British vessels compared 63		— bouncing 162	Dispatch, the brig 335	Hissop, gen. 23
A moment's pastime 54		— naval losses 182	Director, com. 232 273	"His majesty's allies" 135
Anecdote, original 149		— king's household 220	Drath, capt. 7	Honors to our naval officers 60
Annoyance of the enemy 341		— importations of wheat 254	Drarborn, gen. resigns 21	— 245
Anacouba, privateer 325		— remarks on the president's message 259	Development at Boston 16	Hornet and Peacock 84—officially 85 102 161 162
Arts, the progress of 32		— humanity 288	Dedication to our seamen 57	Hull, capt. Isaac 77
Armies in Spain 136		— electioneering 306	Delaware—blockade of 68— patriotism of the people in an alarm in 150—battle in the bay 355	Humphreys, David 238 304
Arms, the distribution of 364		— parliament 323 401	Direct tax 313	Impressment, cases of 31 50 85
Army of the U. S. 145 146 158		— executions 417	Diving boats 365	— 288 346 385
Arabia 267		Bread stuffs 189 200 209	Documents of the U. S. relating to France 17—to exports 20	Impressed seamen in the Mediterranean 80—remarks on 34
Astonishing preservation 280		Broughton, Mr. 152	Dolphin privateer 103 104 119	Indian story 135
Attachments and Antipathies 255		Brown, gen. 270	Duane's military books 149 387	Declaration of war 399
Athenian Society 295		Burlington 351 387	Duma, a sultan 81	Indian murders 101 133 180
Aurora, the ship 56		Burning Spring 16	Duval, a sultan 81	— 382 417
Aylwin, lieut. 56		Byron, capt. 51	Duval, a sultan 81	Indians, the southern 29 48 67
B		C		— neutrals 43
Barlow, Joel 27 128		Captures in revolutionary war 7	Duroc, death of E 369	— speech to the British, accompanying bales of seals 96
Bank of America 56—late of the U. States 184		Canal, the Chesapeake and Delaware 73	Eastport 180	— talk to gen. Crooks 96
Baker, lieut. his narrative 67		Canada, parliament of 157	Edinburg, the provost's toast 144	— the Cherokee 96 440
— statement 94		— trade of 361	Enbargo 358 363	— friendly 371 113
Bainbridge, com. 24 88		Cadiz 420	Erie flotilla 308 354 474	— inland trade 42
Bayard, James A. 112		Caracas 281	Essex frigate 263 273 354 374	— Lugemity 387
Baltimore—resolution of the city council 119—on the perseverance of 143—inspections 144—an alarm at 165 enemy paragraph respecting 166—defence of 183—petition to the general assembly 197 288—marine artillery 227—volunteers 239—defences of 326 375		Cassin, com. 291	European war tables 258	— Inquisition 423
Barbism 144		Catholic question 328	Eufrates, the 288	Jackson, John G. 318
Barney, Joshua 295 423		Champlain, lake 263 308 354	Evans, capt. 14	— Jamaica 156
Barbarities of the enemy 379		Chandler, gen. 226 307	Evans, Oliver his patents 111	Journal of an American officer in Canada 36
*"Beaver rights" 379		Character of the enemy 416	Exports of the U. S. 20	— K
Beaver Dams 324 372 387		Charleston, naval celebration 6	Expatriation 109	Kentucky volunteers 67 81 115
Bernadotte 360		Chesapeake, blockade of in each number. Chief incidents: attack on the Fox privateer 30—enemy force March 9; the Sinclair's Chesapeake frigate 114 118 256	Executive proceedings 377 409	— election 133 160
— and Sweden 302		— "63 269 276 299 303 374	Fish, wonderful 152 168	— elation 152
Berthier 360		Cherokee Indians 96 196	Florida 127 159 424	Kind-lan, gov. 127 216
Bill in Congress to prohibit exportation 8		Cherokees, a seaman 160	Foreigners 99 108	— L
Bloodhounds 98		Chillicothe 417	Fort Gorge 232 239 260 352	Karabeg, lieut. 9
Black Rock 101 338 353 370		Chronicle, the in each number 417	Forty mile creek 307	Laws of the U. S. list of 18 365
Bloomfield, gen. 115		Claiborne's proclamation 142	Fox, the privateer 390	— concerning armed vessels 42
Bliss, capt. 223		Clay, gen. Green—gen. orders 148	Franklin Dr. 359	Lady Johnson, a prize 52
Block Island 130 269		Comet, the her prize 52—her cruise 71	Frolic, the, see <i>Wasp and Frolics</i>	Law cases 59, 109, 355, 393
Bourbon troop 13		Commercial monopoly 125	French ships of the line 16	Law Hogue, the 323
Boston, illicit trade from 16		Company orders 307	— in Russia 56	Lawrence capt. 25 102 293
Battle in the bay of 385		Congress, proceedings of 7 214	— state paper 249	— eulogy on 303 322 338 390
Ronne Cityenne 137 264		— the 13th 200—the committees 214—statistical table and list of 268	— nomenclature 59	Legitimate princes 139 350 361
Boyd, gen. 353		Constitution and Java 13 24 193	— expose 185 215 361	Leir, consul 127
Boone, col. Daniel 353 419		— official account 273	France, U. States relations with 17 332	Lewis, col. 49
Bonaparte's kings, princes, &c. 60		— notices of 39 40	— and Prussia 217 249	Lewis, com. 308
— concordat with the Pope 110		Constitution of the U. States, amendments proposed 31	— and the allies 327 359	Lewistown 69 81 103 119 135
British declaration 52		Cockburn 408	Fredericktown (Md.) 163	Letter to Mr. Gerry and his reply 21
— official accounts 10 50 51		Constantinople, plague at 120	— the battle at 68 83	Bainbridge, Hislop, 21
— licenses 13 26		Connecticut election 157—gov. Smith of 189—militia 337	Fredericktown 182 195	Chadds, Hill, &c. 21
— and Indians 95		Coupe de maine 308	Frigates, American 162	capt. Lawrence 25
— notices of blockade 16 424		Circular from the treasury department 55	Frost bit—cure for 40	col. Lewis to gen. Winchester 49
— stocks 16 88 135 376		Craney Island 278 291 324	Gallatin, A. 99 377	gen. Harrison to gov. Shelby 66—to the sec. of war 190 210 383
— Apprehensions 44		Creek Indians 160 239 400 417	General staff U. S. Army 145	— maj. Hardin to the same 66
— order in council 44			General Armstrong privateer 133	from gov. Edwards 67
— general orders 45 116 261			Gerry, vice-president 21 56 222	the same to Gov. Shelby 143
— 272 273 306 338 372			Georgetown 195	gov. Haslet to sir J. P. Berrisford and reply 81
— regulations in Canada 46			Girard, Stephen 295	gov. Meigs to general McArthur 178
			Globe privateer 149 180	— gen. Miller to admiral Warren and reply 185
			Gold for paper 9	— gen. Clay to gen. Harri-
			Gold for paper 9	son 192 305
			Graves, John B. 418	
			Gun boats 278 355 375 404	
			Hamburg 376 408	
			Havre de Grace 164 182 195 196	

INDEX.

Letter gen. Dearborn's to the secretary at war 193 239	Meigs, Fort 81 190 210 212 243, 260 271 305 371 387	Picture of a soldier's life 166	Surveyor, the cutter 278
— see, of war to the gov. of Maryland 219	Mediation for peace 53 59	Pierre, John, murder of 73	Swanton 419
— Messrs. Dorsey & Mar- tin to do, — 219	Mediation of Russia; respect- ing the 32 65 81 100 152	Pikie, gen. Z. M. 225 304	Swedish manifesto 153
— gen. Lewis to general Dearborn 239	159 209 337 342 351	— eulogy on 228	— treaties 367
— com. Chalmers to sec. of the navy 210 404	Mexico, the war in 377 402	— general order 228	Sweden and Denmark 413
— gen. Brown to governor Tompkins 241	— on the British order, Oc- tober 26 8	Plattsburg 388 402, 403	Taylor, gen. 352
— — the sec. at war 60	Message—of the gov. of Ma- ryland 204 218—of Vir- ginia 206	Plaster of Paris 408	Teazer, the 308 325 354
— gen. Lewis to the sec. at war 271	Mellish, extract from 199	Powhatan, the ship voyage of 41	Tennessee volunteers 223
— licut. Budd to the sec. of the navy 290	Morino sheep 206	— Bonaparte 110	Terrible, the 7
— com. Cassin to the same 292	Moore capt. S. H. 193	President's speech 15—mes- sage 201 358—proclama- tion for a first 345	Toasts 270
— gen. Pike to his father 304	Montgomery privateer 102	President and Belvidera 51	Tonnage, how to ascertain it 64
— maj. Crutched to the gov. of Virginia 309	Mounson, the ship 336 402	President frigate 248	Tonnage, ship loss of the 267
— capt. Cooper to the li- gov. of do. 310 334	Murder, singular 32	Preston, col. 260	Torpedoes 293 325 326 357
— gen. Taylor to the sec. at war 324	Murder of the wounded 54	Private armed vessels 367 385	Travis, capt. 278 404
— com. Lewis to the sec. of the navy 326	Navy U. S. Pension fund 6	Prisoner, respecting the ex- change or 45 195 223 245 323	Trappings of royalty 248
— Dr. Rush to master Floyd 329	— Pensioners 20	— the usage of 71 102 117	Traitors 177 189 259 288
— Messrs. Griffin & Liv- erly 324	— revolutionary 20	161 163 223 263 289	True Blooded Yankee priv'r 116
— to the editor of the En- quirer 335	— on Ontario 13 132 226	Proctor, gen. 238	Treasury Report 236 362
— gen. Jones to the gov. of Virginia and reply 342	290 339 354 404	Prospect of peace 112	Treaty of Utrecht 348
— maj. Chapin to general Dearborn 352	Naval promotions 31 404	Prussian manifesto 217	Treaty, Mr. in reply to Mr. Pitkin 253
— col. Buerster to his fa- ther 332	— battles, comparative loss- es 61—prowess 162	Prague 359	Treaties of Sweden 367
— gen. Boyd to the sec. at war 353 418	— affairs on lake Cham- plain 263 307 324 354	Quaker generals 238	— "Tug of war" 87
— gen. Lewis to the same 418	Navy department, 267 339— general order 370	Queenstown 406	Tyrie, David 322
— midshipman McClintock to the sec. of the navy 356	Nelson, Mr. 358	Raisin, the river 49 66 67 91 244	U. States—exports to Spain 7
— of the officers at Fort George to gen. Dear- born &c. 371	Ned, the schooner 150	Razee 200	— loan for 1813 54 65 81
— licut. Angus to the sec. of the navy 375	New York—military appro- priations 27—election 200	Report—of the sec. of the treasury 236	— stocks at London 115
— col. McDowell to the gov. of Virginia 472	432—privateers 325	— of the com. of ways and means 256	— army 145 146 160
— com. Perry to the sec. of the navy 391	New York (city) 101 289 337	— of the secretary of state 318—documents 329	131 350 362
— miss Barron to Mr. Cocke 407	News making 166	— of the com. of foreign relations 295 321	145 146 160
— J. Putnam to gen. King and reply 407	Newark U. C. letter from New Hampshire—governor's spe. ch. 250—election 264	— of the sec. of war 364	187 208
— from Fort George 419	150 181	— on the barbarities of the enemy 379	U. States and Macedonian 52
— gen. Proctor to Harri- son and reply 419	North Carolina—congress- ional districts 32—election 184—the enemy in 339 358	Reed, capt. 130	— frigate 80 404
— gen. Harrison to gov. Meigs 420	North western country, res- pecting the 47	Register, terms of the files of 360	Vaccination 89
Letters, the regulation of them by government 100	— army 143 178 190	Remarkable coincidence 87	Vermont election 200
Lisbon, importations 104	Occasional remarks 409	Rhode-Island—governor's message 169	Volunteers 270 288
Literary property 163	Ogdensburg 9 29 50 82, 238	Rio Janeiro 14	Vixen, the U. S. brig 130
Liverpool packet, the 278	Ohio, the falls of 280	Richmond 65 116 216	Virginia election 168 184
Lyon's vessels 288 351 385 393	— topography of 313—con- stitution of 425	— volunteers 418	— governor's message 206
Lloyd James 296	O'neil John 183 322	Rodgers, cum. 150	Vienna 200
Louisiana 142—constitution of 428	Orders in council—inserp- tion for 46—effects of the 105 121 137 160	Rogers, Jonathan 409	Vittoria, battle at 408
Louis XVIII 152 157 184	Oswego 289	Russian mediation, see medi- ation of Russia 89	Wasp and Frolic 14
Ludlow Charles 194	Otis' speech on the Russian victories 89	Rush, Dr. B. 136 168 328	Washington monument at Baltimore 56
Lutzen 327	Passime for the moment 54	Rules and regulations of the army 160 176 187	Warren, admiral 308
Massachusetts—report on build- ing a vessel of war 41	Painting exhibited at Charles- ton 63	Russell, col. 323	Wales, the princess of 139
— election 136—volun- teers 148—governor's speech 233—report re- lating to arms 251—on the extension of territory 285—on the vote of thanks to Lawrence 287	Patriotism, pleasing instance of 67	Sackett's Harbor 157	War tables, European 253
— re-nomination 297— protest of minority 301	Paul Jones, the 72 180	— attacked 232 241	War in Europe 357
Massacre of the prisoners 91	Passage remarkably quick 101	60 326 338 418	Wasp, the privateer 353
Massachusetts, John H. 127	Parliament British—vote on the American war 136— the orders in council 105	Sandusky, Lower 383 403	Westwood, John 376
Manufactures 131 246	Parish, Mr. 131	Scalps, bales of them in 1787 95	Webster's resolutions 257 318
Maine volunteers 238 407	Party names 147	Sculp found at York 190 259	Weapons, new 87 402
Macedonian, the 245	Party writers 160	— remarks on 259	Weaving 72 328
Malden 371	Pay of the army U. S. 158	S-gourney, Mr. 356	Wheat imported in England 254
Maryland—orders of the adj. gen. 82—legislative pro- ceedings 204 218—in the senate 280	Pacific for company 264 265	Scenars, the Register dedica- tion to 57	Williams, Isaac 109
Marine artillery 270	Parley, col. R. E. 408	Senate on Gallatin's appoint- ment 377	Winchester, gen. 9—account of his defeat 10—resolves of the officers of his army 13—his letter to the sec'y at war 29—his biography 129
McKean's narrative 244	Perpetual layings 42 408	Shelby, gov. 403	Winnington 119 195 228 352
Meigs, R. J. 244		Shed, Wm. 422	Williams, Helen Maria 129
		Ship building 88	Wilkinson, gen. 200 224
		Sicily 280 368	Winder, gen. 262 307
		Six nations, the 399	Wine, domestic 344
		Smuggling 88 388	Wood, A. B. 91
		Smith, gen. general orders 196	Wood, capt. 29
		Soldier's life 160	Wood, price of at Baltimore 120
		Something strange 151	Wolcott, Oliver 112
		Spain, exports to 17	Wonderful preservation 208
		Spanish neutrality 288	Yankee privateer 86 420
		— merchants 386	Yeas & nays, in the senate— — on the scamen bill 7 — on the tax bills 357 — on the embargo 368 — on Gallatin's no- mination 378 — on Russell's do. 409
		St. Lawrence 374	Yeas & nays, in the H. R. on the meeting of congress 8
		St. Michael 506	— on the bill to prohib- it exportation 418
		Statesman, the 323	— on licenses 418
		Star, (new) 408 424	— on Webster's reso- lutions 279
		Steam boats 200	— on direct tax 311
		Story, Judge 393	— on stills 312
			— on the embargo 368
			York, capture of 178 210 225
			238 288 405 419
			— some account of 199

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 1 of vol. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 79.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Volume IV. of the Register

This day commences with the most flattering prospects. It is presumed that the period of its publication (the ensuing six months) will embrace more important and interesting events than any other space of time that has lapsed since the colonization of America; or that may, perhaps, for many years occur. No industry shall be wanting or expence spared, to keep pace with the history of the times, and give value to the *Register* as well for present use as future reference. As *ability* is received the *will* shall be exerted, and many gratuitous *supplementary numbers* may be expected, as the current of matter demands them.

The editor has seen no cause to abandon any part of the *general rule* by which this work has been conducted. On the contrary, the public judgment has passed a vote of approbation on his labors, that gratitude and interest alike forbid him to disregard. No *official paper* has hitherto been neglected *on account of its political tendency*; nor has an article been inserted, with *electioneering* views. The same honest *impartiality* and inviolable *neutrality* shall be pursued in these things. But—in regard to the war against *Great Britain*—though we would not knowingly insinuate a falshood, or distort a fact, we cannot, dare not, will not, stand with our arms folded, *neutral and insensible*. By diligent investigation, truth shall be ascertained, and faithfully recorded in the "*Events of the War*"—yet we will use our best efforts to rouse and encourage our fellow-citizens to such deeds of patriotism as may lead to a glorious termination of the controversy, so far forth as the same shall be in our power. Our country, the best and most happy in the world, requires this of all who breathe its free air and partake of its manifold blessings. Let the discontented compare its state with the condition of the old world—and he will cling to it as the refuge of "peace, liberty and safety."

CONDITIONS OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

It is published every Saturday, at \$5 per annum, making two volumes a year; payable in advance. The *original subscribers* pay annually in March—the work commenced in September, 1811. See "*original conditions*" vols. I. and III. 1st page in each.

The *REGISTER* is packed with unparalleled care and attention, and reaches the most distant post offices in safety. Missing numbers are liberally supplied, without charge, to any reasonable demand; if lost or damaged in the mails.

Subscribers must begin and end with a volume; and may receive the work as follows—

From No. 1, published Sept. 7, 1811, by paying \$15—for which will be delivered the three volumes published with a receipt for the 4th, 5th and 6th volumes—or, in other words, for three years subscription; 18 months for the files delivered, and 18 months in advance. ☞ There are only 130 complete sets remaining for sale.

From No. 27, (No. 1 of vol. II.) which issued on March 7, 1812, (and contains all the papers, &c. connected with the war) by paying \$10; i. e. \$5 for the two volumes delivered, and \$5 in advance.

From No. 53, (No. 1 of vol. III.) published Sept. 5, 1812, by paying \$7 50—being \$2 50 for the vol. received, and \$5 in advance.

From No. 79, (No. 1 of vol. IV.) by paying \$5 in advance.

☞ Of vol. II. and those that follow, 630 copies are for sale. Of vol. IV. 500 additional impressions will be made, to meet the constant increase of subscribers.

Baltimore, March 6, 1813.

British Declaration.

LONDON, January 10.

The earnest endeavors of the prince regent to preserve the relations of peace and amity with the United States of America having unfortunately failed, his royal highness, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, deems it proper publicly to declare the causes and origin of the war in which the government of the United States has compelled him to engage.

No desire of conquest, or other ordinary motive of aggression, has been, or can be with any color of reason in this case imputed to Great Britain: that her commercial interests were on the side of peace, if war could have been avoided, without the sacrifice of her maritime rights, or without an injurious submission to France, is a truth which the American government will not deny.

His royal highness does not however mean to rest on the favorable presumption, to which he is entitled. He is prepared by an exposition of the circumstances which have led to the present war, to show that Great Britain has throughout acted towards the United States of America, with a spirit of amity, forbearance and conciliation; and to demonstrate the inadmissible nature of those pretensions, which have at length unhappily involved the two countries in war.

It is well known to the world, that it has been the invariable object of the ruler of France to destroy the power and independence of the British empire, as the chief obstacle to the accomplishment of his ambitious designs.

He first contemplated the possibility of assembling such a naval force in the channel, as combined with a numerous flotilla, should enable him to disembark in England an army sufficient, in his conception, to subjugate this country; and through the conquest of Great Britain he hoped to realize his project of universal empire.

By the adoption of an enlarged and provident system of internal defence, and by the valor of his majesty's fleets and armies, this design was entirely frustrated; and the naval force of France, after the most signal defeats, was compelled to retire from the ocean.

An attempt was then made to effectuate the same purpose by other means; a system was brought forward, by which the ruler of France hoped to annihilate the commerce of Great Britain, to shake her public credit, and to destroy her revenue, to render useless her maritime superiority, and so to swallow her.

self of his continental ascendancy, as to constitute himself in a greater measure the arbiter of the ocean, notwithstanding the destruction of his fleets.

With this view by the decree of Berlin, followed by that of Milan, he declared the British territories to be in a state of blockade; and that all commerce or even correspondence with Great Britain was prohibited. He decreed that every vessel and cargo, which had entered or was found proceeding to a British port, or which, under any circumstances, had been visited by a British ship of war, should be lawful prize: he declared all British goods and produce, wherever found, and however acquired, whether coming from the mother country, or from her colonies, subject to confiscation: he further declared to be denationalized the flag of all neutral ships that should be found offending against these his decrees; and he gave to this project of universal tyranny, the name of the continental system.

For these attempts to ruin the commerce of Great Britain, by means, subversive of the dearest rights of neutral nations, France endeavored in vain to rest her justification upon the previous conduct of his majesty's government.

Under circumstances of unparalleled provocation, his majesty had abstained from any measure which the ordinary rules of the law of nations did not fully warrant. Never was the maritime superiority of a belligerent more complete and decided. Never was the opposite belligerent so formidably dangerous in his power and in his policy, to the liberties of all other nations. France had already trampled so openly and systematically on the most sacred rights of neutral powers, as might well have justified the placing her out of the pale of civilized nations. Yet in this extreme case, Great Britain had so used her naval ascendancy, that her enemy could find no just cause of complaint; and in order to give to these lawless decrees the appearance of retaliation, the ruler of France was obliged to advance principles of maritime law unsanctioned by any other authority than his own arbitrary will.

The pretext for these decrees were, first, that Great Britain had exercised the rights of war against private persons, their ships and goods; as if the only object of legitimate hostility on the ocean were the public property of a state, or as if the edicts, and the courts of France itself had not at all times enforced this right with peculiar rigor; secondly, that the British orders of blockade, instead of being confined to fortified towns, had, as France asserted, been unlawfully extended to commercial towns and ports, and to the mouths of rivers; and thirdly, that they had been applied to places, and to coasts, which neither were, nor could be, actually blockaded. The last of these charges is not founded upon fact; whilst the others, even by the admission of the American government, are utterly groundless points of law.

Against these decrees, his majesty protested and appealed. He called upon the United States to assert their own rights, and to vindicate their independence, thus menaced and attacked; and as France had declared, that she would confiscate every vessel that should touch in Great Britain, or be visited by British ships of war, his majesty, having previously issued the order of January, 1807, as an act of mitigated retaliation, was at length compelled, by the persevering violence of the enemy, and the continued acquiescence of neutral powers, to revisit upon France, in a more effectual manner, the measure of her own injustice, by declaring, in an order in council, bearing date the 11th of November, 1807, that no neutral vessel should proceed to France, or to any of the countries to which, in obedience to the dictates of France, British commerce was excluded,

without first touching at a port in Great Britain, or her dependencies. At the same time his majesty intimated his readiness to repeal the orders in council whenever France should rescind her decrees, and return to the accustomed principles of maritime warfare; and a subsequent period, as a proof of his majesty's sincere desire to accommodate, as far as possible, his defensive measures to the convenience of neutral powers, the operation of the orders in council was, by an order issued in April, 1809, limited to a blockade of France, and of the countries subject to her immediate dominion.

Systems of violence, oppression and tyranny, can never be suppressed, or even checked, if the power against which such injustice is exercised, be debared from the right of full and adequate retaliation; or, if the measures of the retaliating power are to be considered as matter of just offence to neutral nations, whilst the measures of original aggression and violence are to be tolerated with indifference, submission or complacency.

The government of the United States did not fail to remonstrate against the orders in council of Great Britain. Although they knew that these orders would be revoked if the decrees of France, which had occasioned them, were repealed, they resolved at the same moment to resist the conduct of both belligerents, instead of requiring France in the first instance, to rescind her decrees. Applying most unjustly the same measure of resentment to the aggressor and to the party aggrieved, they adopted measures of commercial resistance against both—a system of resistance, which, however varied in the successive acts of embargo, non-intercourse, or non-importation, was evidently unequal in its operation, and principally levelled against the superior commerce and maritime power of Great Britain.

The same partiality towards France was observable in their negotiations, as in their measures of alleged resistance.

Application was made to both belligerents for the revocation of their respective edicts, but the terms in which they were made were widely different.

Of France was required a revocation only of the Berlin and Milan decrees, although many other edicts, grossly violating the neutral commerce of the United States, had been promulgated by that power. No security was demanded, that the Berlin and Milan decrees, even if rescinded, should not under some other form be re-established; and a direct engagement was offered, that upon such revocation the American government would take part in the war against G. B. if she did not immediately rescind her orders. Whereas no corresponding engagement was offered to Great Britain, of whom it was required, not only that the orders in council should be repealed, but that no others of a similar nature should be issued, and that the blockade of May 1806, should be abandoned. This blockade, established and enforced according to accustomed practice, had not been objected to by the United States at the time it was issued. Its provisions were on the contrary represented by the American minister resident in London at the time, to have been so framed as to afford, in his judgment, a proof of the friendly disposition of the British government towards the United States.

Great Britain was thus called upon to abandon one of her most important maritime rights; by acknowledging the order of blockade in question to be one of the edicts which violated the commerce of the U. States, although it had never been so considered in the previous negotiation; and although the President of the United States had recently consented to

abrogate the nonintercourse act, on the sole condition of the orders in council being revoked; thereby distinctly admitting these orders to be the only edicts which fell within the contemplation of the law, under which he acted.

A proposition so hostile to Great Britain could not be proportionably encouraging to the pretensions of the enemy. As by thus alleging that the blockade of May, 1806, was illegal, the American government virtually justified, so far as depended on them, the French decrees.

After this proposition has been made, the French minister of foreign affairs, if not in concert with government, at least in conformity with its views, in a despatch dated the 5th of August, 1810, and addressed to the American minister resident at Paris, stated that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and that their operation would cease from the 1st day of November following, provided his majesty would revoke his orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade; or that the U. States would cause their rights to be respected; meaning hereby, that they would resist the retaliatory measures of Great Britain.

Although the repeal of the French decrees thus announced was evidently contingent, either on concessions to be made by Great Britain (concessions to which it was obvious Great Britain could never submit) or on measures to be adopted by the United States of America; the American President at once considered the repeal as absolute. Under that pretence the non-importation act was strictly enforced against Great Britain, whilst the ships of war and merchant ships of the enemy were received into the harbors of America.

The American government, assuming the repeal of the French decrees to be absolute and effectual, most unjustly required Great Britain, in conformity to her declarations, to revoke her orders in council. The British government denied that the repeal, which was announced in the letter of the French minister for foreign affairs, was such as ought to satisfy Great Britain; and in order to ascertain the true character of the measure adopted by France, the government of the United States was called upon to produce the instrument by which the alleged repeal of the French decrees had been effected. If these decrees were really revoked such an instrument must exist, and no satisfactory reason could be given for withholding it.

At length, on the 21st of May, 1812, and not before, the American minister in London did produce a copy, or at least what purported to be a copy of such an instrument.

It professed to bear date on the 28th of April, 1811, long subsequent to the despatch of the French minister of foreign affairs of the 5th August, 1810, or even the day named therein, viz. the 1st of November following, when the operation of the French decrees was to cease. This instrument, expressly declared that these French decrees were repealed in consequence of the American legislature having, by their act of the 1st of March, 1811, provided, that British ships and merchandise should be excluded from the ports and harbors of the United States.

By this instrument, the only document produced by America as a repeal of the French decrees, it appears beyond a possibility of doubt or cavil, that the alleged repeal of the French decrees was conditional, as Great Britain had asserted; and not absolute or final, as had been maintained by America; that they were not repealed at the time they were stated to be repealed by the American government; that they were not repealed in conformity with a proposition simultaneously made to both belligerents, but

that in consequence of a previous act on the part of the American government, they were repealed in favor of one belligerent to the prejudice of the other; that the American government having adopted measures restrictive upon the commerce of both belligerents, in consequence of the edicts issued by both, rescinded these measures as they affected that power which was the aggressor, whilst they put them in full operation against the party aggrieved; although the edicts of both powers continued in force; and lastly, that they excluded the ships of war belonging to one belligerent, whilst they admitted into their ports and harbors, the ships of war belonging to the other, in violation of one of the plainest and most essential duties of a neutral nation.

Although the instrument thus produced was by no means that general and unequalled revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, which Great Britain had continually demanded, and had a full right to claim; and although this instrument, under all the circumstances of its appearance at that moment, for the first time, was open to the strongest suspicions of its authenticity; yet as the minister of the U. States produced it, as purporting to be a copy of the instrument of revocation, the government of G. Britain desirous of reverting, if possible, to the ancient and accustomed principles of maritime war, determined upon revoking conditionally the orders in council. Accordingly, in the month of June last, his royal highness the Prince Regent was pleased to declare in council, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, that the orders in council should be revoked as far as respected the ships and property of the United States from the 1st of August following. The revocation was to continue in force, provided the government of the United States should, within a time to be limited, repeal their restrictive laws against British commerce. His majesty's minister in America was expressly ordered to declare to the government of the United States, that "this measure had been adopted by the Prince Regent in the earnest wish and hope, either that the government of France, by further relaxations of its system, might render perseverance on the part of Great Britain in retaliatory measures unnecessary, or if this hope should prove delusive, that his majesty's government might be enabled, in the absence of all irritating and restrictive regulations on either side, to enter with the government of the United States into amicable explanations, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, if the necessity of retaliatory measures should unfortunately continue to operate, the particular measures to be acted upon by Great Britain could be rendered more acceptable to the American government, than those hitherto pursued."

In order to provide for the contingency of a declaration of war on the part of the United States previous to the arrival in America of the said order of revocation, instructions were sent to his majesty's minister plenipotentiary accredited to the United States (the execution of which instructions, in consequence of the discontinuance of Mr. Foster's functions, were at a subsequent period entrusted to Admiral sir John Borlase Warren) directing him to propose a cessation of hostilities, should they have commenced: and further to offer a simultaneous repeal of the orders in council on one side, and of the restrictive laws on British ships and commerce on the other.

They were also respectively empowered to acquaint the American government, in reply to any enquiries with respect to the blockade of May, 1806, whilst the British government must continue to maintain its legality, "that in point of fact, this particular blockade had been discontinued for a

length of time, having been merged in the general retaliatory blockade of the enemy's ports under the orders in council, and that his majesty's government had no intention of recurring to this, or any other of the blockades of the enemy's ports founded upon the ordinary and accustomed principles of maritime law, which were in force previous to the orders in council, without a new notice to neutral powers in the usual form."

The American government before they received intimation of the course adopted by the British government, had in fact, proceeded to the extreme measure of declaring war, and issuing "letters of marque," notwithstanding they were previously in possession of the French minister of foreign affairs' letter of the 12th of March 1812, promulgating anew the Berlin and Milan decrees, as fundamental laws of the French empire, under the false and extravagant pretext, that the monstrous principles therein contained, were to be found in the treaty of Utrecht, and were therefore binding upon all states. From the penalties of this code no nation was to be exempt, which did not accept it, not only as the rule of its own conduct, but as a law, the observance of which it was also required to enforce upon Great Britain.

In a manifesto accompanying their declaration of hostilities, in addition to the former complaints against the orders in council, a long list of grievances was brought forward; some trivial in themselves, others which had been mutually adjusted, but none of them such as were ever before alleged by the American government to be grounds for war. As if to throw additional obstacles in the way of peace, the American congress at the same time passed a law, prohibiting all intercourse with Great Britain, of such a tenor, as deprived the executive government, according to the president's own construction of that act, of all power of restoring the relations of friendship and intercourse between the two states, so far at least as concerned their commercial intercourse, until congress should reassemble.

The president of the United States has, it is true, since proposed to Great Britain an armistice; not however, on the admission that the cause of war hitherto relied on was removed; but on condition that Great Britain, as a preliminary step, should do away a cause of war, now brought forward as such for the first time; namely, that he should abandon the exercise of the undoubted right of search, to take from American merchant vessels British seamen, the natural born subjects of his majesty; and this concession was required upon the mere assurance that laws would be enacted by the legislature of the United States, to prevent such seamen from entering into their service; but independent of the objection to an exclusive reliance on a foreign state, for the conservation of so vital an interest, no explanation was or could be afforded by the agent who was charged with this overture, either as to the main principles upon which such laws were to be founded, or as to the provisions which they should contain. This proposition having been objected to, a second proposal was made, again offering an armistice, provided the British government would secretly stipulate to renounce the exercise of this right in a treaty of peace. An immediate and formal abandonment of its exercise as preliminary to a cessation of hostilities, was not demanded; but his royal highness the prince regent was required, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, secretly to abandon what the former overture had proposed to him publicly to concede.

This most offensive proposition was also rejected, being accompanied, as the former had been, by other demands of the most exceptionable nature, and especially of indemnity for all American vessels detained and condemned under the orders in council, or under what were termed illegal blockades—a compliance with which demands, exclusive of all other objections, would have amounted to an absolute surrender of the rights on which those orders and blockades were founded. Had the American government been sincere in representing the orders in council, as the only subject of difference between Great Britain and the United States, calculated to lead to hostilities; it might have been expected, so soon as the revocation of those orders had been officially made known to them, that they would have spontaneously recalled their "letters of marque," and manifested a disposition immediately to restore the relations of peace and amity between the two powers. But the conduct of the government of the United States by no means correspond with such reasonable expectations. The order in council of the 23d June being officially communicated to America, the government of the United States saw nothing in the repeal of the orders in council, which should of itself restore peace, unless Great Britain were prepared in the first instance, substantially to relinquish the right of impressing her own seamen, when found on board American merchant ships. The proposal of an armistice, and of a simultaneous repeal of the restrictive measures on both sides, subsequently made by the commanding officer of his majesty's naval forces on the American coast, were received in the same hostile spirit by the government of the United States. The suspension of the practice of impressment was insisted upon in the correspondence which passed on that occasion, as a necessary preliminary to a cessation of hostilities. Negotiation, it was stated, might take place without any suspension of the exercise of this right; and also without any armistice being concluded; but Great Britain was required previously to agree, without any knowledge of adequacy of the system which could be substituted, to negotiate upon the basis of accepting the legislative regulations of a foreign state, as the sole equivalent for the exercise of a right, which she has felt to be essential to the support of her maritime power.

If America, by demanding the preliminary concession, intends to deny the validity of that right, in that denial Great Britain cannot acquiesce; nor will she give countenance to such a pretension, by acceding to its suspension, much less to its abandonment, as a basis on which to treat. If the American government has devised, or conceives it can devise, regulations which may safely be accepted by Great Britain, as a substitute for the exercise of the right in question, it is for them to bring forward such a plan for consideration. The British government has never attempted to exclude this question from amongst those on which the two states might have to negotiate: it has, on the contrary, uniformly professed its readiness to receive and discuss any proposition on this subject, coming from the American government: it has never asserted any exclusive right, as the impressment of British seamen from American vessels, which it was not prepared to acknowledge as appertaining equally to the government of the United States, with respect to American seamen when found on board British merchant ships: But it cannot by acceding to such a basis in the first instance, either assume or admit that to be practicable, which, when attempted on former occasions, has always been found to be attended with great difficulties; such difficulties as the British

commissioners in 1806 expressly declared, after an attentive consideration of the suggestions brought forward by the commissioners on the part of America, they were unable to surmount.

Whilst the proposition, transmitted through the British admiral, was pending in America, another communication on the subject of an armistice was unofficially made to the British government in this country. The agent, from whom this proposition was received, acknowledged that he did not consider that he had any authority himself to sign an agreement on the part of the government. It was obvious that any stipulations entered into, in consequence of this overture, would have been binding on the British government, whilst the government of the United States would have been free to refuse or accept them, according to the circumstances of the moment. This proposition was therefore necessarily declined.

After this exposition of the circumstances which preceded, and which have followed the declaration of war by the United States, his royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, feels himself called upon to declare the leading principles, by which the conduct of Great Britain has been regulated in the transactions connected with these discussions.

His royal highness can never acknowledge any blockade whatsoever to be illegal which has been duly notified, and is supported by an adequate force, merely upon the ground of its extent, or because the ports, or coasts blockaded are not at the same time invested by land. His royal highness can never admit that neutral trade with Great Britain can be constituted a public crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power whatever to be denationalized. His royal highness can never admit that Great Britain can be debarred of its rights of just and necessary retaliation, through the fear of eventually affecting the interest of a neutral. His royal highness can never admit that in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, for the impressment of British seamen, when found therein, can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit that the taking such seamen from on board such vessels, can be considered by any neutral state as a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war.

There is no right more clearly established than the right which a sovereign has to the allegiance of his subjects, more especially in time of war. Their allegiance is no optional duty, which they can decline, and resume at pleasure. It is a call which they are bound to obey; it began with their birth, and can only terminate with their existence. If a similarity of language and manners may make the exercise of this right more liable to partial mistakes and occasional abuse, when practised towards vessels of the U. States, the same circumstances make it also a right, with the exercise of which in regard to such vessels, it is more difficult to dispense. But if, to this practice of the United States, to harbor British seamen, be added their assumed right to transfer the allegiance of British subjects, and thus to cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate sovereign, by acts of naturalization and certificates of citizenship, which they pretend to be as valid out of their own territory as within it, it is obvious that to abandon this ancient right of Great Britain, and to admit these several pretensions of the U. States, would be to expose to danger the very foundation of our maritime strength.

Without entering minutely into the other topics, which have been brought forward by the government

of the United States, it may be proper to remark, that whatever the declaration of the United States may have asserted, Great Britain never did demand, that they should force British manufactures into France; and she formally declared her willingness entirely to forego, or modify, in concert with the United States, the system, by which a commercial intercourse with the enemy had been allowed under the protection of licenses; provided the U. States would act towards her, and towards France, with real impartiality. The government of America, if the differences between states are not interminable, has as little right to notice the affair of the Chesapeake. The aggression, in this instance, on the part of a British officer, was acknowledged, his conduct was disapproved, and a reparation was regularly tendered by Mr. Foster on the part of his majesty, and accepted by the government of the United States. It is not less unwarranted in its allusion to the mission of Mr. Henry; a mission undertaken without the authority, or even knowledge of his majesty's government, and which Mr. Foster was authorised formally and officially to disavow.—The charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States, is equally void of foundation. Before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued, and proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American government. Such are the causes of war which have been put forward by the government of the United States. But the real origin of the present contest will be found in that spirit which has long unhappily actuated the councils of the United States; their marked partiality in palliating and assisting the aggressive tyranny of France; their systematic endeavors to inflame their people against the defensive means of G. Britain; their ungenerous conduct towards Spain, the intimate ally of G. Britain; and their unworthy desertion of the cause of other neutral nations. It is through the prevalence of such councils that America has been associated in policy with France, and committed in war against G. Britain.

And under what conduct on the part of France has the government of the United States thus lent itself to the enemy? The contemptuous violation of the commercial treaty of the year 1800 between France and the United States; the treacherous seizure of all American vessels and cargoes in all harbors subject to the controul of the French arms; the tyrannical principles of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the confiscations under them; the subsequent condemnation under the Rambouillet decree, antedated or concealed to render it the more effectual; the French commercial regulations which render the traffic of the United States with France almost illusory; the burning of their merchant ships at sea, long after the alleged repeal of the French decrees—all these acts of violence on the part of France produce from the government of the United States only such complaints as end in acquiescence and submission, or are accompanied by suggestions for enabling France to give the semblance of a legal form to her usurpations, by converting them into municipal regulations.

This disposition of the government of the United States, this complete subserviency to the ruler of France—this hostile temper towards Great Britain, are evident in almost every page of the official correspondence of the American with the French government. Against this course of conduct, the real cause of the present war, the prince regent solemnly protests. Whilst contending against France, in defence not only of the liberties of Great Britain, but of the world, his royal highness was entitled to look for a far different result. From their common

origin—from their common interests—from their professed principles of freedom and independence, the United States were the last power, in which Great Britain could have expected to find a willing instrument and abettor of French tyranny. Disappointed in this his just expectation, the prince regent will still pursue the policy, which the British government has so long and invariably maintained, in repelling injustice, and in supporting the general rights of nations; and, under the favor of Providence, relying on the justice of his cause, and the tried loyalty and firmness of the British nation, his royal highness confidently looks forward to a successful issue to the contest, in which he has thus been compelled most reluctantly to engage.

Westminster, Jan. 9, 1813.

STOCKS.	Commencement of interest.	Nominal amt. of stock.	Interest and dividend for 1812.	Reburses paid stocks to Jan. 1813.	Proceeds of interest & dividend on 1st end of 1812.
Six per cent. - - -	Jan. 1, 1812.	69,579 04	3,166 31	24,782 66	14,796 38
Deferred. - - -	Do. do.	56,532 25	4,522 57	19,526 53	37,305 78
Three per cent. - -	Do. do.	30,895 93	926 88	-	30,895 93
Louisiana six per cent.	Do. do.	38,000 00	2,583 00	-	38,000 00
		\$165,007 20	\$10,895 76	\$44,009 14	\$120,998 09

A Statement of the Stock on the books of the Treasury, to the credit of the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund, with the interest and reimbursement which accrued for 1812.

Navy Pension Fund.

Recapitulation of the Stocks belonging to the Navy Pension Fund.

United States Stocks,	120,998 09
Bank Stocks,	89,703 10
	\$210,701 19

Accompanying the report of the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund, is a list of names of the Pensioners, and it appears that from the States of New-Hampshire, there are

Massachusetts,	3
Rhode-Island,	15
Connecticut,	2
New-York,	21
New-Jersey,	1
Pennsylvania,	51
Delaware,	1
Maryland,	53
Virginia,	10
Georgia,	1
Ohio, (Captain Whipple)	1
Kentucky,	1

Making an aggregate of 122 persons, whose pensions amount in the aggregate to \$9,287 20 per year.

Revolutionary Naval War.

To collect and preserve such notices as follow, is one great object of the REGISTER. These interesting memoranda were furnished by a correspondent of the "*Maryland Republican*" to the editor of that paper. We are not informed of the source from whence the facts are derived, but presume them correct:

American ships of war taken by the English during the last war, from the commencement of hostilities on June 14, 1774.

NAMES.	GUNS.	NAMES.	GUNS.
Confederacy	36	Sullivan	20
Providence	32	Jason	20
Raleigh	32	Morning Star	14
Trumbull	32	Tobago	14
Delaware	28	Hetty	20
Virginia	26	Mifflin	20
Charleston	28	Alfred	20
Hussar*	28	Columbus	20
Boston	32	Independence	26
Hancock	32	Ranger	20
Washington	24	Dalton	20
Alexander	24	Montgomery	18
Lexington	32	Sturdy Beggar	18
Effingham	28	Mentor	18
Protector	26	Rattlesnake	16
Portsmouth	26	Surprise	16
Bellisarius	24	Cabot	14
Oliver Cromwell	24	Rover	14
Bunker's Hill	20	Bon Homme Richard†	40
Tartar	20	Randolph‡	36
Cumberland	20	Warner	26
Washington†	32		

Together with 16 others of inferior force destroyed at Penobscot; with 44 sail of armed sloops, schooners, privateers, &c. The number of privateers, armed vessels, sloops, schooners and cutters (private property) are almost innumerable, and which the re-

*Hussar, after famous, for taking the La Vengeance.

†Burnt in the Delaware,

‡Bon Homme Richard sunk.

§Randolph blown up.

A Statement of Bank Stock belonging to the Navy Pension Fund.

	Nominal amount.	Amount of cost.
476 complete shares Columbia bank stock,	47,600	60,102 60
150 short do. do.	6,000	
700 complete shares Washington bank stock,	14,000	14,260 00
600 complete shares Union bank stock,	15,000	15,340 50
	82,600	\$89,703 10

order says would fill a small volume. Total taken by the English, 104 vessels. The number of guns and men cannot well be ascertained.

Those captured by the French, from the English, were as follows :

NAMES.	GUNS.	NAMES.	GUNS.
Ardent	64	Gronoque	20
Experiment	50	Ceres	18
Hannibal	50	Wesel	16
Romulus	44	Senegal	16
Iris	32	Akri	14
Richmond	32	Alligator	14
Montreal	32	York	12
Minerva	32	Thunder (bomb)	8
Fox	28	Zephyr	14
Active	28	Clifton	44
Crescent	28	Gaudaloupe	28
Lively	24	Fowey	24
Ariel	20	Vulcan (fire ship)	
Germaine	20	Quebec	32
Bonnetta	24		

Those captured by the Americans are as follows :

NAMES.	GUNS.	NAMES.	GUNS.
Serapis	44	Atalanta	16
Scarborough	20	Thorn	16
Sandwich	24	Gen. Monk	16
Drake	16		

English ships lost besides, in various ways, during that period.

NAMES.	GUNS.	NAMES.	GUNS.
Royal George	100	Supply	20
Ranilics	74	Glasgow	26
Hector	74	Swan	18
Centaur	74	Spy	20
Culloden	74	Burnt at Rhode-Island.	
Thunderer	74	Flora	38
Sterling Castle	64	Juno	32
Somerset	70	Lark	32
Terrible	74	Orpheus	32
Angusta	64	Cerberus	28
Repulse	32	Falcon	18
Arethusa	32	Kingfisher	16
Action	28	Lost in the West-Indies,	
Seven	28	October 10, 1780.	
Mermaid	28	Phoenix	44
Liverpool	28	Andromeda	28
Vestal	20	Laurel	28
Pegasus	16	Beaver's Prize	18
Mercury	20	Scarborough	24
Ferret	14	Deal Castle	24
Pomona	14	San Vincent	16
Merlin	18	Victor	16
Cruiser	8	Barbadoes	16
Savage	8	Ormelon	14
Oter	16	Bond	32

Whole number lost by the British during that period, which we have any account of, about 83 sail.

December 23, 1777, captain Death, of the *Terrible* privateer, of London, was killed in an engagement with the *Vengeance* privateer, of St. Maloes. The annals of mankind cannot shew an effort of more desperate courage than was exerted under the command of captain Death, (and he might have added such a strange combination of names so extremely characteristic.) He had in the beginning of his cruise made a prize of a rich merchant ship, with which he was returning to England in triumph, when he had the fortune to fall in with the *La Vengeance*, much his superior in force, 36 to 26 guns. The *Terrible's* prize was soon taken and converted against her; but so unequally matched, captain Death maintained a furious engagement. The French captain and his second in command were killed, with two-thirds of

his company; but much more dreadful was the slaughter on board the *Terrible*. When the enemy boarded, they only found one scene of slaughter, silence and desolation. Of 200 men only 16 were found remaining, and the ship so shattered as scarcely to be kept above water. The following are the remarkable names of the officers of the *Terrible*. Captain Death, lieuts. Spirit and Ghost, boatswain Butcher, quarter-master Debbie, launched out of Execution dock, London.

I find that upon record, in the same paper from which the above was copied, that *La Vengeance* was on January 10, 1778, taken by the Hussar frigate of 28 guns and 220 men, *La Vengeance* having 400.—The Hussar had 9 killed and 9 wounded, *La Vengeance* 170 killed and wounded.

Exports to Spain.

Abstract of a statement furnished the Senate of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 5th ult. of articles of the produce or manufacture of the United States exported to the dominions of Spain for one year ending Sept. 30, 1812.

T. Sp. nish European ports on the Atlantic	4,527,452
Do. in the Mediterranean	40,302
Teneriffe and other Canaries	351,965
Manilla and Philippine islands	36,703
The Floridas	97,703
Honduras, Campeachy & Mosquito shore	58,202
Spanish W. Indies & American colonies	2,644,502

TOTAL, \$7,746,876

Which value, in part, consisted of the following articles.

45,641 quintals, barrels, and kegs of fish,
27,177 barrels beef and pork,
413,965 lbs. hams and bacon,
799,891 — butter and cheese;
1,052,652 — lard,
262,961 bushels Indian corn,
529,214 barrels flour,
34,798 — rye and Indian meal,
23,188 — and kegs of ship bread,
21,776 tierces rice,
141,117 lbs. cotton,
1,035,601 — soap and candles,
101,243 galls. spirits from grain,

Proceedings of Congress.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Feb. 26.—The bill better providing for supplies for the army, &c. was read a third time and passed.

The bill to alter the time for the next meeting of congress, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Pope, the senate agreed to reconsider their vote of yesterday, postponing the bill regulating the employment of foreign seamen in the service of the United States.

Mr. Lloyd's motion to postpone the same to May, having required, was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Davis, Gaillard, German, Goodrich, Gregg, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Smith of Maryland—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Bibb, Brent, Brown, Campbell of O. Campbell of Ten. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Giles, Howell, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—17.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time as amended, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Bradley, Brent, Brown, Campbell of O. Campbell of Ten. Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Giles, Howell, Pope, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Davis, Gaillard, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Hunter, Lambert, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Smith of Md.—15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday Feb. 24.—The following were the yeas and nays on the bill for altering the next meeting of Congress, on its final passage:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bard, Barnett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brigham, Butler, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Clay, Clifton, Condit, Crawford, Davenport, Dawson, Earle, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, Goldborough, Goodwyn, Grunby, H. Hall, O. Hall, Hawes, Hyneman, Kennedy, King, Liscoe, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Moore, McCoy, Meeker, McKim, Morgan, Morrow, Mosely, Nelson, N. Wood, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Robertson, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sawyer, Sevier, Seybert, G. Smith, J. Smith, Sprague, Taggart, Tallamero, Tallman, Troup, Turner, White, Whitehill, Williams, Wini—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bleeker, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Carr, Chittenden, Davis, Deke, Dismoor, Fitch, Green, Grosvenor, Harper, Jackson, Kent, Lewis, McCall, Pearson, Pond, Randolph, Sage, Sammons, Shelby, Stanford, Stuart, Stow, Strong, Tallmadge, Tracy, Wheaton, Wilson, Wright—33.

The President's message to both houses of Congress, communicating the *British order in council*, inserted in our last, was as follows—

To the senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before congress copies of a proclamation of the lieutenant-governor of the island of Bermuda, which has appeared under circumstances leaving no doubt of its authenticity. It recites a British order in council of the 26th of October last, providing for the supply of the British West Indies and other colonial possessions, by a trade under special licenses, and is accompanied by a circular instruction to the colonial governors, which confines licensed importations from ports of the eastern states exclusively.

The government of Great Britain has already introduced into her commerce, during war, a system which, at once violating the rights of other nations, and resting upon a mass of forgery and perjury, unknown to other times, was making an unfortunate progress in undermining those principles of morality and religion which are the best foundations of national happiness. The policy now proclaimed to the world introduces into her modes of warfare a system equally distinguished by the deformity of its features and the depravity of its character; having for its object to dissolve the ties of allegiance, and the sentiments of loyalty in the adversary nation, and to seduce and separate its component parts the one from the other. The general tendency of these demoralising and disorganising contrivances will be reprobated by the civilized and christian world, and the insulting attempt on the virtue, the honor, the patriotism, and the fidelity of our brethren of the eastern states, will not fail to call forth their indignation and resentment; and to attach more and more all the states to that happy union and constitution, against which such insidious artifices are directed.

The better to guard, nevertheless, against the effect of individual cupidity and treachery, and to turn the corrupt projects of the enemy on himself, I recommend to the consideration of congress the expediency of an effectual prohibition of any trade whatever by citizens or inhabitants of the United States, under special licenses, whether relating to persons or ports; and, in aid thereof, a prohibition of all exportations from the United States in foreign bottoms, few of which are actually employed, whilst multiplying counterfeits of their flags and papers are covering and encouraging the navigation of the enemy.

JAMES MADISON.

February 24th, 1813.

Thursday, Feb. 25.—The house was chiefly occupied on the bill to authorise the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, forfeitures and penalties, which finally passed—yeas 57, nays 43.

Friday Feb. 26.—Mr. Clay, (speaker) laid before the house the memorial of the seamen of the Consti-

tution, praying that an allowance may be made them for the loss of the British frigates which they had assisted to capture, and had destroyed in obedience to the orders of their commander—Read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Calhoun, the committee of foreign relations were discharged from the consideration of so much of the president's message of the 24th as respects the use of foreign licenses on board vessels of the United States.

Mr. Calhoun also reported the following bill, from the same committee.

A bill prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein specified in foreign ships or vessels.

Be it enacted, &c. That no foreign ship or vessel shall be permitted to clear out or depart from any port or place within the United States or the territories thereof, having on board any staves, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs and every species of live stock and live provisions whatever (sea stores excepted.)

Sec. 2. That if any foreign vessel shall, during the continuance of this act, take on board any of the articles above enumerated other than provisions and sea stores necessary for the voyage, such ship or vessel and the cargo on board shall be wholly forfeited and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction, and every person concerned in such unlawful shipment, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding dollars, nor less than dollars, nor less than dollars for every such offence.

Sec. 3. Prescribes the mode of recovery and distribution of penalties.

Sec. 4. Limits the duration of the bill to the 1st of July next.

The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

A motion for an indefinite postponement was negatived—75 to 41.

Saturday, Feb. 27.—After other business the consideration of the bill to prohibit the use of foreign licenses was resumed—it was finally ordered to a third reading.

The retaliatory bill from the senate, (after debate,) with the amendments, was ordered to a third reading.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill prohibiting the exportation of certain articles in foreign bottoms. Some amendments made, but no decision had.

The bill giving to the president of the U. States the power of retaliation in certain cases therein-mentioned, was read a third time.

A motion was made by Mr. Quincy to adjourn—lost, 56 to 16.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Barnett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Butler, Calhoun, Carr, Cheves, Cochran, Clifton, Condit, Davenport, Dawson, Deke, Dismoor, Earle, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Green, Grunby, H. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hyneman, Kennedy, King, Little, Lowndes, Moore, McCoy, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Robertson, Seybert, Shaw, Tallamero, Turner, Whitehill, Williams, Wright—56.

NAYS—Messrs. Higelow, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Emott, Fitch, Grosvenor, Law, Lewis, Mosely, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Rodman, Shelby, Stanford, White—17.

And the house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Monday, March 1.—The bill to prohibit the use of foreign licenses on board of vessels of the U. States, was read a third time and passed, by the following votes:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Bard, Barnett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Brown, Burwell, Calhoun, Clifton, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Dismoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Goodwyn, Green, Grunby, Hawes, Hyneman, Kennedy, Liscoe, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Moore, McCoy, McKim, Metcalf, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Ro-

Bertson, Sage, Sawyer, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stanford, Taliferro, Troup, Turner, Whiteall, Williams, Winn.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigelow, Boyd, Carr, Champion, Cheves, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gales, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Kent, Law, Lewis, Mosely, Newbold, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Redman, Stuart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tallman, White, Wilson, Wright.

The bills making appropriations for the support of the army and navy for the year 1813, were read a third time and passed.

The bill from the senate "the better to provide for the supply of the army of the United States," &c. was read a third and passed.

Mr. Goldsborough, after observing on the propriety of the house having all the information on foreign affairs, which was accessible; and remarking also, that they were much in the dark in respect to our relations with France, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house the French decree purporting to be a repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, referred to in his letter of the 4th of November last; together with such information as he may possess concerning the time and manner of promulgating the same; and also any correspondence or information touching the relations of the United States with France, in the office of the department of state, not heretofore communicated, which in the opinion of the president it may not be incompatible with the public good to communicate."

This resolution was adopted by the house, by yeas and nays:—Ayes 102—Nays 4.

The amendments of the senate to the "bill regulating the employment of foreign seamen in the armed vessels and merchant service of the United States," were again taken up and agreed to.

The bill making an appropriation of \$5000 for certain alterations in the hall of the house of representatives, was passed through a committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house agreed to the amendments of the senate to the general appropriation bill.

Tuesday, March 2—The bill to prevent exportations in foreign bottoms, &c. was so amended (40 to 35) as to include all articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States. After much debate it was finally agreed to and passed, 59 to 45.—

Certain bills for the better organization of the army were also passed, as was a resolution requesting the president to present medals to the officers of the Constitution for capturing the *Java*.

Wednesday, March 3—This being the last day of the 12th congress, was a very busy one, though not much business of importance was done, which may be noticed if it shall appear necessary, more in detail hereafter. There was an evening sitting which continued until nearly 12 o'clock. The thanks of the house were given to the speaker, on which he made a handsome address to the members—the president sent a message containing a roll of the persons holding offices under the United States, &c. it was ordered to be printed—the bill to encourage the destruction of armed vessels of the enemy was finally passed, ayes 50—another message was received from the president enclosing the requested documents touching our relations with France. A committee waited upon the president to inform him that the session was about to close, and to know if he had any further communication to make—after which a call of the house was had, and only 64 members were present—the bills that had passed were received from the president, and being informed by

the committee that he had no further communication to make, the house adjourned *sine die*.

The Senate rejected the bill to prohibit the use of foreign licenses, and the bill prohibiting exportations in foreign bottoms, by not taking them up.—They also postponed the bill imposing an additional duty on foreign tonnage.

Several bills were lost *in transitu* between the two houses—among them the bill to amend the naturalization laws, and the invalid pension bill.

Events of the War.

MILITARY.

As well to supply the place of those whose period of service has expired, as to strengthen the army under Harrison, considerable reinforcements are marching to the frontiers, from Ohio and Kentucky. Five companies, completely equipped, had marched from the neighborhood of Cincinnati for Dayton, onwards. It appears ascertained, however, that the general is strongly fortified at the Rapids, and that no movement may be at present expected.

The recruits for the 14th reg. of U. S. infantry enlisted in Baltimore and its vicinity to the amount of nearly 400 men, have started for Buffalo. Their col (Winder) has also taken up his march for that place.

Letters of a late date from St. Johns, mention that all the disposable force at Halifax and St. Johns, has been sent on to Quebec.

Lieut. Larabee, of the 4th regiment, who lost his arm at the battle of Brownstown, has been promoted to captain.

Extract of a letter from colmel Macomb, commanding at Sackett's Harbor, to general Dearborn.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, 9 A. M. Feb. 22, 1812.

"I have this moment received an express from captain Forsyth, informing me of the enemy's having succeeded in driving him out of Ogdensburgh, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. It was not done without a severe contest, in which the enemy suffered very considerably. The enemy attacked in two columns of about 600 men each, at about eight o'clock in the morning. The captain reports twenty men killed and wounded, among the latter Lieutenant Baird; and from the coolness with which his rifle-men fired, that the enemy must have lost three times that number. The captain retreated with all his force to Black Lake, about nine miles this side of Ogdensburgh."

N. B. The enemy had more than double the number under captain Forsyth. There were no stores of any consequence at Ogdensburgh.

Copy of a letter from brigadier-general Winchester, now a prisoner of war, to the secretary of war.

MALDEN, Jan. 23, 1813.

Sir—A detachment from the left wing of the North-Western army, under my command, at Frenchtown on the river Raisin, was attacked on the 22d inst. by a force greatly superior in number; aided by several pieces of artillery. The action commenced at the dawn of day; the piquet guards were driven in; and a heavy fire opened on the whole line, by which a part thereof was thrown into disorder; and, being ordered to retire a small distance, in order to form on more advantageous ground, I found the enemy doubling our left flank with force and rapidity.

A destructive fire was sustained for some time; at length borne down by numbers, the few of us that remained with the party that retired from the lines submitted. The remainder of our force, in number about four hundred, continued to defend themselves

with great gallantry, in an unequal contest against small arms and artillery, until I was brought in as a prisoner to that part of the field occupied by the enemy.

At this latter place, I understood that our troops were defending themselves in a state of desperation, and was informed by the commanding officer of the enemy, that he would afford them an opportunity of surrendering themselves prisoners of war; to which I acceded. I was the more ready to make the surrender from being assured, that unless done quickly, the buildings adjacent would be immediately set on fire, and that no responsibility would be taken for the conduct of the savages, who were then assembled in great numbers.

In this critical situation, being desirous to preserve the lives of a number of our brave fellows who still held out, I sent a flag to them and agreed with the commanding officer of the enemy, that they should be surrendered prisoners of war, on condition of being protected from the savages, allowed to retain their private property, and having their side arms returned to them. It is impossible for me to ascertain with certainty the loss we have sustained in this action from the impracticability of knowing the number who have made their escape.

Thirty-five officers and about 487 non-commissioned officers and privates are prisoners of war. A list of the names of the officers is herewith enclosed to you. Our loss in killed is considerable.

However unfortunate may seem the affair of yesterday, I am flattered by a belief, that no material error is chargeable upon myself, and that still less censure is deserved by the troops I had the honor of commanding.

With the exception of that portion of our force which was thrown into disorder, no troops have ever behaved with more determined intrepidity.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES WINCHESTER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

Honorable Secretary at War.

A list of officers taken at French-town, Jan. 22, 1813.

James Winchester, brigadier-general; William Lewis, lieutenant-colonel; James Overton, jun. aide-camp; George Madison, major; James Garrard, jun. brigade-inspector; John McCall, adjutant; Pollard Keen, quarter-master; John Todd, surgeon.

CAPTAINS.—Richard Hightower; John Hamilton; Bland W. Ballard; Samuel L. Williams; Cosman Chohier; Uriah Sabrie; Henry James; Richard Bledsoe; Joseph Kelly.

LIEUTENANTS.—Caleb Holder; Ashton Garrard; Byran Rule; William Moore; William McGuire; John Higgins.

ENSIGNS.—Lynden Comstock; James Mundy; W. O. Butler; James Herron; Thomas Chin; William Nash; Jos. Harrow; Jos. Mooring; John W. Nash; William Fleet; John Botts; Geo. Cardwell.

Total 35 prisoners at Malden.

The Indians have still a few prisoners in their possession, which I have reason to hope will be given up to colonel Proctor at Sandwich.

JAMES WINCHESTER,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

Adjutant-general's office, Quebec, Feb. 8, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—His excellency the commander of the forces has the highest satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command, another brilliant action achieved by the gallant division of the army at Detroit, under col. Proctor.

Information having been received, that an advanced corps of the American army, under brigadier-

general Winchester, amounting to upwards of 1000 strong, had entered and occupied French-town; about twenty-five miles south of Detroit; colonel Proctor did not hesitate a moment in anticipating the enemy by attacking this advanced corps before it could receive support from the forces on their march, under general Harrison.

At day-break, on the 22d January, col. Proctor, by a spirited and vigorous attack completely defeated general Winchester's division, with the loss of between 4 or 500 slain; for all who attempted to save themselves by flight, were cut off by the Indian warriors.

About 400 of the enemy took refuge in the houses of the town, and kept up a galling fire from the windows, but finding further resistance unavailing, they surrendered themselves at discretion.

On this occasion the gallantry of colonel Proctor was most nobly displayed, in his humane and unwearied exertions, which succeeded in rescuing the vanquished from the revenge of the Indian warriors.

The prisoners at the close of the action amounted to 1 general, 1 colonel, 1 staff, 1 major, 9 captains, 20 subalterns, 27 sergeants and 435 rank and file; but the Indian warriors were hourly bringing in prisoners, and had taken a strong escort of the enemy with 500 hogs.

Colonel Proctor reports in strong terms the gallantry displayed by all descriptions of troops and the able support received from colonel St. George, and from all the officers and men under command, whose spirited valor and steady discipline is above all praise.

The Indian chief Round Head, with his band of warriors, rendered essential service by their bravery and good conduct.

It is with regret that colonel Proctor reports the British loss amounts to 24 killed and 158 wounded.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.—Colonel St. George 4 wounds, but not severely; captain Tallon and lieutenant Clemow, 41st regt.; ensign Ker, R. N. F. L. regt. dangerously; lieutenants Rollet, Irwin and midshipman Richardson, marine department; captain Mills, lieutenants McCormick, Gordon, and ensign Garvin, Essex militia.

G. O.—Major-general Glasgow will direct a salute of 21 guns to be fired at twelve o'clock this day, on this glorious occasion.

(Signed) ED. BAYNES, adj. gen. N. A.

G. O.—The commander of the forces is pleased to appoint, till further orders or until the pleasure of his royal highness the prince regent is known

Colonel Vincent, 49th regt. and colonel Proctor, 41st regt. to have the rank of brigadier-general in Upper Canada.

Lieutenant-colonel Pearson, inspecting field officer, to have the rank of colonel in Kingston and the eastern district.

Major McDonnell, Glengary lieutenant infantry, to have the rank of lieutenant-colonel in do.

GENERAL WINCHESTER'S ARMY.

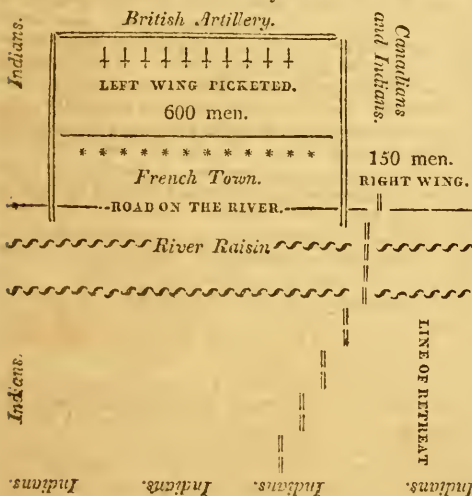
[For the following very elegant and interesting article we are indebted to the Pittsburg "Mercury"—a paper of great merit.]

Since the publication of the last Mercury, a number of the brave fellows who were made prisoners at the battle of French-town, on the 22d of January, under gen. Winchester, have passed through this place on their way to Kentucky. They were paroled at fort George, not to serve during the war against his Britannic majesty, or his allies, unless regularly exchanged. They came down the Canadian side from Malden to fort George, crossed over to Niagara, and proceeded direct to Pittsburgh. They have since gone on by water for Kentucky. The best wishes of their country go along with them.

These men are generally of the first respectability and intelligence, the flower of Kentucky, and they reflect the highest honor on the state from which they came, and on their country. The easy gracefulness of manner, the manly independence of sentiment, and the ardent love of country which they have displayed, under all the reverses of fortune, entitle them to the first place in the hearts of their countrymen. Notwithstanding the unparalleled fatigues they have undergone, in a dreary wilderness; the dangers to which they have been exposed; and the numerous privations they have suffered, still are their noble spirits unbroken—not a murmur has escaped their lips—no imbecile apprehensions are entertained by them for the safety of their brethren in arms—but their honest hearts spring forward, with elastic hope, that their wrongs will be avenged, and the day of retribution is at hand.

The editor has had the pleasure of conversing with a number of these gentlemen. He therefore offers this honest tribute to their merit. From this source he lays the following facts before his readers.

The advance of gen. Winchester to the River Raisin, or rather French-town, arose from the ardent solicitation of the inhabitants of that place, and was undertaken with the approbation, and at the desire of the whole army. The inhabitants of the town, being citizens of the United States, solicited the protection of gen. Winchester from the violence and outrage of the hordes of savages with which they were surrounded, and to whose brutalities they were daily exposed. The Wednesday succeeding the march of gen. Winchester for French-town, had been fixed on by these *merciless allies of Britain*, for the burning of the town and the butchery of its inhabitants. Gen. Winchester, yielding to the calls of humanity, and desirous of protecting the *American* citizens from savage violence, advanced to their relief. The expedition under colonel Lewis was, as is known, completely successful, and put our troops in possession of the town. On the 20th, gen. Winchester, concentrated his troops, amounting to 750 men, at French-town, 600 of which were posted in pickets. The following rough diagram will give some idea of the manner which they were stationed.



The picket was formed in a half-circle.

The attack commenced on the right wing on the morning of the 22d at beating of the reveille. Our troops were immediately ready for the reception of the enemy. Scarcely a minute had elapsed from the firing of the alarm till the first discharge. The right

wing sustained the shock for about twenty minutes, when overpowered by numbers, they retreated across the river, and fell in with a large body of Indians, stationed in the rear, and were either cut off or taken prisoners. Two companies of 50 men each, from the pickets sallied out and unfortunately joined the retreating party. The fate of the whole is uncertain, but our principal loss was in this quarter.

The left wing, with Spartan valor, maintained their ground within the pickets. The enemy's regulars made three different charges upon them. The shocks were received with distinguished coolness and intrepidity, and the enemy were always repulsed. Out of 460 regulars of the enemy 150 were slain. We have had 5 killed within the pickets and about 40 wounded. Gen. Winchester and col. Lewis had been taken prisoners early in the action, in attempting to rally the retreating party. About 11 o'clock, gen. Winchester sent a flag informing that he had capitulated for the troops. The firing had in a great measure ceased at this time; and when the flag came in, so confident were the men of their success that they merely expected it as a proffer for a cessation of arms. Thus this brave little band maintained this tremendous action which lasted from day-break till 11 o'clock, with their honor untarnished. It ought not, however, to be understood as attaching any blame to gen. Winchester for entering into the capitulation. Opposed by the overwhelming force of the enemy, these brave fellows must otherwise have fallen a sacrifice.

The British force consisted of about 2000 including Indians. In the rear were stationed a large body of Indians with a design to cut off a retreat, should it be attempted, but the left wing bravely kept their ground, and thus obtained that security which their valor deserved.

We come now to relate a part of the tragical story, at which every honorable and feeling heart must recoil, and which demands the prompt attention of government. After the capitulation, the American commanding officer remonstrated with the British officer on the necessity of protecting the wounded prisoners from the fury of the savages.—The officer pledged himself to attend to it, and that they should be removed on the following day. But they were left without the promised protection; and on the morning of the 23d, the savage allies of a *CHRISTIAN king, stripped and murdered all of them who were unable to march!* If the vengeance of our country can sleep after such an act as this, then indeed may we weep over the ruins of the republic!

The fate of captain Hart, one of the wounded, is peculiarly distressing. This gentleman had received a flesh wound in the knee; and had greatly signalized himself by his undaunted bravery. After the capitulation, a British officer, a captain Elliott, who had been a class-mate with him at Princeton college, waited on captain Hart, and unsolicited, promised him his protection, declaring that the next morning, he would have him taken to his own house at Malden, where he should remain until his recovery. But Elliott broke his promise, and left him to his fate! On the next day a band of savages came into the house where he lay, and ruthlessly tore him from his bed. A brother officer caught him in his arms and carried him to another apartment. Here he was again assailed by the monsters. At length he bargained with one of them, and gave him a considerable sum of money to have himself taken to Malden. They set off, and after travelling about four or five miles, were met by a fresh band of those *hell hounds*; who shot the captain on his horse, and tomahawked and scalped

him! Such are the allies of his Britannic majesty: and such the righteousness of his cause!

The prisoners were generally stripped of their clothing, rifled of their cash, and the swords of the officers given to the savages, notwithstanding a promise that the swords should be returned to them again at Malden: and, as if all honorable warfare must cease, men whose education, talents, and general respectability ought to have entitled them to respect, were treated by the enemy with all the haughty superciliousness which characterises ignoble minds.

General Winchester and the field officers are, it is supposed, ordered on to Quebec.

Several interesting incidents serving to display the bravery and good conduct of the troops deserve to be noticed. On their march from fort Defiance to the Rapids, the horses were worn out and nearly famished for want of forage. The men themselves were destitute of many articles of the first necessity. Yet these circumstances did not in the least damp the ardor and the spirit of the troops. When the horses were no longer able to draw, these gallant fellows hitched themselves to the sleds, and, in this manner, with the greatest cheerfulness and alacrity, conveyed their baggage a distance of more than sixty miles, through frost and snow—thus manifesting an intrepidity of character which rivals that of Greece or Rome.

In the battle of the 18th, on the first onset, the savages raised their accustomed and horrid yell. But the noise was drowned in the returning shouts of the brave assailants. They advanced boldly to the charge, and drove the enemy in all directions. On the first fire, sixteen of the savages were distinctly seen to fall.

In the battle of the 22d, the British advanced in platoons to charge the pickets, keeping up a street fire. The men within the pickets, with the most determined bravery and presence of mind, reserved their fire until the enemy advanced within point blank shot. They then opened a cross fire upon the enemy—their pieces well levelled—and thus they mowed down his ranks in such a manner, as rendered all his efforts vain and compelled him to retire. Well may the enemy acknowledge, that he had a *dear-bought* victory.

We have said that the British officers treated their prisoners with haughty superciliousness.—We might have gone farther, perhaps, and said with provoking insolence. When an American officer urged the necessity of having the wounded put under the care of suitable surgeons—he was tauntingly answered, *“the Indians are excellent doctors!”*—“Yes” replied the American with spirit, “you have proven it on the morning of the 23d,” alluding to the massacre of the wounded.

Although our brave men were made captives and disarmed, their spirits were unbroken. When offered the parole for their signatures, they demanded to know who *“were his majesty’s allies?”*—Even British effrontery was staggered at the pertinancy of the enquiry. The “compunctious visitings of nature” deterred them from acknowledging the savages, and they eluded a direct reply, by answering *“his majesty’s allies are known!”*—Yes! truly are they known. They are recorded in letters of blood!

Why are these disclosures made? To show the people of the United States the merciless enemy they have to contend with. To awaken the dormant spirit of the nation. To steel their hearts and nerve their arms, for an awful display of that retribution which the cruelties of our unrelenting enemy justly entitle him to.—

We close this article with the following statement

furnished us by a gentleman in the staff department who was an eye witness to the massacre of the wounded.

“On the morning of the 23d of January, at Revelle’s beating, the detachment under gen. Winchester, at the river Raisin were attacked by a party of British and Indians. The officers and men were ready at their posts to receive them, inasmuch as they were informed the preceding evening an attack would be made. The detachment consisted of about 750 men, of whom about 500 were protected by a temporary breast-work, composed of rails and garden paling. The remainder who had joined us the day preceding the action, were encamped on the right, somewhat detached and unprotected by any kind of shelter. The attack was made with great violence on the troops, without the shelter, who maintained their ground about 15 minutes, when an order was given to retreat within the picketing. In the confusion, that order was mistaken for a general retreat. On their retreat they were attacked by a large body of Indians, who had been stationed on our rear in an adjacent wood, previous to the attack. The retreating party were thrown into considerable confusion. Gen. Winchester, cols. Lewis and Allen, pursued and endeavored to rally them, which proved ineffectual. The party finding a retreat was in vain, resolved to sell their lives at the dearest rate, and fired until the last. Few of them arrived safe at camp. General Winchester and aid, and his son and colonel Lewis, were taken prisoners. The party who remained in the breast work, kept up a constant and warm fire, until eleven o’clock, when a flag was brought in by general Winchester’s aid, informing us, he had surrendered us prisoners of war, and requested our compliance. A surrender took place, and the men immediately marched off. About 450 capitulated. The wounded, amounting to 64, were left on the ground, under the care of Drs. Todd and Bowers, the two surviving surgeons, with a promise of protection from the commanding officer, colonel Proctor, and that the wounded should be carried on the next morning in sleds to Malden. On the morning of the 23d, about sunrise, a large body of Indians came, plundered the wounded of their clothing, and every thing of value, and tomahawked and scalped all that were unable to march; among whom were some valuable officers, particularly captain Hickman.—The remainder were taken prisoners, as they termed it, and many are either killed or are still in their possession. Our loss is estimated at about 200* killed. Kentucky has lost of her choicest sons, particularly colonel Allen. Among the officers killed, we recollect captain Simpson, (a member of congress) captains Mead, Edwards, Price and McCracken,—and many very valuable subalterns. The loss of officers was considerable. The loss of the enemy could not be ascertained. They acknowledge the victory a dear one. Their loss of regulars of the 11st regiment, was estimated at 150, in making three unsuccessful charges. The force of the enemy was estimated by many of the British officers at 2000 and several assured me, their loss exceeded ours. During the whole of the action, a heavy cannonade was kept up by six pieces of artillery.—Great preparations are making at Malden for Harrison’s reception. Every male from 16 to 60 is drafted, and many were on their march to Malden. Indians are collecting from every quarter. It is sup-

*We have since heard of the arrival of a number of the left wing at Fort Winchester, (Defiance) and at general Harrison’s head-quarters. The actual loss in killed and MURDERED, does not perhaps exceed one hundred.

passed a force cannot be collected in Malden to exceed 4000. The Queen Charlotte, Lady Mary, and one other vessel, is in the harbor, and they are preparing to build several other vessels on lake Erie, during the ensuing spring. "Many ship carpenters arrived at Malden, and more were expected."

At a meeting at Erie, Pennsylvania, of several of the officers who survived the battle of Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, of which the following is a list of their names—Capts. Uziel S. Bree, Samuel L. Williams, Richard Bledsoe, Colman Callier, and Henry James; Lieuts. Lyndon Comstock and Higgins; Ensigns, Thomas W. China and James L. Harrow—Capt. Williams being chosen chairman, and John Bickley, one of the volunteers, appointed secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it is deemed necessary that our fellow citizens should be informed of the late perfidious and brutal acts of the British government perpetrated by their officers, at the battle of Frenchtown,

Resolved, That the following statement of the conduct of the British officers be exhibited to our countrymen.

When Gen. Winchester was taken prisoner on the 22d of Jan. 1813, being brought before Col. Proctor, the British commander, he directed the commanding officer of the Americans (Major Madison) to surrender, major Madison refused so to do, unless those who surrendered should be free from any future massacre; this was agreed to. The British officers pledged themselves to protect the wounded, and to convey them to Malden the next morning. The arms of the officers which were surrendered were promised to be returned to them at Malden.

Captain Hart, inspector to the North Western Army, was among the wounded; his friends offered to carry him with them, but they were prevented from doing so by the interference of Capt. Elliott, a British officer and an old acquaintance of Capt. Hart's, who promised him special protection, to take him in his own sleigh to Malden—where he insisted he should remain in his own house until he should recover. These were the promises of the British—let our countrymen see how they were fulfilled.

At the break of day next morning, the savages were suffered to commit every depredation upon our wounded which they pleased. An indiscriminate slaughter of the wounded unable to walk, took place; many were tomahawked, and many were buried alive in the houses. Among these unfortunates who were thus murdered, is with regret and sorrow we have to name the gallant captains *Hart and Heckman*.

The arms of the officers were never returned, and every species of private property remaining in the tents belonging to both officers and soldiers, was plundered by the savages.

Resolved, That in consideration of the high respect we hold both officers and soldiers who were thus cruelly murdered by permission of the British commander Col. Proctor and his subalterns, and of those who gloriously fell in the field defending the only free government on earth, that each of us wear a wreath on our hat and left arm for ninety days.

Resolved, That a similar proceeding, testifying their respect for the memories of those who were murdered and slain, be recommended to our brother officers and soldiers who survived the action.

SAMUEL L. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

JOHN BICKLEY, Secretary.

February 18, 1813.

Chillicothe, Feb. 18, 1813.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following important intelligence just received from the army.

General Harrison having been informed that a large body of Indians were assembled at Presqu'isle, marched from his camp at the Rapids on the 9th inst. at the head of a detachment of his army, in order to attack them. Upon the arrival of the detachment at Presqu'isle, they found that the Indians had decamped. Our troops pursued them until they came within eight miles of the River Raisin; when finding that they could not come up with them, and being exhausted, they returned to camp. Such was the ardor of the troops to overtake the enemy, that they marched 66 miles in 21 hours!

[Our latest intelligence from the N. W. army is dated the 20th of February. It is stated that major-general Harrison was then with his army at the River Raisin. They had not yet seen the enemy.]

PARIS, (K.) Feb. 13.

The Bourbon Troop, after remaining at home about three weeks, have gone to join major BALL's squadron at Lebanon. Since their arrival from the battle of Mississinewa, they have had thirty new recruits added to their number, which makes them upwards of sixty strong, and a finer set of officers and men never faced an enemy.

James Wilkinson, William H. Harrison, William

B. Davie, Wade Hampton, Aaron Ogden, and Morgan Lewis, have been appointed major-generals in the army of the United States, by the President and Senate.

NAVAL.

The enemy's squadron remains in the Chesapeake. They have not latterly made many captures, that we hear of. Several vessels have passed them in the night. They still continue to refuse a passage in or out. The only one admitted had the following endorsed on her register:

"In consequence of the Spanish schooner *Nostra Senio* being in a very leaky state, and in distress, I have permitted her to pass.

"Given under my hand, on board his majesty's ship *Maidstone*, in Lynhaven Bay, Feb. 19, 1813.

GEO. BURDETT."

The squadron at present consists of 5 frigates represented to be weakly manned, and bad conditioned.

Coasting licenses. In the debate on the license bill in the house of representatives, Mr. Blackledge stated, that British licenses for coasting voyages from N. C. to Boston, were actually selling at \$300 each.

Capt. HULL is a native of Connecticut; Capt. JONES, of Delaware; com. DECATUR, of Pennsylvania; and com. BAINBRIDGE, of New-York.

Considerable anxiety has been felt for the safety of our little fleet at *Sackett's Harbor*, lake Ontario. It consists of 11 armed schooners mounting 2, 4, and 5 guns, the brig *Oneida*, of 16, and the ship *Madison*, of 32 guns. These vessels have their full complement of hardy tars, or will soon receive them. There is besides, a pretty powerful military force at that place; and we rest perfectly easy, not only for the security of the fleet, but in its ability to annihilate the enemy on the lake.

A letter from an officer on board the Chesapeake frigate, dated January 12, says—"We have been informed, by the officers of the Volunteer, that Capt. Dacres had left England in a stout 44 gun ship, for the American coast." [Will he send any more challenges?]

The British are excessively irritated at the capture of the *Alcedonian*. Their papers are filled with excuses, suppositions, threats, and vengeance-breathing paragraphs. May they be consoled by the news of the *Java*!

A London paper of January 11, says that a squadron of 19 sail of the line, several large frigates (races) and five bomb vessels, are immediately to sail for America.

A seaman on board the Constitution, (says a Boston paper) named JOHN CREEVES, was mortally wounded in the late action with the *Java*. Whilst lying on the deck apparently dying, the word was passed that the enemy had struck. He raised himself up with one hand, gave three cheers, fell back and expired! Heroic specimen of the genuine patriotism of American tars! He had a brother killed in the same action. We understand they have left an aged and helpless mother at Marblehead, who depended entirely on the fruits of their industry for a subsistence.

The British (cartel) sch. *Eliza* has arrived at Baltimore, with 107 American prisoners, of whom 80 belonged to the late U. S. brig *Viper*, captured by the *Narcissus* frigate, and sent to Bermuda.

"The time changed." The news of the capture of the *Alcedonian* having reached England, the London Courier says, respecting American frigates, "that it should be considered no disgrace for the largest British frigate to shun an engagement with these dangerous competitors."

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 1.—It is the opinion of our naval officers, that we have no frigates in the service that are every way able to cope with the large American frigates, except the *Indefatigable*, 44, capt. Tyffe, now in Portsmouth.

Rio Janeiro.—The Portuguese government has refused to join its vessels of war to the cruisers of admiral Dixon, for fear of implicating themselves in our war with America. The admiral had, however, obtained a three masted schooner from the prince, which he has manned with British officers and seamen.

From the *London Gazette*.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Dec. 26, 1813.

His royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, has been pleased to cause it to be signified by lord Viscount Castlereagh, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the ministers of friendly powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken, by the command of his royal highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbors of the bay of the Chesapeake, and of the river Delaware, in the United States of America; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

Copies of letters from captain Evans commanding the frigate *Chesapeake*, to the secretary of the navy.

UNITED STATES' FRIGATE *CHESAPEAKE*,
AT SEA, Jan. 12, 1813.

You will receive this by the British ship Volunteer, which we captured this morning, on her passage to the Brazils. She is one of a large convoy that sailed from Cork on the 19th ult. for the West Indies and South America; she parted with the *W. India* convoy on the 3d inst. off Madeira, and on the 7th she parted with the *Cherub* sloop, having under her convoy eleven ships bound to South America and the Pacific ocean.

The ship has on board salt and dry goods, and I have ordered her to the United States under charge of midshipman Yarnall, who from his merit, I beg leave to recommend to your attention.

On the 1st inst. while I was dispatching the American brig *Julia*, by which vessel I had the honor of addressing you, we were chased by two ships. As I am anxious to dispatch the Volunteer, so as to proceed to the Eastward in quest of the convoy, I beg to refer you for further particulars to an extract from my journal on that day.

"At half past 3 P. M. discovered a sail bearing E. S. E.—made all sail in chase—at 5 came up with the chase—and found her to be the American brig *Julia*, of Boston, from Lisbon, bound to Boston. On examination lieutenant Page discovered she had two British licenses—brought the captain on board. At half past eight, sent the captain of the brig on board her. At 9 the boat returned, leaving lieutenant Budd on board the brig, with directions to keep near us all night, as I had determined to send a midshipman in her to Boston with the licenses and her papers.—Wore to the southward and eastward—at half past 7 A. M. wore ship to the northward and westward, and hove to, and sent for the captain of the brig. At half past 8, two ships were discovered in chase of us, bearing W. S. W. At half past 9 discovered them to be ships of war—sent Mr. Blodget and the captain on board the brig to proceed to Boston. On the boat's returning with lieutenant Budd, run her up and wore round, and stood east by south, under the topsails, to draw the vessels in chase of us, more from the brig, and to ascertain more correctly their

force. At 10 backed the mizen-topsail—at half past filled it, and hauled up E. S. E. to get to windward of them. Clewed the sail up. At this time very thick and squally. Lost sight of the two ships.—At Meridian strong gales and squally—the ship under reefed foresail and main-topsail—top-gallant-masts hoisted—flying-jib-boom in and gaff down.—At 2 P. M. it clearing away a little, we wore and stood in the direction we had last seen the ships, but could discover nothing of them."

From then until to-day we have not seen a vessel of any description.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
SAMPL EVANS.

The honorable Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. FRIGATE *CHESAPEAKE*, Jan. 14, 1813.

Sir—We this morning fell in with another of the Brazil convoy, the brig *Liverpool Hero* of Liverpool. As she did not appear to be of sufficient consequence to man, I have taken from her the most valuable articles she had on board, and we are now employed scuttling her.

There is another in sight, and I am in hopes we shall have her in the morning.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
SAMPL EVANS.

CAPTURE OF THE FROLIC.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, DECEMBER 26.

Letter from the captain of the *Frolic* to admiral Warren.

His majesty's ship *Poictiers*, at sea, October 23.

Sir—It is with the most bitter sorrow and distress I have to report to your excellency the capture of his majesty's brig *Frolic*, by the ship *Wasp*, belonging to the United States of America, on the 18th instant.

Having under convoy the homeward bound trade from the Bay of Honduras, and being in latitude 36 deg. N. and long. 64 deg. W. on the night of the 17th, we were overtaken by a most violent gale of wind, in which the *Frolic* carried away her main-yard, lost her top-sails, and sprung the main-topmast. On the morning of the 18th, as we were repairing the damages sustained in the storm, and re-assembling the scattered ships, a suspicious ship came in sight and gave chase to the convoy.

The merchant ships continued their voyage before the wind under all sail; the *Frolic* dropped astern, and hoisted Spanish colors, in order to decoy the stranger under her guns, as I gave time for the convoy to escape. About ten o'clock, both vessels being within hail, we hauled to the wind, and the battle began. The superior fire of our guns gave every reason to expect a speedy termination in our favor, but the gaff-head braces being shot away, and there being no sail on the main-mast, the brig became unmanageable, and the enemy succeeded in taking a position to rake her, while she was unable to bring a gun to bear.

After laying some time exposed to a most destructive fire she fell with the bow-sprit betwixt the enemy's main and mizzen rigging, still unable to return his fire.

At length the enemy boarded, and made himself master of the brig, every individual officer being wounded, and the greater part of the men killed or wounded, there not being twenty persons remaining unhurt.

Although I shall ever deplore the unhappy issue of this contest, it would be injustice to the merits of the officers and crew if I failed to report that their bravery and coolness are deserving of every praise; and I am convinced, if the *Frolic* had not been crippled in the gale, I should have to make a very different report to your excellency. The *Wasp* was taken, and the *Frolic* re-captured the same afternoon.

termon, by his majesty's ship *Poictiers*. Being separated from them, I cannot transmit at present a list of the killed and wounded. Mr. Charles M. Kay, the first lieutenant, and Mr. Stephens, the master, have died of their wounds.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. WHINYATES.

§ The British account of the capture of the Macedonian is in type, but unavoidably omitted.

The President's Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1813.

At 12 o'clock this day, JAMES MADISON, the President of the United States, elect, having attended at the Capitol for the purpose of taking the oath of office, delivered to the vast concourse of people assembled on the occasion, the following speech:

About to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligations imposed by a second call to the station, in which my country has heretofore placed me, I find, in the presence of this assembly, an opportunity of publicly repeating my profound sense of so distinguished a confidence, and of the responsibility united with it. The impressions on me are strengthened by such an evidence, that my faithful endeavors to discharge my arduous duties have been favorably estimated; and by a consideration of the momentous period at which the trust has been renewed. From the weight and magnitude now belonging to it, I should be compelled to shrink, if I had less reliance on the support of an enlightened and generous people, and felt less deeply a conviction, that the war which forms so prominent a feature in our situation, is stamped with that justice, which invites the smiles of heaven on the means of conducting it to a successful termination.

May we not cherish this sentiment without presumption, when we reflect on the characteristics by which this war is distinguished?

It was not declared on the part of the United States, until it had been long made on them, in reality though not in name; until arguments and expositions had been exhausted; until a positive declaration had been received, that the wrongs provoking it would not be discontinued; nor until this appeal could no longer be delayed, without breaking down the spirit of the nation, destroying all confidence in itself and its political institutions; and either perpetuating a state of disgraceful suffering, or regaining by more costly sacrifices and more severe struggles, our lost rank and respect among independent powers.

On the issue of the war are staked our national sovereignty on the high seas, and security of an important class of citizens, whose occupations give the proper value to those of every other class. Not to contend for such a stake, is to surrender our equality with other powers, on the element common to all; and to violate the sacred title, which every member of the society has to its protection. I need not call into view the unlawfulness of the practice, by which our mariners are forced, at the will of every cruising officer, from their own vessels into foreign ones, nor paint the outrages inseparable from it. The proofs are in the records of each successive administration of our government; and the cruel sufferings of that portion of the American people have found their way to every man's bosom not dead to the sympathies of human nature.

As the war was just in its origin and necessary and noble in its objects, we can reflect with a proud satisfaction, that in carrying it on, no principle of

justice or honor, no usage of civilized nations, no precept of courtesy or humanity have been infringed. The war has been waged on our part, with scrupulous regard to all these relations, and in a spirit of liberality which was never surpassed.

How little has been the effect of this example on the conduct of the enemy?

They have retained as prisoners of war citizens of the United States, not liable to be so considered under the usages of war.

They have refused to consider as prisoners of war, and threatened to punish as traitors and deserters, persons emigrating without restraint to the United States; incorporated by naturalization into our political family, and fighting under the authority of their adopted country, in open and honorable war, for the maintenance of its rights and safety. Such is the avowed purpose of a government, which is in the practice of naturalizing, by thousands, citizens of other countries, and not only of permitting but compelling them to fight its battles against their native country.

They have not, it is true, taken into their own hands the hatchet and the knife, devoted to indiscriminate massacre; but they have let loose the savages armed with these cruel instruments; have allured them into their service, and carried them to battle by their sides, eager to glut their savage thirst with the blood of the vanquished, and to finish the work of torture and death on maimed and defenceless captives. And what was never before seen, British commanders have extorted victory over the unconquerable valor of our troops, by presenting to the sympathy of their chief awaiting massacre from their savage associates.

And now we find them in further contempt of the modes of honorable warfare supplying the place of a conquering force, by attempts to disorganize our political society, to dismember our confederated republic. Happily, like others, these will recoil on the authors; but they mark the degenerate councils from which they emanate; and if they did not belong to a series of unexampled inconsistencies, might excite the greater wonder, as proceeding from a government which founded the very war in which it has been so long engaged, against the disorganizing and insurrectional policy of its adversary.

To render the justice of the war on our part the more conspicuous, the reluctance to commence it, was followed by the earliest and strongest manifestations of a disposition to arrest its progress. The sword was scarcely out of the scabbard, before the enemy was apprized of the reasonable terms on which it should be re-sheathed. Still more precise advances were repeated, and have been received in a spirit forbidding every reliance, not placed on the military resources of the nation.

These resources are amply sufficient to bring the war to an honorable issue. Our nation is, in number, more than half that of the British isles. It is composed of a brave, a free, a virtuous and an independent people. Our country abounds in the necessaries, the arts and the comforts of life. A general prosperity is visible in the public countenance. The means employed by the British cabinet to undermine it, have recoiled on themselves; have given to our nation facilities a rapid development; and, draining or diverting the precious metals from British circulation and British vaults, have poured them into those of the United States. It is a propitious consideration, that an unavoidable war should have found this seasonable facility for the contributions required to support it. When the public voice called for war, all knew and still know, that without them it could not be carried on, through the period which

it might last; and the patriotism, the good sense and the manly spirit of our fellow citizens, are pledges for the cheerfulness with which they will bear each his share of the common burden. To render the war short, and its success sure, animated and systematic exertions alone are necessary; and the success of our arms now may long preserve our country from the necessity of another resort to them. Already have the gallant exploits of our naval heroes proved to the world our inherent capacity to maintain our rights on one element. If the reputation of our arms has been thrown under clouds on the other, presaging flashes of heroic enterprise assure us that nothing is wanting to correspondent triumphs there also, but the discipline and habits which are in daily progress.

Developement at Boston.

The public for several days past, have been considerably agitated with certain reports respecting persons and papers being arrested and detected, of a treasonable nature. The subject being still under examination, we shall forbear to mention the names of persons who are supposed to be implicated; but the following are the circumstances relating to the arrests and seizure of persons and papers alluded to.

On Sunday last, a vessel under Swedish colors cleared at the custom house for Fayal, and went down to the lower harbor. Mr. Lee, an intrepid and vigilant officer, had obtained information that led him to suspect some fraud or deception in the voyage, went down with officers, and about 10 o'clock on the same evening she went below, overtook and boarded her. The crew and most of the persons on board were safe moored in their hammocks. Mr. Lee demanded their papers, part of which were delivered to him by the person calling himself the Swedish captain. Mr. Lee also found sewed up in the sleeve of one of the passengers' coats, several papers; and on a close examination, found secreted in a jug, inside of a keg of tripe, another parcel of papers, many of which purporting to be the necessary papers for a voyage to Fayal, but in fact destined to HALIFAX. Amongst the papers was found a British license to import bread stuffs, provisions, &c. to Halifax. Many letters were found on board directed to merchants at Fayal, when in fact the merchants the letters were directed to are known residents and merchants at Halifax. Some of them were directed to "Wm. K. Reynolds & Co." and some to "Wm. Allison." The court of inquiry adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning for further examination. Eight or ten persons are now under arrest.

From the next paper.—The examination was resumed on Wednesday, and occupied the principal part of the day. The district attorney on the part of the United States, and Messrs Dutton and Crane, on the part of the accused. After this lengthy hearing and examination, Judge Donisthorpe recognized the following persons with surety, to appear at the district court of the United States to be held at Boston, 14th May next, then to answer to the charges preferred against them: *Capt. John Palmer, Capt. John Plumby, Charles Gorham, Samuel D. Doane, Isaac Brown, John Whitney, Joseph H. Dorr, and four mariners.* Warrants were issued against Daniel Hewes, jun. who could not be found by the officers.

Chron.

French Ships of the Line.

The following is given as a correct statement of the ships of the line belonging to France; the number of 50's, frigates and smaller vessels is not given, but they amount to about 200.

Ready for sea and completely manned.—In the Texel, 5; Rotterdam, 2; Antwerp, 23; Cherbourg, 5; Brest, 6; L'Orient, 2; Rochefort, 8; Toulon, 20; Genoa, 1; Venice, 2—total, 72; of which 5 are of 120 guns, and the remainder of 84 and 74 guns.

On the stocks.—At Rotterdam and near the Texel, 5; Antwerp, 15; Cherbourg, 2; Brest, 1; L'Orient, 4; Rochefort, 4; Toulon, 4; Genoa, 1; Venice, 5—total 41; of which one is of 130 guns, and another of 120 guns, ready to be launched.

THE CHRONICLE.

By late accounts from Lisbon, we learn that lord Wellington had returned to that city from Cadiz, by sea. Nothing new from the armies. Flour at Lisbon, 14 and 15s—the stock for sale is not less than 200,000 bbls. with great quantities of wheat, Indian corn, &c. &c.

Price of stocks, London Dec. 22.—Reduced 61 1-8, 4 per cent 77 1-2; Cons. for oppg. 62 1-2; Bk. st. 223; Om. 10 3-4; Bonds 7s. 8s. dis. 1g. Anns. 15 5-8 11-16ths; Exch. bills (3 1-4) par 1s. pr. 7 Do. (3 1-2) 2s. bs. pr.

Jan. 11.—Price of stocks this day at 1—Consols 61 1-2; Reduced 59 7-8, 60; 5 per cent. 89 1-8, 1-4.

We have London dates to the 11th Jan. The British printers are displaying their columns to kill the French armies on the Russian frontiers a second time; supposing several great victories. Our latest accounts from those armies are direct from France, and they are unimportant, except that a Prussian general with about 30,000 men, has been purchased by the British. The documents relative to his treason have been published and are laid off for insertion.

The British manufacturing towns are still riotous. Four 74's, 3 frigates and a brig have sailed to cruise off the Western islands, and much talk is made of the mighty force that is to come to cover the American coast. Lord Walpole has been turned off from Vienna, whither he went to make a British ally of the emperor of Austria. French troops are pushing into Spain. It is said at St. Petersburg that in the late campaign the French lost in prisoners, 128,000 men and 100 officers, of whom 20 are generals, with 600 pieces of cannon.

The emperor of France is mightily augmenting his armies. His resources in men are vast. He has a population of at least 70,000,000 to draw upon. He is in health, and (though dead several times) walks the streets of Paris. Two frigates in the Texel, laden with small arms and stores, supposed for America, are waiting for an opportunity to slip out. The French privateers are resuming their former activity, and do great damage in the British channel.

It is rumored in a paper of the 9th Jan that an Austrian messenger had arrived from Vienna with important despatches, said to propose general peace.

Another change in the government of Spain is mentioned. The Cardinal de Bourbon is to be sole Regent. Arguelles is to be minister of finance.

A flag of truce is said to have sailed from Falmouth for the United States with important despatches.

The ship Aurora, sent into Rhode Island by the Governor Tompkins privateer, having a British license, has been condemned as a good prize, in the District court of that state, Judge Howell presiding, on the ground that the license denationalized the property.

The reader will find much instruction on these matters, by referring to the case of the brig Tulip, pages 71 and 180 of the last volume of the REGISTER.

With much extraordinary labor, we have the honor to present our readers this day with many articles that may be considered NEWS as well as matters of valuable record. Several interesting subjects, in type, are postponed to our next, when a supplement will issue.

The American will find great cause of honest exultation in comparing the manly, powerful and elegant message of the President of the United States, recommending war, (see Weekly Register, vol 2, p. 267) with the weak special pleading of the British declaration, inserted in the present number. If the ministry had merely re-published some of our speeches in congress, they might have sustained their cause more ably in the eyes of the world and posterity.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 2 OF VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 80.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Our Relations with France.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report of the secretary of state complying with their resolution of the first instant. JAMES MADISON.

March 3, 1813.

The secretary of state to whom was referred the resolution of the house of representatives of the 1st instant, has the honor to submit to the president the enclosed papers marked A. and B.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, March 3, 1813.

(A.)

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq. to the Secretary of State, dated

PARIS, May 2, 1812.

"I have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of my note of yesterday to the duke of Bassano. The importance of the objects and the urgency of the occasion I hope will justify the solicitude with which I have pressed the propositions.

The result, as far as it may be known within a few days, shall be transmitted by the Wasp. The Hornet sailed from Cherbourg the 26th April, with orders to land a messenger in England with my despatches for Mr. Russell, but not to wait a return from London."

Enclosed in Mr. Barlow's letter of May 2, 1812, to the Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from Joel Barlow, Esq. to the duke of Bassano, dated

PARIS, 1st May, 1812.

In the note I had the honor to address your excellency on the 10th November last, the spirit of the English government was so far noticed as to anticipate the fact now proved by experience, that its orders in council violating the rights of neutrals, would not be revoked. The declaration of the prince regent of the 21st of April, has placed that fact beyond all question. In doing this he has repeated the assertion so often advanced by his ministers and judges that the decrees of France of a similar character are likewise unrevoked.

You will notice that he finds a new argument for this conclusion in your excellency's late report to the emperor concerning neutral rights, in which you avoid taking notice of any repeal or modification of these decrees, or of their non-application to the U. States. We know indeed that they do not apply to the United States, because we do not suffer our flag to be denationalized in the manner evidently contemplated by the emperor in the rule he meant to establish. But it would have been well if your excellency had noticed their non-application to the United States, since his majesty has uniformly done it in his decisions of prize causes since November, 1810.

"It is much to be desired that the French government would now make and publish an authentic act, declaring the Berlin and Milan decrees, as relative to the United States to have ceased in November, 1810, declaring that they have not been applied in

any instance, since that time, and that they shall not be so applied in future.

"The case is so simple, the demand so just, and the necessity so urgent, that I cannot withhold my confidence in the prompt and complete success of my proposition."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, dated

PARIS, 12th May, 1812.

"After the date of my letter, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, I found from a pretty sharp conversation with the duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening.—I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England that I despatch the Wasp immediately, to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as possible.

I am confident that the president will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair, and the earnest manner in which I pressed the minister with it as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the prince regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the subject. When in the conversation above alluded to, the duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you, I only asked him if that decree had been published. He said, no, but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serurier, with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him it was not among the archives of this legation; that I never before had heard of it; and since he had consented to answer my note, I desired him to send to me in that official manner a copy of that decree, and of any other documents that might prove to the incredulous of my country (not to me) that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were in good faith and unconditionally repealed with regard to the United States. He then promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise.

I send you a copy of the April decree, as likewise the letter of the grand judge and that of the minister of finances: though the two latter pieces have been before communicated to our government and published.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE DUKE OF BASSANO TO MR. BARLOW.

Paris, 10th May, 1812.

SIR—In conversing with you about the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 1st of May, I could not conceal from you my surprise at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you, by the decisions in favor of American vessels. You have done me the honor to ask a

B

copy of the letters which the grand judge and the minister of the finances wrote on the 25th Dec. 1810, to secure the first effects of that measure, and you have said, sir, that the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, which proves definitely the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan in regard to the Americans, was not known to you.

I have the honor to send you as you have desired a copy of these three acts, you will consider them without doubt, sir, as the plainest answer, which I could give to this part of your note. As to the two other questions to which that note relates, I will take care to lay them before the emperor. You know already, sir, the sentiments which his majesty has expressed in favor of American commerce, and the good dispositions which have induced him to appoint a plenipotentiary to treat with you on that important interest.

Accept, sir, &c.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[TRANSLATION.]

Palace of St. Cloud, April 20th, 1811.

Napoleon, emperor of the French, &c. &c. on the report of our minister of foreign relations :

Seeing by a law passed on the 2d March, 1811, the congress of the United States has ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which prohibits the vessels and merchandise of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies from entering into the ports of the United States.

Considering that the law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions, consecrated by the British orders in council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have decreed, and do decree as follows :

The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively, and to date from the 1st day of November last, considered as not having existed, (non avenus) in regard to American vessels.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By the emperor,

The minister, secretary of state,

(Signed) THE COUNT DARU.

(B.)

MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Paris, October 28, 1812.

SIR—By the letters from the duke of Bassano and my answer, copies of which are herewith enclosed, you will learn that I am invited to go to Wilna, and that I have accepted the invitation. Though the proposal was totally unexpected, and on many accounts disagreeable, it was impossible to refuse it without giving offence, or at least risking a postponement of a negotiation which I have reason to believe is now in a fair way to a speedy and advantageous close.

From the circumstances which have proceeded and which accompany this proposition, I am induced to believe that it is made with a view of expediting the business. There may indeed be an intention of coupling it with other views not yet brought forward. If so, and they should extend to objects beyond the simplicity of our commercial interests and the indemnities which we claim, I shall not be at loss how to answer them.

I shall have the honor to write you as soon as possible from Wilna, and shall return to Paris without any unnecessary delay.

I remain, &c.

(Signed)

J. BARLOW.

[TRANSLATION.]

THE DUKE OF BASSANO TO MR. BARLOW.

Wilna, October 13, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to make known to you how much I regretted, in the negotiation commenced between the United States and France, the delays which inevitably attended a correspondence carried on at so great a distance. Your government has desired to see the epoch of this arrangement draw near. His majesty is animated by the same dispositions, and willing to assure to the negotiation a result the most prompt, he has thought that it would be expedient to suppress the intermediaries and to transfer the conference to Wilna. His majesty has in consequence authorised me, sir, to treat directly with you. If you will come to this town, I dare hope that with the desire which animates us both to conciliate such important interests, we will immediately be enabled to remove all the difficulties which until now have appeared to impede the progress of the negotiation.

I have apprized the Duke of Dalberg that his mission was thus terminated, and I have laid before his majesty the actual state of the negotiation, to the end that when you arrive at Wilna the different questions being already illustrated (*eclaircies*) either by your judicious observations, or by the instructions I shall have received, we may, sir, conclude without delay an arrangement so desirable and conformable to the mutually amicable views of our two governments.

Accept, sir, &c.

(Signed)

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[EXTRACT.]

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, October 25, 1812.

"SIR—In consequence of the letter you did me the honor to write me on the 11th of this month, I accept your invitation, and leave Paris to-morrow for Wilna, where I hope to arrive in fifteen or eighteen days from this date. My secretary of legation and one servant will compose my suite. I mention this to answer to your extreme goodness in asking the question, and your kind offer of finding me a convenient lodging. I hope the trouble you will give yourself in this will be as little as possible.

The negotiation on which you have done me the honor to invite me at Wilna, is so completely prepared in all its parts between the duke of Dalberg and myself, and, as I understand, sent on to you for your approbation about the 18th of the present month, that I am persuaded, if it could have arrived before the date of your letter, the necessity of this meeting would not have existed, as I am confident that his majesty would have found the project reasonable and acceptable in all its parts, and would have ordered that minister to conclude and sign both the treaty of commerce and the convention of indemnities."

List of Acts

Passed at the Second Session of the Twelfth Congress

An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

An act increasing the pay of non-commissioned offi-

cers, musicians, privates and others of the army, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriation to defray the expenses incurred under an act, entitled, "an act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States;" and the act, entitled "an act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union; suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, passed the 28th of February, 1795."

An act concerning the district and territorial judges of the United States.

An act directing the secretary of the treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases.

An act to increase the navy of the United States.

An act approving of the report of the commissioners appointed by the secretary at war, to ascertain and settle the exterior line of the public land at West Point, in the state of New-York.

An act authorising the President of the U. States to establish post routes, in certain cases.

An act providing for navy pensions, in certain cases.

An act making certain partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

An act in addition to the act, concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "an act for the more perfect organization of the army of the U. States."

An act in addition to the act, entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," and for other purposes.

An act authorising the admission, under certain circumstances, of vessels owned by citizens of the United States of America, with their cargoes, from British ports beyond the cape of Good Hope.

An act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

An act confirming certain claims in the district of Vincennes.

An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers.

An act for the relief of John Binnion.

An act for the relief of the Bible Society of Philadelphia.

An act giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the Illinois territory.

An act to authorise and empower the president and managers of the Washington turnpike company of the state of Maryland, when organized, to extend and make their turnpike to or from Georgetown in the district of Columbia, through the said district to the line thereof.

An act better to provide for the supplies of the army of the United States, and for the accountability of persons entrusted with the same.

An act giving further time to purchasers of public land to complete their payments.

An act authorising the discharge of Daniel Epdike from his imprisonment.

An act for the relief of Susannah Wiley.

An act for the regulation of seamen on board the private and public vessels of the United States.

An act to continue in force, for a limited time, the first section of the act, entitled "an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. States against the Barbary powers."

An act rewarding the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution and the crew of the Wasp.

An act further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the eastern and western districts of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana.

An act vesting in the President of the U. States the power of retaliation.

An act for the relief of John Dixon and John Mar- ray.

An act for the relief of Rueben Atwater.

An act to impose a duty on the importation of iron wire.

An act to establish certain post roads in the state of Louisiana.

An act for the relief of Royal Converse.

An act authorising the issuing of treasury notes, for the service of the year 1813.

An act to alter the time for the next meeting of congress.

An act directing the secretary of the treasury to remit certain fines, penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.

An act authorising the appointment of additional officers in the respective territories of the United States.

An act making provision for an additional number of general officers.

An act in addition to an act regulating the post office establishment.

An act for the relief of John Redfield, jr.

An act to encourage vaccination.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, and to increase the pay of volunteer and militia corps.

An act for the relief of Jared Shattuck.

An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars.

Resolution relative to the brilliant achievements of captains Hull, Decatur, Jones and lieut. Elliot.

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for 1813.

An act giving further time for delivering the evidence in support of claims to land in the Missouri territory, &c.

An act declaring the consent of congress to an act of the legislature of Georgia, &c.

An act for the relief of Ingraham, Phoenix and Nixen.

An act authorising the secretary of the treasury to cause to be issued new certificates of registry.

An act to alter the time of holding the district courts of New-York and Massachusetts.

Resolution authorising the President to cause to be prepared and laid before congress a system of military discipline for the infantry of the army and militia of the United States.

An act making appropriations for alterations and repairs in the capitol.

An act supplementary to the act "for increasing the navy of the United States."

An act to encourage the destruction of armed vessels of the enemy in the waters of the United States.

Resolution of thanks to the officers and crew of the Constitution for the victory over the Java.

An act for the organization of the staff of the army of the United States.

An act for the relief of Louis Chacherie.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Lape- ley, deceased.

An act for the relief of Washington Lee.

Exports of the United States

FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30, 1812.

Treasury Department, February 11, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit a statement of the exports of the United States, during the year ending the 30th September, 1812, amounting, in articles of domestic produce and manufacture, to

Dolls. 30,032,109

Add in articles of foreign do. and do. to

8,495,127

Dolls. 38,527,236

WHICH ARTICLES APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN EXPORTED TO THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES, VIZ.

	Domestic.	Foreign.
To the dominions of Spain and Portugal,	16,743,046	1,944,324
Great Britain,	9,387,450	704,382
France, Italy and Holland,	573,478	2,570,012
To all other countries, or not distinctly stated,	2,823,135	3,376,409
	Dolls. 30,032,109	8,495,127

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,
 The honorable
 The Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

A Summary of the value and destination of the exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding statement.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to the dominions of each power.
Russia	156,980	1,586,617	1,743,597
Sweden	226,864	729,357	956,221
Swedish West-Indies	1,000,500	126,274	1,126,774
Denmark and Norway	70,638	45,740	116,378
Danish West-Indies	20,366		20,366
Holland	30,747		30,747
England, Mann, and Berwick	4,662,596	37,187	4,700,783
Scotland	373,653	1,300	375,053
Ireland	947,214	68,718	1,015,932
Gibraltar	1,117,123	287,370	1,404,493
British African ports	14,783		14,783
British East-India	133,413	170,540	303,953
British West-Indies	1,775,647	22,233	1,797,880
British American colonies	643,350	17,382	660,732
French European ports on Atlantic	402,803	2,435,218	2,838,021
Do. W. Indies & Am. colonies	203,880	83,742	287,622
Bourbon and Mauritius	17,292	15,940	33,232
Spanish European ports on Atlantic	4,527,452	136,411	4,663,863
Do. on the Mediterranean	40,362	4,300	44,662
Genoa and the other Canaries	351,664	14,295	365,959
Mandilla and Philippine islands	30,750	28,791	59,541
Ferries	97,703	6,260	103,963
Honduras, Campochy and Musquito shore	58,202	19,279	77,481
Spanish W. Indies and Am. colonies	2,640,522	1,331,638	3,972,160
Portugal	7,720,997	45,043	7,766,040
Madeira	760,224	28,428	788,652
Fayal and the other Azores	132,543	6,853	139,396
Cape de Verde islands	6,323	5,380	11,703
Coast of Brazil & other Am. colonies	426,962	319,641	746,603
Italy	139,928	134,794	274,722
Turkey, Levant, and Egypt	42,622	387,004	429,626
Morocco and Barbary states	53,902	15,194	69,096
Cape of Good Hope	15,600		15,600
China	101,725	82,802	184,527
Asia (generally)		500	500
West-Indies do.	921,671	120,864	1,042,535
Europe do.	74,547	123,514	198,061
Africa do.	73,267	37,048	110,315
South Seas		1,964	1,964
North west coast of America	12,933	17,497	30,430
Total Dollars	30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236

A summary of the value of exports from each state.

	Domestic.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
New-Hampshire	194,372	9,029	203,401
Vermont	131,408	7,244	138,652
Massachusetts	3,935,329	2,648,109	6,583,438
Rhode-Island	604,891	159,246	764,137
Connecticut	720,805		720,805
New-York	6,603,508	2,358,414	8,961,922
New-Jersey	4,186		4,186
Pennsylvania	4,660,457	1,313,293	5,973,750
Delaware	29,744		29,744
Maryland	3,956,093	1,929,886	5,885,979
*District of Columbia	1,593,413	12,996	1,606,409
Virginia	2,983,493	17,619	3,001,112
North-Carolina	489,219		489,219
South-Carolina	2,024,834	11,361	2,036,195
Georgia	1,066,703		1,066,703
†Territories of the United States	1,033,759	36,930	1,070,689
Total dollars,	30,032,109	8,495,127	38,527,236
*Georgetown	33,740		33,740
*Alexandria	1,537,673	12,996	1,550,669
Total dollars,	1,593,413	12,996	1,606,409
+Michigan Territory	5,650	2,061	7,711
+Mississippi ditto	3,107		3,107
+New-Orleans	1,025,602	34,869	1,060,471
Total dollars,	1,033,759	36,930	1,070,689

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Register's Office, February 3, 1813,
 JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

A summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending the 30th September, 1812.

	Dollars.	
THE SEA	935,000	
1. Fisheries		502,000
Dried fish or cod fishery		
Pickled do. or river fishery (herr- ing, shad, salmon, mackerel Whale (common) oil and bone Spermaceti oil and candles	56,000 141,009	146,000 197,000
THE FOREST	2,701,000	935,000
2. Skins and furs	123,000	
3. Ginseng	10,000	
3. Product of wood		133,000
Lumber (boards, staves, shingles, hoops and poles, hewn timber, masts, &c.	1,638,000	
Oak bark and other dyes	107,000	
Naval stores, (tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine)	490,000	
Ashes, pot and pearl	333,000	
AGRICULTURE	24,555,000	2,700,000
4. Product of animals		
Beef, tallow, hides, live cattle Butter and cheese	524,000 329,000	853,000
Pork, pickled, bacon, lard, (live hogs)		604,000
Horses and mules	191,000	
Sheep	9,000	
5. Vegetable food		1,657,000
Wheat, flour and biscuit		13,687,000
Indian corn and meal		1,923,000
Rice		1,544,000
All other (rye, oats, pulse, potatoes, apples, &c.)		627,000
6. Tobacco		17,797,000
7. Cotton		1,514,000
8. All other agricultural products		3,080,000
Indigo		5,000
Flaxseed		455,000
Maple sugar		13,000
Hops		7,000
Wax		20,000
Various items (poultry, flax, mustard, &c.)		7,000
Total Dollars	38,527,236	507,600

* Sea Island cotton valued at 20 per cents per pound.
 † ditto, ditto, 9 ditto.

* Now in the possession of Great Britain.

MANUFACTURES 1,355,000			
9. Domestic materials.			
Soap and tallow candles	232,000		
Leather, boots, shoes, saddlery	83,000		
Hats	28,000		
Grain, (spirits, beer, starch)	210,000		
Wool, (including furniture, vehicles and other carriages)	155,000		
Cordage and canvas	278,000		
Iron	55,000		
Various items, (snuff, silk shoes, wax candles, tobacco, lead, lard, turpentine, oil, spirits of turpentine, &c.)	96,000		
Foreign materials.		1,135,000	
Spirits of molasses	145,000		
Sugar, refined	2,600		
Chocolate	1,000		
Gun powder	56,000		
Brass and copper	3,000		
Medicinal	12,000		
UNCERTAIN.		220,000	
10. Articles not distinguished in returns.			1,355,000
Manufactured		300,000	
Raw produce		186,000	
			486,000
Total dollars.			30,632,000

Vice-President Gerry.

At a meeting of the republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives and other citizens, the following address was unanimously voted to be presented to ELDRIDGE GERRY, vice-president elect of the United States. Benjamin Austin, Seth Sprague and John Holmes, esquires, were appointed a committee in behalf of the convention to deliver it.

Boston, February 16th, 1813.

RESPECTED SIR,—It is with the highest pleasure, that the republican members of the legislature, and other citizens of this commonwealth, embrace an opportunity to congratulate you on your election to the high office of vice-president of the United States. At this interesting period we are happy to find that so large a majority of the citizens have united in the choice of a character, whose revolutionary services have long endeared him to every friend to his country. The uniformity of those principles which led to the establishment of our sovereignty and independence, being so unequivocally maintained in every situation in which you have been placed, cannot but inspire a confidence in the republicans, that our national honor (under the wisdom of your councils) will be preserved against the artifices of foreign and domestic foes. While exercising the office of chief magistrate of this commonwealth, we thank you for the open avowal of your attachment to the national and state constitutions, and more particularly for reprobating the conduct of those, whose inconsiderate resolutions had a direct tendency to dissolve the compact on which our glory and prosperity are founded. We are sensible, that it was proper at that time to designate, by the most explicit declaration, certain individuals, who imperiously claim to themselves the exclusive appellation of federalists and friends of peace. But at this enlightened age, the citizens of this commonwealth are not deceived by words, nor imposed on by names. We cannot be so lost to every impropriety of language as to admit, that those persons are either friends to the peace or honor of their country who attempt to rouse the passions of the people to rebellion;—who draw geographical lines of hostile divisions between the northern and southern districts;—who endeavor to alienate the endearing tie of sister states, and instil the degrading idea that their embraces are more to be dreaded than the impositions of Britain, or the ravages of their Indian

allies;—who vindicate the impressment of our seamen, and justify the wanton cruelties inflicted on that worthy class of citizens;—who behold, with apathy the insults offered to our flag, the violation of our commercial rights, and who arrogantly exclaim, amidst these complicated enormities, that "Britain does us no essential injury"—while they palliate her piratical outrages, they attempt to paralyze the energies of the American navy in repelling the injuries. It is impossible that the good sense of the real friends of our country should accede to sentiments so derogatory, or respond to concessions so humiliating and ignominious.

As an evidence to confound these fallacious federalists and to silence their clamors against southern influence, we are induced more particularly, to congratulate you on your recent election. In this instance, we find that our southern brethren have, with the most patriotic magnanimity, united in choosing a vice-president from the northward, thereby showing, that if any circumstance should take place, whereby the presidency was vacated, they will submit their political destinies to a citizen of Massachusetts. This one circumstance must forever confound those disturbers of the general harmony, who wish to excite a jealousy between the respective states.

In recapitulating these favorable evidences of southern cordiality, we are happy to find they have selected a character so fully comprising the essential qualities of a republican, and so adequate to all the purposes of maintaining the great principles of our revolution in their original purity.

We wish you, respected sir, every happiness, both political and domestic; and you may be assured that you commence the important duties of vice-president of the United States, with the most sincere congratulations of your republican friends in Massachusetts. They rely on your patriotism, and trust that the same spirit which carried the people of America through the arduous conflict of the revolution, will animate you to vindicate those national rights anticipated by our independence.—We trust in Heaven, that the enemies of our country will not prevail, while the arm of Genax is uplifted to oppose them.

With sentiments of the highest respect, we subscribe ourselves, in behalf of the convention, your sincere and undeviating friends.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN,
SETH SPRAGUE,
JOHN HOLMES.

MR. GERRY'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN—The honor which "the republican members of the legislature, and other citizens of this commonwealth," have been pleased to present by their congratulatory address; by their favorable and friendly views of my official conduct in various stations; and by their generous anticipations, in regard to the dignified place which is now assigned me; is a high reward for the past, and a powerful incentive to future efforts, for the faithful discharge of my duties to the public.

The distinguished honor of the suffrages for the vice-presidency of the United States, conferred on me by the magnanimous and powerful Atlantic states from Pennsylvania to Georgia inclusively, and by all the brave and patriotic western states, will be ever held in the highest estimation, and will produce on my part, every effort to confirm them in their confidence. The gratification is complete, by the re-election of president Madison, whose great and meritorious services, and particularly those which relate to Great Britain, will render his name immortal. The names also of the members of that

high-minded and celebrated congress who supported the president in his arduous struggle for the rights of his country, and who declared war against Great Britain, will enrich the most honorable pages of American history.

The important subjects which the address embraces, induce me to request your indulgence in making the subsequent remarks.

To merit the general approbation of my fellow-citizens, has been always with me a primary object; and in this pursuit, as it respected those of Massachusetts, there existed a flattering prospect of success. But when some of them presented to me as chief magistrate, the alternative of sanctioning by silence, an unjust denunciation of the national government, tending to a civil war, or of discharging with fidelity the allegiance due to that government, a moment's hesitation in adopting the latter would have been a crime, which no motive could have prompted me to commit; not even that of an ardent attachment to my native state.

The revolutionary principles to which your address alludes, and which led to the establishment of our independence, were truly republican. They were sanctioned not only by the most eminent jurists and statesmen of our country, but by the most eminent writers of other nations. And when those principles were reprobated, with a view to bring them into contempt, the firm adherence of the republicans to their systems, precluded innovations which would have produced divisions and dissensions, which would probably have terminated in a civil conflict.

The internal ostensible friends, but real foes of the people, afflicted our venerable ancestors, when they first exhibited in this then dreary wilderness, their invariable attachment to civil and religious liberty: from that period similarly nefarious practices have been continued, and unless prevented by an effectual corrective, will extend to the latest posterity. But the Omnipotent Arbiter of human events, has been pleased hitherto to inspire with wisdom, patriotism, and fortitude American freemen, in whose estimation a life of rational freedom is of more worth than an eternity of degradation and slavery; to preserve inviolate their sacred rights, and to deliver them unimpaired to their virtuous offspring.

To whom are we indebted for the political division of our citizens; for the embarrassments which it has produced; for their unnatural antipathies against each other; and for the dangers to which we have been thus exposed? Has not the British administration been the source of these evils; the origin and prop of our foreign and domestic foes? Is it not as inimical to the liberty of Great Britain, as to that of the United States? Has it not destroyed their harmony with her, and rendered indispensable a war, which our government had long studiously endeavored, but in vain, to prevent? Has it not used every mean in its power, to bring that government into contempt, and to overthrow it? Has it not, when in peace with us, been guilty of a horrid plot, for exciting our citizens to a secession from the union; and as the inevitable consequence, for involving us in a civil war? And does it not now with unparalleled effrontery demand of us, by the agency of those citizens whom Great Britain claims "as her friends," an answer to their enquiry, of what is the object of the war?—We will answer the question—The object of the war is to put an end to the British depredations on our commerce, to her infringements of our commercial rights, by her arbitrary orders in council and blockades; and to place our future relations with her on such a foundation, as shall insure peace,

on terms of perfect reciprocity; for the want of this would destroy the effect of any amicable arrangement with her, and render it on our part a national degradation. We know what our government and nation are, and we firmly believe that Great Britain herself, is desirous of such a peace; but are not her administration and "her American friends," in pursuit of an ostensible peace, which shall give to them an early opportunity to renew its atrocities? At length, the secret motives of these, are promulgated by Mr. Brougham in his celebrated speech delivered at Liverpool in October last. Hear the declaration of this prominent statesman and member of the British parliament.

"You are aware (says he) that by various abuses though the lapse of time, and the changes which have taken place, in different parts of our system, the crown has become possessed of vast funds; raised without the interposition of parliament, and spent without its control. These arise from different sources, but the branch most considerable in amount, and most mischievous in its origin, as well as its abuses, goes commonly by the name of "Droits of Admiralty." It is composed chiefly of the proceeds of the sale of prizes, taken from foreign nations, before an open declaration of war—and in the course of this war and the last, it has amounted to about eight millions sterling," (above thirty-seven millions of dollars.) "In making these captures our seamen risk their lives; but the prizes go not to enrich them, and a large part has always been reserved to pay for secret services, which will not bear the light—and to squander away on favorites—or bestow on the branches of the royal family. But attend, I pray you, to the means by which this fund is acquired, and see the inducements which it affords to your rulers to plunge you into wars, for their own separate gain, and to make these wars in the way most hurtful to the honor as well as interest of the empire. All the prizes taken before the war is openly declared, go into this odious fund. As long then as it is continued on its present footing, it is the direct interest of the crown to take allied or friendly nations by surprise, to make war on them without notice, and to seize the property of their peaceable subjects on the seas, or in our ports, while confiding to the appearance of peace, or entrusted to our honor. Am I wrong then, in calling it the wages of national iniquity?—the price which we take for the loss of our character and honor in the world?"

Here is uncontrovertible testimony, of one amongst many of the unjustifiable, disgraceful and outrageous practices of the British administration, by which our merchants and citizens have been robbed in time of peace of their property, to be squandered on the royal family and its favorites, and for secret services which will not bear the light. And after this most important exposure, can any citizen of the United States, unless indeed he is on the establishment of the "Droits of Admiralty," or robber's fund, be opposed to a war, for preventing in future such criminal conduct, as has been stated, on the part of the British administration; or wish for a peace, on terms that shall again expose our citizens to such outrages?—Does not this discovery explain the reasons for the late equivocal revocation of the British orders in council, of which that administration has so much boasted; a measure, for its subtlety and deception, as objectionable, if not more so, than was, that according to their views of it, of the emperor Napoleon, in regard to the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees?—Does it not account for the inconsistency of the judicial decisions of the British courts of admiralty, at one time sanctioning and at

another condemning the same branch of our commerce?—Does it not evince the impossibility of a permanent peace with Great Britain, until she is convinced that such wrongs will never again be endured by the United States, and is willing to prevent them by a system of reciprocity?—Will not such a system be requisite, to secure to her as well as to our own nation, the sole right of employing their seamen, respectively; and to prevent in future that capital crime denounced by the law of nations, and denominated "MAN-STEALING?"

Our infant navy demands a particular attention. Behold our young Hercules floating on the ocean in his cradle, arresting the great Leviathan, and threatening the monster with destruction. View the maritime pride and glory of our nation, the brave and patriotic Rodgers, Hull, Jones, Decatur, Bainbridge and all the other officers, the seamen and marines of our navy. Observe their superior skill in naval tactics, and their invincible bravery, and then determine, whether Neptune, disgusted at the conduct of his former favorite, has not promised his trident to Columbia, with the fullest assurance that she will never disgrace it by injustice, but will hold it with undiminished honor.

It is a subject of deep regret and surprise, that any citizens of Massachusetts should foment divisions between herself and the southern states;—of Massachusetts, that abounds with ships and seamen, both of which have had a large share in the benefits of carrying to market, the surplus produce of her sister states. What would be the consequence of her separation from the union? The irreparable loss of that inestimable carrying trade. A loss on her part, which the southern states, by new arrangements, would convert into great gain to themselves. Does not the pernicious tendency of such conduct demonstrate the folly of it, and point to foreign influence as the probable cause of it?

Permit me, gentlemen, to repeat the grateful feelings excited in my mind, by the distinguished testimony of approbation and regard which you have now presented, and which, proceeding from characters that command my high veneration and respect, cannot be duly appreciated—to thank you cordially for your very friendly and polite conduct on the occasion, to tender you my sincere esteem and best wishes for your health and happiness, and to assure you that I remain respectfully your unfeigned friend,

E. CERRY.

Hon. BENJ. AUSTIN, } Committee of the legis-
SETH SPRAGUE, and } lature and otherve-
J. HOLMES, esq's. } publicans of Mass.

Heroism and Magnanimity.

Copies of letters from lieutenant-general Hislop to commodore Bainbridge, and his answers.

GEN. HISLOP TO COM. BAINBRIDGE.

St. Salvador, January 3, 1813.

DEAR SIR—I am justly penetrated with the fullest sense of your very handsome and kind treatment, ever since the fate of war placed me in your power, and I beg once more to renew to you my sincerest acknowledgments for the same.

Your acquiescence with my request in granting me my parole, with the officers of my staff, added to the obligation I had previously experienced, claims from me this additional tribute of my thanks. May I now finally flatter myself, that in the further extension of your generous and humane feelings, in the alleviations of the misfortunes of war, that you will have the goodness to fulfil the only wish and request I am now most anxious to see completed, by

enlarging on their parole (on the same conditions you have acceded to with respect to myself) all the officers of the Java still on board your ship—a favor I shall never cease duly to appreciate by your acquiescence thereto.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, dear sir, your most obliged and very obedient servant,

(Signed)

T. HISLOP.

Commodore Bainbridge.

ANSWER OF COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.

United States' frigate Constitution,

St. Salvador, 3d January, 1813.

DEAR SIR—I have received your letter of this date, conveying sentiments of your feelings for my treatment towards you since the fate of war placed you in my power. The kind expressions which you have been pleased to use, are justly appreciated by me, and far overbalance those common civilities shown by me, and which are always due to prisoners. I regret that the lumbered state of my ship prevented me from making you as comfortable on board as I sincerely wished to have done. I have complied with your last request, respecting paroling all the officers of the Java. In doing so, your desire, in addition to my disposition to ameliorate as much as possible the situation of those officers, considerably influenced me.

Permit me to tender you (notwithstanding our respective countries are at war) assurances of sincere esteem and high respect, and to assure you that I shall feel at all times highly gratified in hearing of or from you. With fervent wishes for the recovery of the gallant captain Lambert,

I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully, &c

(Signed)

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Lieut. Gen. Hislop, of the British Army.

GEN. HISLOP TO COM. BAINBRIDGE.

St. Salvador, 4th January, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Allow me once more to express my sincerest acknowledgments for this last instance of your kind attention to my wishes, by having complied with my request in behalf of the officers of the Java. Lieutenant Chads delivered to me your very polite and obliging letter, and be assured that I shall feel no less gratification at all times to hear of and from you, than that which you are so good as to express you will derive in receiving information respecting myself.

May I request now that you will be so good, as to cause to be looked for a small chest, containing articles of plate, more valuable to me on account of having been presented to me by the colony of Demarara, where I commanded for several years.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

T. HISLOP.

Commodore Bainbridge.

Lieutenant Chads presents his compliments to commodore Bainbridge, and is extremely sorry to inform him, captain Lambert died a short time since.

St. Salvador, Monday, 11 o'clock.

COM. BAINBRIDGE TO LIEUT. CHADS.

January 4, 1813.

Commodore Bainbridge has learnt with real sorrow the death of captain Lambert. Though a political enemy, he could not but greatly respect him for the brave defence he made with his ship: and com. B. takes this occasion to observe in justice to lieut. Chads, who fought the Java after captain L. was wounded, that he did every thing for the defence of that ship, which a brave and skilful officer could do, and that further resistance would have been a war-torn effusion of human blood.

COM. BAINBRIDGE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

United States' frigate Constitution.

SIR—I have the honor of enclosing to you a copy of the correspondence which passed between Henry Hill, esquire, consul for the United States at St. Salvador and myself, as well as copies of the communication which the governor of St. Salvador made to Mr. Hill in complaint against the squadron under my command. Having the whole of the correspondence before you, you will be enabled to form an accurate opinion on the subject, and in doing so, I feel confident that you will see no cause of censure in the conduct of my squadron thus complained of. I am conscious that I felt, and hope I shall ever feel the greatest disposition to respect the rights of neutrals; yet at the same time, I trust we shall exact our rights as a belligerent when acting in that character; for as a neutral nation we had no rights left us.

I have the honor, sir, to be with the greatest respect, your obedient servant,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

MR. HILL TO COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.

*Consulate of the U. States of America,
St. Salvador, 23d Dec. 1813.*

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to enclose herewith a translation of a letter just received from his excellency the governor of this city and province, with my answer thereto, by which you will perceive the pretended fears of his excellency regarding your squadron, and the interpretation he puts upon the act of the Hornet in appearing off this port yesterday evening. It may be well to avoid as much as possible any motive for exciting the fears of these people, or for mortifying their pride, so intimately connected with the English interests and honor, whilst at the same time I have no idea that on this or any other account we should omit any thing that is fair or honorable in endeavoring to annoy and distress the enemy's commerce on this coast or elsewhere, nor submit to the denial of any right, which, as a belligerent, we are entitled to on neutral ground.

Remaining, dear sir, your very respectful and obedient servant,

HENRY HILL, Consul.

*Com. Wm. Bainbridge, commander of the
ships of war of the United States, on the
coast of Brazil.*

(TRANSLATION.)

It is with the greatest surprise I have ascertained the United States ship Hornet, lately received in this port in a manner the most amicable and analogous to the principles of neutrality, adopted between the government of Brazil and the United States, makes part of a naval force which is employed in cruising upon this coast and at the mouth of this harbor, from which has arisen the utmost inquietude to the public and general commerce of the subjects of his royal highness, the Prince Regent, our lord, and the evil intention of these forces being confirmed by the strange event which has just happened in the afternoon of to-day, that ship having sailed in and out of this port without any obvious motive, which being without the least doubt a proceeding really hostile, and so much the more aggravating, inasmuch as it is contrary to what you voluntarily told me was the destination of that ship.

You are notified that I shall lose no time in acquainting his royal highness of this strange proceeding, in a manner the most circumstantial, soliciting from his infallible justice the necessary orders to take from it that just satisfaction and vengeance, which nations have settled between themselves as

due to an infraction of neutrality reciprocally stipulated.

Dios guarde vous,

Bahia, 22d December, 1812.

(Signed)

CONDE DOS ARCOS.

MR. HILL'S REPLY.

*Consulate of the U. S. of America.**St. Salvador, 22d December, 1812.*

SIR—In acknowledging the receipt of the letter which I had the honor yesterday evening to receive from your excellency, I can but express my surprise that there should exist the least cause of alarm or inquietude, except on the part of the British merchants in this city, in consequence of the supposition or fact of an American squadron in these seas, or from the appearance in and off this port of the U. States ship of war Hornet, and more particularly that the approach of this ship to the mouth of the harbor yesterday afternoon, with her colors flying (being already known as a national ship of the United States) should be called by your excellency a hostile act, or construed into a breach of the neutrality of this port, especially when the object of this ship must be well understood, from the circumstance of a British sloop of war of equal or superior force lying sheltered within the harbor. Had any aggression have been committed by the Hornet or any other vessel of the United States, on the Portuguese commerce, or any insult to the sovereignty or real violation of the declared neutrality of this country have been offered, it certainly would be a matter of extreme regret, and have afforded just cause of indignation and alarm, since hitherto the most perfect peace, harmony and good understanding has existed between the two countries, and I am happy to have it in my power to assure your excellency, that whilst the United States will expect the free enjoyment of their belligerent rights in the neutral territory of the dominions of Portugal, on their part her neutrality is duly appreciated, and that the ship Hornet (and I presume all other vessels of the United States) has the most positive orders "not in the least to violate the most strict neutrality, or by any act to interrupt the friendly understanding and amicable disposition and relation, which happily subsists between his royal highness, the Prince Regent of Portugal, and the government of the United States."

I have the honor to remain, with due respect and consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed)

HENRY HILL, Consul.

*To his excellency, the Count Dos Arcos,
capt. gen. and gov. of the province and
city of St. Salvador, &c. &c. &c.*

MR. HILL TO THE GOVERNOR.

*Consulate of the U. S. of America,**St. Salvador, 3d January, 1813.*

SIR—I have the satisfaction to participate to your excellency that com. Bainbridge having become acquainted through me of the interest manifested by your excellency for the liberation of lieut. gen. Hislop and his staff, has resolved to take upon himself the responsibility of paroling those officers here, as well as the commander of the late British frigate Java, on board which they were captured, and captain Marshall a supernumerary marine officer in the service of his Britannic majesty—taken also by the commodore on board that frigate.

In this act of liberality on the part of com. Bainbridge, your excellency will only perceive the friendly and generous spirit by which he is actuated, in desiring to correspond as far as in his power with the wishes of your excellency, and to mitigate the evil arising out of the event of war, from the misfortunes of individuals, whom a brave commander will never

recognize as the enemies of his country, in the character of prisoners of war.

I have the honor to remain, with sentiments of respect and consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY HILL, *Consul*.

THE REPLY.

The count Dos Arcos presents his compliments to Mr. Hill, requesting him to make known to com. Bainbridge his very sincere acknowledgments for the beneficence which he has had the goodness to shew towards lieut. gen. Mislop, and the other officer passengers in the Java—profiting of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hill the sentiment of his consideration and esteem.

Palace, 4th January, 1813.

COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

U. S. Frigate Constitution.

SIR—I have the honor of enclosing to you a copy of a correspondence, which passed between the American and British consuls, at St. Salvador, relative to a challenge offered by captain Lawrence, commander of the United States' ship Hornet, and refused by captain Green, commander of his Britannic majesty's ship Bonne Citoyenne, a vessel in size and force greater than the Hornet. Captain Green's excuse I have no doubt will be viewed by those who see it in its proper light. He certainly was not warranted in questioning the sacred pledge I made him. The confidence I had in the gallant commander, the brave officers and crew of the Hornet, (all of whom exhibited the most ardent desire for the contest) induced me to take the responsibility of the pledge, from which I certainly should never have swerved; and the strongest proof I can give of that confidence, is leaving the Hornet four days together off the harbor in which the Bonne Citoyenne laid, and from which she could discover that the Constitution was not within forty miles of it; therefore at any period captain Green could have been certain of contending with her alone; finally, to prevent his having the least plausible excuse, I went into the harbor of St. Salvador and laid three days, where he could have detained me twenty-four hours, on application to the governor; these three days the Hornet remained off the harbor, and the Bonne Citoyenne continued safely at anchor.

On my leaving the coast of Brazils, I left captain Lawrence to watch her, and have no doubt should he fall in with her, that the result will be honorable to his country and self. Having stated to you, sir, mere facts, I now beg leave to observe, that I consider the refusal of captain Green to meet the Hornet, as a victory gained by the latter vessel. Our enemy (who are brave) in the victories which we have obtained over them, have attributed them to our having superior force, when in fact the difference of force has not been comparable with the superiority of effect done by us; but in the present instance they have not the least shade of such coloring, for the Bonne Citoyenne is a larger vessel and greater force in guns and men than the Hornet, but the high state of discipline, and excellent order which the Hornet is in, makes me feel confident of a favorable result in the issue of an action between them. Permit me, sir, to take this opportunity of expressing to you the great satisfaction I have received from captain Lawrence's conduct in every instance since being under my command, and I respectfully recommend him particularly to your notice as a most meritorious officer.

I have the honor, sir, to be, with the greatest respect, your obedient humble servant,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy, city of Washington.

MR. HILL TO THE BRITISH CONSUL.

*Consulate of the U. S. of America,
St. Salvador, 28th December, 1812.*

SIR—The following is an extract from a letter, received yesterday from captain Lawrence of the United States ship Hornet, now off this port:—“When I last saw you, I stated to you my wish to meet the Bonne Citoyenne, and authorised you to make my wishes known to capt. Green. I now request you to state to him, that I will meet him whenever he may be pleased to come out, and pledge my honor that the Constitution nor any other American vessel shall interfere.”

Commodore Bainbridge of the Constitution frigate confirms to me the request of captain Lawrence, in these words:—“If captain Green wishes to try equal force, I pledge my honor to give him an opportunity, by being out of the way or not interfering.”

In communicating these sentiments to you, sir, of com. Bainbridge and capt. Lawrence, with a request that you will participate them to capt. Green of his Britannic majesty's ship Bonne Citoyenne, now in this port, I trust you will perceive no motive on their part or on mine, that does not result from national hostility, and the honor of our respective countries—or that ought in any respect to weaken the bonds or diminish the regard of private or social duties—and that you will believe I have, according to my sincere wish and best judgment, in conveying through you to captain Green the request of captain Lawrence, been guided by those feelings of delicacy on this occasion and regard for the meritorious character of captain Green, with which the slight acquaintance formed here with that gentleman has inspired me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY HILL, *Consul*.

To Frederick Linderman,

His Britannic majesty's consul, Bahia.

MR. HILL TO CAPT. LAWRENCE.

Consulate of the U. States of America,

St. Salvador, 29th Dec. 1812.

DEAR SIR—Since writing my letter of this evening, which will be handed you with this by capt. Davis, I have received an answer from Mr. Linderman, the British consul, communicating captain Green's reception of your challenge, which I transcribe.

Fort de St. Pedro, 29th Dec. 1812.

SIR—I transmitted your letter of yesterday to capt. P. B. Green, to whom the substance is directed, and having received his reply, I herewith insert it *verbatim*—“I hasten to acknowledge the favor of your communication, made to me this morning, from Mr. Hill, consul of the United States of America, on the subject of a challenge stated to have been offered through Mr. Hill by captain Lawrence, of the United States' sloop of war Hornet, to myself, as commander of his Britannic majesty's ship Bonne Citoyenne, anchored in this port, pledging his honor, as well as that of com. Bainbridge, that no advantage shall be taken by the Constitution or any other American vessel whatever on the occasion. I am convinced, sir, if such a rencontre was to take place, the result could not be long dubious, and would terminate favorably to the ship which I have the honor to command; but I am equally convinced that com. Bainbridge could not swerve so much from the paramount duty he owes to his country, as to become an inactive spectator, and see a ship belonging to the very squadron under his orders fall into the hands of an enemy—this reason operates powerfully on my mind for not exposing the Bonne Citoyenne to a risk upon terms so manifestly disadvantageous, as those proposed by com. Bainbridge—indeed nothing would

give me more satisfaction than complying with the wishes of capt. Lawrence, and I earnestly hope that chance will afford him an opportunity of meeting the *Bonne Citoyenne*, under different circumstances, to enable him to distinguish himself in the manner he is now so desirous of doing. I further assure, that my ship will at times be prepared, wherever she may be, to repel any attack made against her, and I shall also act offensively whenever I shall judge proper to do so."

You have here, sir, capt. Green's sentiments, and, with com. Bainbridge, will form such opinion of them as they merit. On sending off the supplies required by the commodore, I shall write you more fully, and shall be full in my communications to him also, which I pray you will mention to him, and accept the renewed assurances of real esteem,

With which I remain your most ob't servant,
(Signed) HENRY HILL, Consul.

James Lawrence, Esq.

Commander of the U. S. ship *Hornet*.

British Licences.

The following documents are curious and interesting. Between consul Allen and admiral Sawyer, the "well inclined towards the British interest," and all who favored them, by insurance or otherwise, are handsomely swindled. Agreed and amen, if the high-minded American does not suffer. There appears to be two kinds of these licenses—we know not which of them is, or if both are, incompetent to protect vessels from capture by "his majesty's" ships, but think the first ought to be respected!

"By HERBERT SAWYER, esq. vice-admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels of war employed, and to be employed, in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova-Scotia, in the islands of Anticosti, Madelaine, and St. John, and cape Breton, and the bay of Fundy, and at and about the islands of Bermuda or Somers-Islands, &c. &c.

WHEREAS, Mr. Andrew Allen, his majesty's consul at Boston has recommended to me Mr. Robert Elwell, a merchant of that place AND WELL INCLINED TOWARDS THE BRITISH INTEREST, who is desirous of sending provisions to Spain and Portugal, for the use of the allied armies in the Peninsula; and whereas I think it fit and necessary that encouragement and protection should be afforded him in so doing.

These are, therefore, to require and direct all captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels of war, which may fall in with any American, or other vessels bearing a neutral flag, laden with flour, bread, corn and pease, or any other species of dry provisions, bound from America to Spain and Portugal, and having this protection on board, to suffer her to proceed without unnecessary obstruction or detention in her voyage: *Provided*, she shall appear to be steering a due course for those countries, and it being understood this is only to be in force for one voyage, and within six months from the date hereof.

Given under my hand and seal, on board his majesty's ship *Centurion*, at Halifax, this fourth day of August, 1812.

(Signed)

HERBERT SAWYER.

Vice Admiral.

By command of the vice admiral,

WILLIAM AYRE."

The preceding is an exact copy of a British license found on board an American vessel by one of our frigates, for which she was sent into port as prize. The following belonged to the "*Hiram* of Baltimore." We are not more confounded at Allen's impudence, in thus exercising his consular functions in September last, than astonished at the cupidity of those who recognized his official character, by purchasing his licenses.

"His majesty's ship *Centurion*."

at Halifax, the 9th Aug. 1812.

Sir—I have fully considered that part of your letter of the 18th ult. which relates to the means of insuring a constant supply of flour and other dry provisions to Spain and Portugal and to the West Indies, and being aware of the importance of the subject, concur in the proposition you have made. I shall therefore, give directions to the commanders of his majesty's squadron under my command, not to molest American vessels unarmed and so laden, bona-fide bound to Portuguese or Spanish ports, whose papers shall be accompanied with a certified copy of this letter under your consular seal.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

H. SAWYER, Vice-Admiral.

Andrew Allen, Esq.

his majesty's consul, Boston.

(STAMP.)

Office of his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

I, Andrew Allen, jun. his Britannic majesty's consul for the states of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, hereby certify that the annexed paper is a true copy of a letter addressed to me by Herbert Sawyer, Esq. Vice-Admiral and commander in chief on the Halifax station.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord 1812.

ANDREW ALLEN, jr.

To all officers of his majesty's ships of war or of privateers belonging to subjects of his majesty.

Whereas, from a consideration of the vital importance of continuing a full and regular supply of flour and other dry provisions to the ports of Spain and Portugal or their colonies, it has been deemed expedient by his majesty's government, that notwithstanding the hostilities now existing between his majesty's government and these United States every degree of protection and encouragement should be given to American vessels laden with flour and other dry provisions and bound to the ports of Spain and Portugal or their colonies; and whereas in furtherance of these views of his majesty's government, Herbert Sawyer, Esq. vice-admiral and commander-in-chief on the Halifax station, has directed to me a letter under the date of the 5th August, 1812, [a copy of which is herewith enclosed] wherein I am instructed to furnish American vessels so laden and destined a copy of his letter certified under my consular seal which documents are intended to serve as a perfect safe-guard and protection to such vessel in the prosecution of her voyage. Now, therefore in the prosecution of these instructions, I have granted to the American brig called the *Hiram* of Baltimore, of 200 and 19 tons burthen, whereof J. B. Barker is master, now lying at the port of Baltimore and laden with flour and bread, bound bona-fide to the port of Lisbon, a copy of said letter of vice-admiral Sawyer, certified under my consular seal—Hereby requesting all officers of his majesty's ships of war or private armed vessels belonging to

subjects of his majesty, not only to offer no molestation to the said vessel, but on the contrary to grant her all proper assistance and protection in her passage to Lisbon and on her return from thence to her port of original departure whether laden with salt or in ballast.

Given under my hand and seal of office this (L. s.) 15th day of September in the year of our Lord, 1812.

ANDREW ALLEN, Jcn.

His Majesty's Consul.

Now comes the consummation of the plot. *Allen and Sawyer* having made their fortunes by quartering on their friends, the *British* ministry declare their doings illegal, and subject to capture some hundred vessels supposed to be "protected by the British cannon!"

"Admiralty Office, December 9, 1812.

Sir—The lords of the council having signified their opinion to my lords the commissioners of the admiralty, that vessels claiming protection from licenses issued by Mr. Allen, his majesty's vice-consul at Boston, or by the Spanish minister in America, ought not to be exempt from British capture, and that such papers should not be respected by his majesty's cruisers; I have their lordships' commands to signify their directions to you to give the necessary instructions to this effect to the captains and commanders of his majesty's vessels under your order. I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. W. CROCKER.

*Admiral the hon. sir John B. Warren,
Lt. and K. B. Bermuda."*

Legislature of New-York.

On the 18th ult. his excellency the governor sent a message to the senate, relative to the fortification and defence of the port and harbor of New-York, in which he makes the following statement of expenditures since the 1st day of July, 1807.

Erecting fortifications on the westerly side of the Narrows, in Richmond county, about	\$115,000 00
Building an arsenal on the same ground	2,400 29
Purchase of land	7,539 00
Building an arsenal, laboratory workshops, keeper's dwellinghouse, &c. in New-York.	26,486 12
Purchase of a ten acre lot in the 9th ward, and erection of a magazine, keeper's lodge, &c. thereon	8,253 07
	\$159,669 48

He also states, that there remains a balance of about \$10,000 of the fortification fund to be expended—and that the amount of monies paid out for ordnance, garrison carriages and other munitions, intended and adapted exclusively, or principally, for harbor defence, is not included in the preceding statement.

On the 19th his excellency sent to the house the following message (with the communication of the commissioners therein mentioned.)

"Gentlemen—I have the honor to lay before you a communication from the commissioners of fortifications. The sum of \$25,000, appropriated by an act of the 12th of June, was advanced to the commissioners in July last. There remain of the sums already granted for fortifications, about \$10,000 unexpended.

"The subject of this message will naturally invite your attention to further measures for extending se-

curity, as well to our commercial metropolis, as to the inhabitants of the northern and western frontier of the state. Whether this object can be best attained by the application of the annual revenue of the state in the erection of fortifications, or in building a frigate at the city of New-York, and a corvette upon one of the lakes, will be decided by the wisdom of the legislature.

"I do not hesitate to recommend suitable appropriations, to provide for the further security of our frontier brethren, to be expended in such way as the legislature shall deem best adapted to that end."

(Signed) DANIEL D. TOMPKINS,
Albany, Feb. 19, 1813.

Joel Barlow, Esq.

The decease of this great and good man, charged with most important business at the court of France, must be regarded as a national calamity.* It appears from the documents communicated by the president to congress, (inserted in this number of the REGISTER) that he had nearly effected a treaty that would have insured "indemnity for the past and security for the future." Whether it can be conditionally closed by the secretary of legation, or will be referred to the French minister resident here, we have no information whereon to form an opinion.

The ingenious manufacturers of paragraphs have given to this treaty some highly important secret articles (which they, of course, are informed of!)—one of which is, to place ten or twelve sail of the line, and a number of frigates, at the disposition of the American government. Though it is more than probable this is the "very coinage of their brain," we should heartily rejoice in such a mighty mean afforded to harass and distress the enemy—to drive him from our coast, or compel him to keep up such a force upon it as would lead to the ruin of his commerce and colonies in all quarters of the world. Let those acquainted with what American sailors can do, calculate the effect of a fleet of 12 sail of the line and 20 frigates manned by them. The colossal power of the British navy could not keep them in port—terror would be their precursor, victory taking the helm.

Certain persons in the United States, duly estimating the effect of such a force upon Great Britain, very sympathetically deplore the time when her "sovereignty on the ocean" shall be disputed; and disputed they know it would be, if America had a few ships to meet her on the element she calls her own, with a power of argument and cannon law that would gain the cause of "FREE TRADE AND SAILORS' RIGHTS." These folks, considerate beings, would not use French ships to beat the English with. Will they reduce to practice what they hold in theory? Will they suffer a big lubberly fellow to knock them down and mal-treat them, rather than use a stick of wood that grew in France to repel their adversary? With the weapon at hand, and fairly presented, would they stop to enquire who made it? The time was, when at war with France in 1799, that British ships, manned by Englishmen, under the controul of their government, and co-operating with the American naval force, were thought a very suitable aux-

*Mr. Barlow died at Zarnaw, or Zarnawitz, a small town, within a few miles of Cracovia, Poland, on the 26th of December, on his return from Wilna. "His disorder," says the *National Intelligencer*, "was an inflammation of the lungs, which attacked him so suddenly, and progressed so rapidly as to deprive him of the opportunity of arranging his public or private affairs."

diary. It was no crime then to enter *British* ports to refit, to "take protection" under *British* convoy; and, in every respect to make a common cause against the common enemy. If I mistake not, the merchants of *Lloyd's* coffee-house, *London*, voted a piece of plate to com. *Truxton*. Will the persons who approved that act, make a noise if the merchants of *Bordeaux* should offer the same mark of respect to *Hull, Jones, Decatur* or *Bainbridge*? They would—talking much of "*French influence*."

Never was the pride of *Britain* so completely mortified as by our late naval victories. We freely admit that their seamen held out as long as *desperation* could justify, even to the killing or wounding every other man, with an unparalleled mauling of their vessels. But, in every instance, the comparative suffering has been so small, that our ships were immediately prepared for a new contest, and would gladly have met a new enemy. These trophies speak a language that cannot be misunderstood or misinterpreted—they shew that the boasted seamanship and valor of the *British* maritime force has been sustained chiefly by the want of knowledge in their adversaries. The *Guerriere*, *Prote*, *Macedonian* and *Java*, in quick succession lost; having on board one-third as many persons killed and wounded as their whole fleet suffered at the terrible fight off *Trafalgar*, presents, indeed, an awful lesson to "the mistress of the sea;" and makes her friends, or, as admiral *Anger* calls them, "*those well inclined towards the British interest*," tremble for the time when the stripes and stars shall be unfurled from the mast head of ships of the line—they think that the "bulwark of our religion," the "protector of our liberty," the "shield of afflicted humanity," the *tomahawk* and the scalping knife, the murder of the wounded, and worship of *Sagernaut* might fail.

But, judging from the documents before us, there does not appear to have existed any other design than a perfect understanding of the affairs in controversy. Mr. *Barlow* in his letter of Oct. 28, says, having reference to the treaty, "There may indeed be an intention of coupling it with other views not yet brought forward. If so, and they should extend to objects beyond the simplicity of our commercial interests and the indemnities which we claim, I shall not be at a loss how to answer them." We understand this to mean, that he was fully prepared to reject all coupling views—a principle in strict consonance with the will of his government, and the voice of his countrymen.

We have only to add, that we sincerely deplore his death as a patriot, philosopher, poet and statesman, that done honor to his country.

British Apprehensions.

The astonishing enterprize, steady perseverance and consummate skill of that portion of the American people engaged in commerce, has equally excited the envy and hatred of *England*; never able to forgive the sin of independence, and excessively mortified to find herself out-done in every branch of seamanship by this new people. The most beautiful ships in the world belong to the United States, and they are better found, and more ably navigated, than any others. We have had the pleasure lately to make frequent comparisons, and with ample cause to exult at the contrast presented, so honorable to the character of our mariners.

"You spread too much canvas," said an old member of the *British* ministry a long time ago to an American citizen. So thought the board of trade,

the privy council and the cabinet; and the most iniquitous attempts were made to reduce the quantity of our canvas; in which they partially succeeded, or at least checked its increase.

War being declared, the invincible spirit of our seamen is even more clearly shewn than was their superiority in the management of their vessels. Every time they come into contact with the enemy, the force being any thing like equal, they conquer; they only think of preventing an escape; if they succeed in that, the prize is half made. They have no "rotten masts" or broken yards to complain of. If, in a storm, they are compelled to throw overboard all their guns but one, it is no matter; the cruise is continued, and with that gun they take a ship of ten or twenty guns, as the case may be, without trouble!—*British* naval glory is gone, though her power, (except so far as it depends on character,) is not much diminished. That power will be exerted to sweep our flag from the sea—to crush by its weight what it dare not meet in manly combat. As in our commercial affairs, force is the substitute for generous rivalry. What will be the effect? The orders in council peaceably fought us into manufactures—and the great fleets that we hear are coming on the coast, will drive us into a maritime power; the very thing, of all things, *Great Britain* has now to tremble at. That in less than ten years these states will wield the trident of the American seas, at least, seems evident; let the enemy attempt to crush us as he may.

The following paragraph, from the *London Traveller* of the 12th Jan. last, is a fair sample of the *British* "notions" on these matters—

"A bill was before congress for building four 74 gun ships and several frigates and smaller vessels, which it was expected would pass almost unanimously. We do not scruple to confess that we view with great uneasiness every advance made by the Americans towards the formation of a formidable maritime force. We are sensible that some will answer that the Americans will be unable to create a force which will be formidable; but let us caution the people of *Great Britain* against such dangerous delusions.—Every man of common sense must indeed perceive the immense superiority of the naval power of *Great Britain*; but at the same time, surely no one will deny, that if the Americans were to form a naval force of twenty frigates it would be to this country a source of most serious mischief, and the cause of a great addition to our expences, already so great. In our consideration of this point, it should be recollected that the materials for ship building are among the products of the soil of *America*. This is the moment for crushing the power, now in its infancy, which if allowed to attain virile strength, may baffle our endeavors. The events of the present war are alone sufficient to teach us, that in a naval war superiority of force does not always protect its possessor from disaster."

Events of the War.

Department of State, February 6, 1813.

Sir—You are requested not to permit alien enemies, in future, to proceed to any port or place within your district, to another port or place of the U. States, by water, unless you are acquainted with the nature of their pursuits, know them to have a reputation for probity, and can confide in their good intentions towards the United States.

Each individual of this description, before receiving your permission to embark on board a packet or other vessel, will produce to you a certificate from

the marshal of the United States, of his having previously reported himself to that officer. Without the exhibition of such certificate you are not to suffer him to depart.

In every case where you authorise persons under these circumstances to leave your district, you are to furnish a passport, printed forms of which I now transmit to you to be used for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

The collector of the customs, Norfolk.

NOTICE TO BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Marshal's office of the United States of America for the district of New-York, at the city of New-York, March 4, 1813.

By virtue of the power vested in me, and special instructions from the proper authority, all alien enemies, engaged in commerce, and residing and being within forty miles of tide water, or the margins of the Hudson and East Rivers and Long-Island Sound in the district of New-York, and particularly those in the city of New-York, are hereby required forthwith to retire beyond that distance from tide water and the margins of the Hudson and East Rivers and the Sound. Passports for their departure will be given at the Marshal's office and the places of their residence therein designated. Persons of the above description, who refuse or neglect to comply with this requisition, will be immediately taken into custody.

And all alien enemies, not engaged in commerce, and residing and being within forty miles of tide water or the margins of the Hudson and East Rivers and the Sound, in said district, are required immediately to apply to the marshal for permission to remain where they are; which permission will be granted when it satisfactorily appears that their intentions towards the United States are friendly, and that the indulgence and hospitality which have been extended to them have not been abused or misapplied.

Also, alien enemies, of every occupation and profession, who have arrived in the city of New-York from a foreign place since the declaration of war, are required without delay to retire into the interior of the country, beyond the distance above mentioned. If the different requisitions required by this notice, are not unconditionally complied with, vigorous measures will be taken against all those to whom it has reference.

PETER CURTENIUS,

Marshal of the district of New-York.

MILITARY.

We have no very late intelligence from the N. W. army. The following paragraph from an *Ohio* paper contains the substance of what we have learned—"The *Ohio* troops composing Gen. Tupper's brigade are mostly returned home. Gen. Harrison by last accounts, was completing a strong fortification at the Miami Rapids, and it is alleged his next point of fortification will be at the river Raisin. No precise information is obtained as to his intentions, but we conclude he will not move further till new levies arrive at head quarters."

We are yet without an official account of the capture of *Ogdensburg*. From other sources we learn, in addition to the facts stated in the letter from col. *Mucomb*, (see last No. page 9) that our loss in killed does not exceed three or four, and double the number wounded. The enemy acknowledge only 8 killed and 40 wounded, some of whom are since dead. They plundered all the houses, burnt the barracks and the vessels and boats, attempted to burn the bridge, but did not succeed by reason of its being covered with ice and snow, and more or less injured

almost every house in the village. [*What can they expect in return for these doings?*] Among the valuable articles lost were 2 beautiful long 12 pounders, won by *Gates* from *Burgoyne*, at *Saratoga*. The place was completely sacked.

After the enemy had gained possession of the town, they sent a flag to capt. *Forsyth*, to surrender in his fortress; but he preferred the chance of what the *Duke of York* would call a "retrograde movement," and effected his escape without the loss of a man. The British retired the same day.

Report says *Ogdensburg* is not again to be occupied by our troops as a military post, at least for the present.

Capt. *Wool*, (well known in the affair of *Queens-town*) has met with great success in the recruiting service at *Troy*, N. Y. Since the first of January he has enlisted sixty fine fellows, and expected to fill up his company (100 men) in the course of a week, from the increased spirit of the people.

A recruiting party at *Hartford*, Con. though much obstructed by the "friends of peace," enlisted 40 men in a few days.

Detachments of troops are marching from many quarters to the *Niagara* frontier. A fine company of artillery, 80 strong, recruited by capt. *Stockton*, in the short space of three months in *Wilmington* (Del.) and its vicinity, marched from that place a few days ago.

Much alarm existed in the early part of this week, in *Baltimore*, for the safety of our vessels at *Sackett's Harbor*, by reason of some paragraphs given currency to by the *Albany* papers, occasioned by the movements of the *British* on the other side. We understand that the force collected at that place is amply sufficient to repel any possible attack upon it. Gen. *Dearborn*, it is said, has fixed his head-quarters there, and made every needful preparation to help the sailors until they get sea room; when they will take care of themselves, and the "Royal family" to boot.

Milledgeville, Feb. 24.—A gentleman of respectability in *St. Mary's*, writes to his friend in this place under date of the 6th inst. as follows:

"Two hundred and fifty horsemen, including the Tennessee volunteers, and two hundred infantry from *St. John's*, commanded by col. *Smith*, started last Wednesday for the *Aulotechie* wars. They will form a junction this day within six miles of the first town. God send them success!"

Plattsburgh, Feb. 19.—The government of *Canada*, a few days since, sent over a flag of truce to the French mills, for the purpose of making compensation to those individuals who suffered by the depredations of the party which took capt. *Tilden*, in November last. It is said they paid damages to the amount of 7 or 8 hundred dollars.

Copy of a letter from brigadier-general *James Winchester*, to the Secretary at War.

Fort George, Upper Canada, Feb. 11, 1813.

Sir—On the 23d ultimo, I had the honor of communicating to your excellency the result of the action at *Frenchtown*, on the river *Raisin*, of the preceding day. I have it now in my power to transmit to you a more detailed account of that transaction, together with a more minute statement of our loss. A list of the killed, wounded and missing, is herewith enclosed. The attack upon our camp was commenced about 6 o'clock in the morning, by a heavy fire of small arms, together with the discharge of 6 pieces of artillery, directed immediately at our lines, and the houses and temporary breast-work, from behind which a portion of our troops were engaged with the enemy. Early in the action a charge was made by the assailants; but the fire from our lines

was so intense that they were quickly compelled to retire.

In this charge the 41st regiment of British regulars principally suffered, their loss during the charge and in the subsequent engagement, being very considerable. Out of three hundred of these troops about 30 fell dead upon the field, and 90 or 100 wounded were removed from the ground.

It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy, the number of Canadian militia and Indians which were killed or wounded during the engagement; it could, however, not have been small, having received for three or four hours the constant fire of the musquetry and riflemen, from the breast-work under which they were formed. The action had endured about a quarter of an hour, when the right division of our troops, who were less secured by a breast-work, and exposed to a heavy fire from a body of Indians and militia, who had possessed themselves of some out-houses within their reach, were obliged to retreat from their lines in the encampment, for the purpose of occupying ground less exposed. This retreat being discovered by the enemy, the whole Indian force, together with a portion of the militia, bore down upon them with redoubled violence, and prevented, by their superiority of numbers and the severity of their fire, the practicability of ever again forming this portion of our troops in order of battle. It was from this division that our principal loss was sustained, few indeed having escaped. Every effort in vain was employed to form them in some order of action, as affording the only means of either repelling the pursuers, or regaining the temporary breast-work from behind which the remaining part of our troops still gallantly defended themselves; but every exertion was in vain employed, and the very few who survived of the party surrendered as prisoners to the enemy.

Our loss in this action will be ascertained by the list herewith enclosed. Among the killed, I have to lament several brave and valuable officers, some of whom had distinguished themselves in the action of the evening of the 18th, and fell on the 22nd while unavailingly engaged in rallying the troops, who retreated in disorder from the lines. Among those, the loss of col. John Allen and major Elijah McClanahan, is to be particularly regretted, as also captain John H. Woolfolk, one of my aids-de-camp; their exertions were unsuccessful, notwithstanding every possible exertion was employed; they bravely fell in discharge of their respective duties. While I regret the fate of those who bravely fell upon this occasion, I should do injustice to pass over, without notice, the few partakers in their danger, who were fortunate to survive them. To lieut. col. William Lewis, who commanded on the 18th, and to captain John Overton, my aid-de-camp, who attended my person on the field, my thanks are particularly due, for their prompt and willing exertion, during every period of the conflict. To the officers and soldiers who bravely maintained their ground in the temporary fortifications, too much praise cannot be bestowed. Assailed by numbers, greatly superior, supported by six pieces of artillery, constantly employed, they gallantly defended with small arms alone, for near four hours of constant battle. No troops ever behaved with more cool and determined bravery; from the commanding-officer down to the private soldier, there was scarce a single abandonment of duty; and at the last when their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and surrounded by the enemy, greatly superior in number and the means of war, surrendered with a reluctance rarely to be found upon similar occasions. The officers commanding in the breast work and who deserve particular notice, if distinction could easily be drawn, were majors Benjamin Graves and George Madison, captains Hightower, Hart, Williams, Cholier, Subree, Hamilton, Kebley, Bledsoe, Ballard, and James; brigade-major James Garrard, adjutant John McCalla, and quarter-master Pollard Keen; they defended themselves to the last, with great gallantry, and merit my warmest gratitude, as well as the highest praise of their country.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. WINCHESTER,
Brigadier-general U. S. army.

The hon. the Secretary at War,
Washington city, U. S.

Abstract of the killed, wounded and missing in the action at Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, 22nd of January, 1813.

17th Regiment of United States Infantry.

Killed and missing—1 regimental surgeon, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 112 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—

1st Regiment Kentucky militia.

Killed and missing—1 major, 1 captain, 1 surgeon's-mate, 1 ensign, 36 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—1 ensign, 5 privates.

1st Rifle-regiment Kentucky militia.

Killed and missing—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 regimental surgeon, 4 captains, 1 ensign, 154 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—2 ensigns, 6 privates.

5th Regiment Kentucky militia.

Killed and missing—1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 73 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Wounded—1 sergeant, 3 corporals, 7 privates.

P. S.—The wounded are included in the list of prisoners forwarded.

JAMES GARRARD, jun.

Brigade Inspector.

An abstract of prisoners captured in the action on the river Raisin, the 22nd January, 1813.

17th United States Regiment Infantry.

1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 54 non-commissioned officers and privates.

1st Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Militia.

2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 104 non-commissioned officers and privates.

1st Rifle-regiment Kentucky volunteer militia.

1 major, 2 captains, 4 ensigns, 133 non-commissioned officers and privates.

5th Regiment Kentucky volunteer militia.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 189 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Staff of the 5th regiment.

1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 regimental surgeon, 1 surgeon's mate.

2d Regiment Kentucky volunteer militia.

1 captain, 20 privates.

Brigade Staff.

1 brigadier-general, 1 brigade-inspector, 1 aid-de-camp, 1 lieutenant 17th U. S. regiment.

JAMES GARRARD, jun.

Brigade-Inspector.

NAVAL.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

From the *Merchant's Coffee-House books, Baltimore, March 10*.—Arrived privateer schr. Fox, Vial—At 12 o'clock last night whilst at anchor in Pianktank, observed a pilot boat making for us, when we hailed but received no answer; hailed a second time, and desired them to send their boat on board, suspecting strongly from the answer given that they were British, fired, which was immediately returned; shortly after observed a schr. and a launch (carrying an 18 or 24 pound carronade) who all opened a destructive fire upon us, particularly the launch, whose grape did great injury to our sails, rigging, &c.—She was silenced; being dark could not see whether she sunk or not, after sustaining the action near two hours cut the cable and stood out, as we passed the schooner gave her a broadside when the main mast went over, then stood up the bay. The Fox had one shot in her hull, her sails, &c. much cut, had five men badly wounded, and capt. V. very much so in the face, she has put back to repair damages.

A small black schooner with one gun, supposed from Baltimore, was attacked on Monday morning off Old Point Comfort by 15 boats, after fighting them for some time was overpowered and carried.

The Pilot Boat Hornet, from this port, and the one from New-York, (look-out boats) have been captured by the squadron.

A *Norfolk* paper of March 9, gives the following list of the enemy ships in the Chesapeake—"Marlbrough 74, admiral Cockburne; Dragon 74, capt. Berry; Poitiers 74, Beresford; Victorious 74, Talbot; Acasta 44, Kerr; Junon 38, Kerr; Statera 38, Stackpole; Maidstone 36, Burdett; Belvidera 36, Byron; Narcissus 32, Aylmer; Lauristinus 21, Gordon; Tartarus 20, Pasco. The San Domingo and Ramilies 74's, were expected to join the squadron in a few days, as are also the Spartan and Shannon of 38 guns, the Orpheus of 36, Cleopatra of 32, Loup Serve (late the Wasp) 20 guns, Martin, Sylph, Frolic, Colibri, and of 18 guns each. It was said on board that another fleet of 19 sail more, were expected daily from England. The Delaware was to be put in blockade in a few days. We understand that the neutral vessels which went down a few days since, will be sent to Bermuda. The American vessels have

ing licenses are ordered back. For some days the ships have been employed in placing buoys upon the middle ground, Horse-shoe, and different parts of the bay. Each of the ships of the line have on board 150 marines, and the frigates, and other vessels, a proportionate number. Every thing indicates a plan of extensive and speedy operation." Besides those they have several small vessels for the purpose of cruising in shore and at night.

What is the object of such a formidable armament, time must resolve. It is thought *Norfolk* will be attacked. If so, we trust the temerity of the enemy will be duly punished.

It is stated that these vessels have on board a disposable force (sailors and marines) of 1500 or 2000 with boats to land them, and a large supply of *Congreve rockets*, &c. A gentleman on board the *Dragon* (who has arrived at *Norfolk*) says that capt. Berry informed him the *Essex* had captured, near the coast of Brazil, a packet having on board \$300,000. The squadron had retaken the vessel, but the cash is board the *Essex*.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—The following promotions in the navy of the United States have been confirmed by the senate.

To be captains.—Charles Gordon, Jacob Jones, James Lawrence, Charles Morris.

To be master-commands.—Oliver H. Perry, Jos. Bainbridge, William M. Crane, James Biddle.

To be Lieutenants.—Charles W. Morgan, Samuel Macomber, R. T. H. Perry, Lawrence Kearney, Wm. H. Watson, Thos. Hendry, jun. Foxall A. Parker, Joseph E. Smith, Edward McCall, Daniel Turner.

The legislature of New-York have passed a vote of high approbation on our naval heroes, unanimously.

The report of the United States' brig *Vixen*, (says the *National Intelligencer*) having been captured by the enemy, is not true; as she was at St. Mary's a few days since.

By a late arrival from England, it is stated that nineteen sail of the line and many frigates, were prepared to come upon the American coast—to fulfil the prophecy of "their friends in congress;" several 74's are cutting down for frigates, and some large ones are building. Bombs, shells, congreve rockets, privateers of 32 guns, &c. &c. are talked of, and 'tis said—"In six months the American flag is to disappear from the ocean."

The British papers say it is ascertained that three French frigates have escaped from Havre. "They are thought to be destined for America with a supply of engineers and artillery men."

The "razes" or razes, mentioned in our last, are cut down ships of the line.

There is every reason to believe that the British on our coast are regularly informed of every thing that may enable them to prosecute the king's service with the greatest effect. Our sea-coast abounds with traitors; or, in the language of the British license, with "those well inclined to the British interest."

We understand (says a New-York paper) that all our pilots have received orders not to bring any British Packet, if sailing under a flag of truce, or otherwise, within the waters of the harbor of New-York.

A good hit.—A Boston paper says that the British are sending out six large frigates for America, conveyed by seventy-four.

The British sloop of war *Brazen* is aground near the Balize; a 64 gun ship is attending her.

A splendid naval entertainment has been given to com. Bainbridge by the citizens of Boston. Both branches of the legislature passed a vote of thanks on him for beating the *Jazz*.

It is stated that the arrangements are nearly made for building the vessels of war authorised by the late laws of congress. A frigate and a sloop of war are to be built in *Baltimore*.

A naval court martial is sitting in Charlestown, (Mass.) for the trial of lieut. Burbank, of the *Anacanda* privateer, for firing upon the U. S. schr. *Com. Hull*, in Cape Cod harbor, on the 16th of January last. Captain Hull is president.

Charleston (S. C.) is closely blockaded by lord James Townsend in the *Aeolus* frigates, the *Sophie* brig, and armed schooner *Melville* in company. This lord, for a rarity, appears to be a gentleman. His conduct so far has been very decorous.

A squadron of French frigates are said to be at sea. It is stated they have destroyed many [perhaps *new made*] Spanish and Portuguese vessels, and three Americans, from Spain and Portugal, doubtless provided with licenses to shew their owners were "well inclined toward the British interest."

Captain OLIVER H. PERRY, of this town, (late commodore of the flotilla in this harbor,) with 150 seamen and a number of officers, all volunteers, have left this place for Sackett's Harbor, to join commodore Chauncey—SUCCESS ATTEND THEM!

[*Newport Mercury*]

From the Boston Chronicle.

"NO IMPRESSMENTS AND FREE TRADE."

Messrs. Editors.—As the house of representatives have appointed a committee to enquire into the impressment of seamen, and they have made but a partial and imperfect report, in which after 3 weeks' search, they find but 157 impressed seamen in this state, and that is going out to the people, I therefore feel it my duty to make a statement I heard commodore ROMEES make before said committee. I wish you to publish it, because I was refused making the statement to the house; and the committee did not see cause to report this to the house. Com. Rodgers stated before the committee, that out of 150 seamen now on board his ship in Boston harbor, 120 of them had been impressed at different times, by the British—And that he had documents here and at Washington, upon which he founded his opinion, that in the course of 10 years, Great Britain has impressed as many native Americans, as the whole amount of seamen now in the service of the United States.

JOHN H. STEVENS.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 414.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"
British Naval Register.

355. Schooner *Prince of Wales*, captured by the *Growler* privateer and released, after taking out a few pipes of Madeira wine, &c.

356. Ship *Aurora*, 12 guns, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, worth \$300,000, sent into Newport, by the *Holkar* privateer of New-York.

357, 358. Two vessels captured by the *Mars* privateer, and sent into England as cartels. (¶) The *Mars* has arrived at New London, after a cruise of 100 days, during which he took eleven prizes, some of them valuable. She only fired seven shot during her cruise. She has on board one hundred thousand dollars in cash, taken out of the different vessels, whose arrival may be daily looked for.

359. Brig *Pelican*, from London for Gibraltar, with a cargo of iron and fish, sent into Charleston by the *Mars*, of New-London.

* See page 26.

350. Sloop ———, laden with hides, sent into Newbern N. C. by a privateer of that port.

351. Brig Emu, 10 guns, 25 men, from Portsmouth for Botany Bay, with 49 woman convicts—sent into New-York by the Holkar of that port.

☞ The convicts and prisoners were landed on the island of St. Vincents (one of the Cape de Verdes) with a stock of provisions sufficient to last them 4 months—the island abounding with water.

362. The brig Ann, 10 guns, from Liverpool to New-Providence, richly laden with dry goods and crates, worth \$100,000, sent into Marblehead, by the Growler.

☞ The prize ship (no 354) arrived at New Orleans, is the Jane of Greenock.

THE CHRONICLE.

MEDIATION FOR PEACE.—It is understood the emperor of Russia has offered to the United States and Great Britain, his mediation, with a view to promote peace between them, and that a communication to this effect has just been made to our government by Mr. Dischhoff. The proposition is believed to have originated in motives no less honorable to his imperial majesty, than friendly to both parties. It is to be presumed, that our government, steadily adhering to its principles, will not hesitate to accede to a measure, which, having peace solely and simply for its object, may be beneficial, and cannot be injurious to the United States. [Nat. Int.]

We have a report from an English paper, that Sweden has declared war against France. *We do not believe it.* It is also stated that a house is fitting up in London for an Austrian ambassador—*Impossible.*

Fourteen persons have been executed in England for having been engaged in the late insurrections. The country is yet greatly disturbed.

It is stated that his majesty Christophe, king of Hayti, has declared war against his majesty, George, king of England.

Many American vessels have arrived at *St. Bartholomews*, bound to *Lisbon*, in distress. What was fiction will become reality; the owners at least will be distressed—flour being a mere drug.

It is said in praise of the French emperor's generalship, that he brought off all his sick and wounded through the inhospitable climate of *Russia*, the whole population opposing him—and to the dispraise of lord Wellington, that in the mild climate of *Spain*, with the people said to be on his side, he abandoned his invalids to the mercy of the *French*.

The Russian fleet of 15 sail of the line, 4 frigates and 3 sloops, arrived at *Chatham*, Eng. the 12th of December.

Though many articles put in type last week yet lay over, we cannot longer neglect the following abstract of bills that have passed the Senate of *Pennsylvania*—noticed in a letter from a friend at *Harrisburg*—

"The first, (which passed both houses *unanimously* and has been approved and forwarded by express to the N. W. army) provides that in case the 2000 six-months militia from this state, now under the command of general Harrison, shall volunteer to continue in said army *two* additional months, they shall each receive a bounty of 12 dollars per month, to be paid out of the state treasury.

The second, which has passed the *senate* unanimously, appropriates 50,000 dollars to be at the disposal of the governor, for the purpose of providing ammunition and military stores, to be deposited at *Pittsburg*, and if not wanted by the state, to be furnished to the government of the United States.

The third, which passed the *senate* with *one dissent* and which grew out of the resolution I sent you on the 28th ult. authorises the governor to subscribe *one million* of dollars to the loan opened by the general government for the year 1813.

There is no doubt but the two last mentioned bills will pass the house of representatives.

Another bill is also pending—giving five dollars additional monthly pay, to both the six and twelve month's men, now in the service any where, from this state."

The legislature of *North-Carolina* at their last session, passed an act for dividing the state into districts for electing members to congress. The 1st district consists of Perquimans, Chowan, Currituck, Camden, Gates, Pasquotank, and Hertford. 2nd, Northampton, Bertie, Halifax, and Martin. 3d, Beaufort, Edgecombe, Hyde, Pitt, Tyrrell, and Washington. 4th, Lenoir, Craven, Jones, Carteret, Wayne, Greene, and Johnson. 5th, New-Hanover, Brunswick, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, and Columbus. 6th, Franklin, Granville, Warren, and Nash. 7th, Richmond, Anson, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson and Montgomery. 8th, Orange, Wake and Person. 9th, Rockingham, Stokes, Guilford and Caswell. 10th, Randolph, Rowan and Chatham. 11th, Mecklenburgh, Cabarrus and Lincoln. 12th, Burke, Rutherford, Haywood and Buncombe. 13th, Wilkes, Surry, Iredell and Ashe.—The elections to be held in August at the same time with the elections for members of assembly, with a provision that the governor be authorised to order the election at an earlier time if found necessary.

Progress of the arts.—The most splendid edition of the Bible ever published has lately issued in London, enriched with 180 superb engravings. The constellation of artists, collected at *Philadelphia*, have proposed to reprint this work, with the addition of 20 engravings, from original paintings; and we confidently believe it will surpass the boasted *London* copy. It is to be published in 50 numbers, at three dollars and fifty cents per number—making in the whole five volumes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 25.—Yesterday arrived in our port a schr. from Carthage de las Indias, on board of which came passenger, the bishop of Carthage. The prelate appears to have been compelled to leave that city, of which the insurgents had taken possession.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Inland trade.—A waggon, drawn by three horses, with merchandize worth about \$3,000 arrived in town yesterday, from Boston; having performed the journey, notwithstanding the wretched state of the roads, in two weeks.

Harrisburg, March 2.—"The Mammoth bank bill passed the senate this day on a third reading—yeas 14, nays 13.—So that you may calculate upon the bill as finally passed."

A female at Darmstadt lately poisoned her own brother, through a principle of filial piety. He was ill, and his recovery despaired of by the physicians. The girl, seeing that her parents who devoted on him, were exhausting themselves by their attendance and nightly watchings, believed that it was meritorious to save them and put the young man out of his pain by administering opium to him. The mother, on discovering that he had been poisoned by his sister, died in a state of distraction; the father took to his bed, never spoke again, and survived only a few days.—The daughter was convicted upon her own confession, and broken alive upon the wheel. *Lon. pa.*

☞ A Supplement accompanies this number.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. IV.]

SUPPLEMENTARY TO NO. 2.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Interesting Biography.

The high spirited patriotism of KENTUCKY, with the powerful exertions she has made against the *allied* forces of the enemy, noticed in many parts of the REGISTER, gives peculiar interest to the following memoir and memorial of

COLONEL DANIEL BOONE.

The merit of opposing the hostile attacks of men regardless of every law of honor and humanity; counteracting the treacherous machinations of barbarians, who conceive an advantage can never be unjustly gained; and bearing up against continual party skirmishes, and uninterrupted harassments, in a contest for the uncultivated and unfrequented plains of nature, evidently deserve commemoration. The general entrusted with the chief command of an army, who earns his fame by the capture of a troop, reduction of a town, province, or country, is stimulated by the fame, the natural consequence of his actions; and sees the speedy end to the contest: but the former expects no epic muse to sing his worthy actions; though his valor is equally tried or rather teased, by the continual and petty insults of the disorganized and detached foe. To his courage he must add that persevering integrity which years of uninterrupted assaults cannot subdue. If personal bravery, united with disinterested zeal for the good of that community of which he was a member, merit our notice, Daniel Boone should not be passed over in silence. Though not designed by fortune to display those talents which in an important campaign between the civilized powers of Europe, would have enrolled his name in the list of worthies; yet fortunately for the cause of virtue, and the just success of his fame, his labors are not consigned to oblivion; but unlike some of those beauteous productions of nature in the lonely theatre of his actions, "born to waste their sweetness on the desert air," were by their author plucked from their native soil, and presented to his friends.

DANIEL BOONE was born, as we are informed, near Bridgenorth, in Somersetshire, (England) about the year 1730. While he was young, his parents emigrated to America and settled in North-Carolina, where he was bred to the profession of arms, and was very early retained in the service of that country on the part of the English government. He passed through all the inferior gradations to the post of colonel, in which capacity he distinguished himself as the most active, zealous, and useful of the original settlers of Kentucky. It was his frequent combats with the Indians on that occasion, during a period of thirteen years, which render him the object of this memoir. The particulars of his campaigns, if they deserve that name, will be read with more pleasure as left us by himself, where, though devoid of art, and the ornaments a qualified biographer might have furnished, there may be seen the stamp of unexaggerated authenticity, and lively feelings of the patriot, citizen, parent and friend.

"It was on the first of May, 1769, that I resigned my domestic happiness, and left my family and

peaceful habitation on the Yadkin river, in North Carolina, to wander through the wildernesses of America, in quest of the country of Kentucky. In company with John Finley, John Stuart, Joseph Holden, James Money, and William Cool: On the seventh of June, after travelling through a mountainous wilderness, in a western direction, we found ourselves on Red river, where John Finley had formerly been trading with the Indians; and from the top of an eminence saw with pleasure, the beautiful level of Kentucky. For some time we had experienced the most uncomfortable weather. We now encamped, made a shelter to defend us from the inclement season, and began to hunt and reconnoitre the country. We found abundance of wild beasts in this vast forest. The buffaloes were more numerous than cattle on other settlements, browsing upon the leaves of the cane, or cropping the herbage of these extensive plains. We saw hundreds in a drove; and the numbers about the salt springs were amazing. In this forest, the habitation of beasts of every American kind, we hunted with success until December. On the 22nd of December, John Stuart and I had a pleasing ramble; but fortune changed the day at the close of it. We had passed through a great forest, in which stood myriads of trees, some gay with blossoms, others rich with fruits. Nature had here a series of wonders and a fund of delights. Here she displayed her ingenuity and industry in a variety of flowers and fruits, beautifully colored, elegantly shaped, and charmingly flavored; and we were diverted with numberless animals presenting themselves perpetually to our view. In the decline of the day, near the Kentucky river, as we descended the brow of a small hill, a number of Indians rushed out of a thick cane brake, and made us prisoners. They plundered us, and kept us in confinement seven days. During this time, we discovered no uneasiness or desire to escape, which made them less suspicious; but in the dead of night, as we lay by a large fire in a thick cane brake, when sleep had locked up their senses, my situation not disposing me to rest, I gently awoke my companion. We seized this favorable opportunity and departed, directing our course towards our old camp; but found it plundered and our companions dispersed or gone home. About this time, my brother, Squire Boone, with another adventurer, who came to explore the country shortly after us, was wandering through the forest, and accidentally found our camp. Notwithstanding our unfortunate circumstances, and our dangerous situation, surrounded by hostile savages, our meeting fortunately in the wilderness gave us the most sensible satisfaction. Soon after this, my companion in captivity, John Stuart, was killed by the savages; and the man that came with my brother returned home by himself. We were then in a dangerous, helpless situation, exposed daily to perils and death, amongst savages and wild beasts; not a white man in the country but ourselves. Thus, many hundred miles from our families, in the howling wilderness, we did not continue in a state of indolence, but hunted every day, and prepared a little cottage to protect us from the winter storms. We met with no disturbance during the winter. On the first of May, 1770, my brother returned home by

himself, for a new recruit of horses and ammunition, leaving me alone, without bread, salt, or sugar, or even a horse or dog. I passed a few days uncomfortably. The idea of a beloved wife and family, and their anxiety on my account, would have exposed me to melancholy, if I had further indulged the thought. One day I undertook a tour through the country, when the diversity and beauties of nature I met with in this charming season, expelled every gloomy thought. Just at the close of the day, the gentle gales ceased; a profound calm ensued; not a breath shook the tremulous leaf. I had gained the summit of a commanding ridge, and looking round with astonishment and delight, beheld the ample plains and beautiful tracts below. On one hand the famous Ohio, rolling in silent dignity, and marking the western boundary of Kentucky with inconceivable grandeur. At a vast distance I beheld the mountains lift their venerable brows and penetrate the clouds. All things were still. I kindled a fire near a fountain of sweet water, and feasted on the loin of a buck, which a few hours before, I had killed. The shades of night soon overspread the hemisphere, and the earth seemed to gasp after the hovering moisture. My excursion had fatigued my body and amused my mind. I laid me down to sleep, and awoke not until the sun had chased away the night. I continued this tour, and in a few days explored a great part of the country, each day equally pleased as the first; after which I returned to my old camp, which had not been disturbed in my absence. I did not confine my lodging to it, but often reposed in thick cane brakes, to avoid the savages, who, I believe, often visited my camp, but fortunately during my absence. No populous city, with all the varieties of commerce and stately structures, could afford so much pleasure to my mind as the beauties of nature I found in this country. Until the 27th of July I spent the time in an uninterrupted scene of sylvan pleasures, when my brother, to my great felicity, met me, according to appointment, at our old camp. Soon after we left the place, and proceeded to Cumberland river, reconnoitring that part of the country, and giving names to the different rivers. In March, 1771, I returned home to my family, being determined to bring them, as soon as possible, at the risk of my life and fortune, to reside in Kentucky, which I esteemed a second paradise. On my return, I found my family in happy circumstances. I sold my farm at Yalkin, and what goods we could not carry with us; and on the 25th of September, 1773, we bade farewell to our friends, and proceeded on our journey to Kentucky, in company with five more families, and forty men that joined us in Powell's valley, which is one hundred and fifty miles from the now settled parts of Kentucky; but this promising beginning was soon overcast with a cloud of adversity. On the 10th of October, the rear of our company was attacked by a number of Indians, who killed six, and wounded one man. Of these my eldest son was one that fell in the action. Though we repulsed the enemy, yet this unhappy affair scattered our cattle, brought us into extreme difficulty, and so discouraged the whole company, that we retreated forty miles to Clinch river. We had passed over two mountains, Powell's and Waiden's, and were approaching Cumberland mountain, when this adverse fortune overtook us. These mountains are in the wilderness, in passing from the old settlements in Virginia to Kentucky, are ranged in a S. W. and N. E. direction, are of great length and breadth, and not far distant from each other. Over them, nature has formed passes, less difficult than might be expected from the view of such high piles. The aspect of these cliffs is so wild and hor-

rid, that it is impossible to behold them without terror. Until the 6th of June, 1774, I remained with my family on the Clinch, when I and Michael Stoner were solicited by governor Dunmore, of Virginia, to conduct a number of surveyors to the falls of Ohio. This was a tour of near eight hundred miles, and took us sixty-two days. On my return, governor Dunmore gave me the command of three garrisons, during the campaign against the Shawanese. In March, 1775, at the solicitation of a number of gentlemen of North-Carolina, I attended their treaty at Wataga, with the Cherokee Indians, to purchase the lands on the south side of Kentucky river. After this I undertook to mark out a road in the best passage from the settlements, through the wilderness to Kentucky. Having collected a number of enterprising men, well armed, I soon began this work. We proceeded until we came within fifteen miles of where Boonsborough now stands, where the Indians attacked us, and killed two, and wounded two more. This was the 20th of March, 1775. Three days after they attacked us again; we had two killed and three wounded. After this we proceeded on to Kentucky river without opposition. On the first of April we began to erect the fort of Boonsborough, at a salt lick, sixty yards from the river, on the south side. On the 4th, they killed one of our men. On the 14th of June, having finished the fort, I returned to my family, on the Clinch. Soon after, I removed my family to this fort: we arrived safe; my wife and daughters being the first white women that stood on the banks of Kentucky river. December 24th, the Indians killed one man and wounded another, seeming determined to persecute us for erecting this fort. July 14th, 1776, two of colonel Calway's daughters and one of mine, were taken prisoners near the fort: I immediately pursued the Indians with only eighteen men. On the 16th I overtook them, killed two of them, and recovered the girls. The Indians had divided themselves into several parties, and attacked, on the same day, all our settlements and forts, doing a great deal of mischief. The husbandman was shot dead in the field, and most of the cattle were destroyed. They continued their hostilities until the 15th of April, 1777, when a party of one hundred of them attacked Boonsborough, and killed one man, and wounded four. July 4th, they attacked it again with two hundred men, and killed us one, and wounded two. They remained forty-eight hours, during which we killed seven of them. All the settlements were attacked at the same time. July 19th, colonel Logan's fort was besieged by two hundred Indians. They did much mischief: there were only fifteen men in the fort; they killed two and wounded four of them. Indians' loss unknown. July 25th, twenty-five men came from Carolina. About August 20th, colonel Bowman arrived with one hundred men from Virginia. Now we began to strengthen, and had skirmishes with the Indians almost every day. The savages now learned the superiority of the *long knife*, as they call the Virginians; being out-generalled almost in every battle. Our affairs began to wear a new aspect; the enemy did not now venture open war, but practised secret mischief.—January 1st, 1778, I went with thirty men to the Blue Licks, on Licking river, to make salt for the different garrisons. February 7th, hunting by myself, to procure meat for the company, I met a party of one hundred and two Indians, and two Frenchmen, marching against Boonsborough. They pursued and took me. The next day I capitulated for my men, knowing they could not escape. They were twenty-seven in number, three having gone home with salt. The Indians, according to the capitulation, used us generously. They carried us to Old Chillico-

Que, the principal Indian town on the Little Miami. On the 18th of February we arrived there, after an uncomfortable journey, in very severe weather. On the 10th of March I and ten of my men were conducted to Detroit. On the 30th we arrived there, and were treated by governor Hamilton, the British commander at that post, with great humanity. The Indians had such an affection for me, that they refused one hundred pounds sterling offered them by the governor, if he would leave me with the others, on purpose that he might send me home on my parole. Several English gentlemen there, sensible of my adverse fortune, and touched with sympathy, generously offered to supply my wants, which I declined with many thanks, adding, that I never expected it would be in my power to recompense such unmerited generosity. On the 10th of April they brought me towards Old Chillicothe, where we arrived on the 25th day of the same month. This was a long and fatiguing march through an exceeding fertile country, remarkable for fine springs and streams of water. At Chillicothe I spent my time as comfortably as I could expect; was adopted, according to their custom, into a family, where I became a son, and had a great share in the affections of my new parents, brothers, sisters and friends. I was exceedingly familiar and friendly with them, always appearing as cheerful and satisfied as possible, and they put great confidence in me. I often went a hunting with them, and frequently gained their applause for my activity at our shooting matches. I was careful not to exceed many of them in shooting; for no people are more envious than they are in this sport. I could observe in their countenances and gestures the greatest expressions of joy when they exceeded me, and when the reverse happened, of envy. The Shawanese king took great notice of me, and treated with profound respect and entire friendship, often entrusted me to hunt at my liberty. I frequently returned with the spoils of the woods, and as often presented some of what I had taken to him, expressive of my duty to my sovereign. My food and lodging was in common with them; not so good, indeed, as I could desire, but necessity made every thing acceptable. I now began to meditate an escape but carefully avoided giving suspicion. Until the 1st of June I continued at Old Chillicothe, and then was taken to the salt springs on the Scioto, and kept there ten days, making salt. During this time I hunted with them, and found the land, for a great extent about this river, to exceed the soil of Kentucky, if possible, and remarkably well watered. On my return to Chillicothe, 450 of the choicest Indian warriors were ready to march against Boonsborough, painted and armed in a dreadful manner. This alarmed me and I determined to escape. On the 16th of June, before sunrise, I went off secretly, and reached Boonsborough on the 20th; a journey of one hundred and sixty miles, during which I had only one meal. I found our fortress in a bad state; but we immediately repaired our flanks, gates, posterns, and formed double bastions, which we completed in ten days. One of my fellow-prisoners, escaping after me, brought advice, that on account of my flight, the Indians had put off the expedition for three weeks. About August 1st, I set out with nineteen men, to surprise Point Creek Town, on Scioto. Within four miles we fell in with thirty Indians going against Boonsborough. We fought and the enemy gave way. We suffered no loss. The enemy had one killed and two wounded. We took three horses, and all their baggage. The Indians having evacuated their town, and gone altogether against Boonsborough, we returned, passed them on the 6th day, and on the 7th arrived safe at Boonsborough. On the 8th, the Indian army,

444 in number, commanded by captain Duguesne, and eleven other Frenchmen, and their own chiefs, came and summoned the fort. I requested two days consideration, which they granted. During this, we brought in, through the posterns, all the horses and other cattle we could collect. On the 9th, in the evening, I informed their commander, that we were determined to defend the fort while a man was living. They then proposed a treaty, and said, if we sent out nine men to conclude it, they would withdraw. The treaty was held within sixty yards of the fort, as we suspected the savages. The articles were agreed to and signed; when the Indians told us, it was their custom for two Indians to shake hands with every white man, as an evidence of friendship. We agreed to this also. They immediately grappled us to take us prisoners; but we cleared ourselves of them, though surrounded by hundreds, and gained the fort safe, except one that was wounded by a heavy fire from their army. On this they began to undermine the fort, beginning at the water-mark of Kentucky river, which is, sixty yards from the fort. We discovered this by the water being made muddy with the clay, and countermined them by cutting a trench across their subterranean passage. The enemy, discovering this, by the clay we threw out of the fort, desisted. On the 26th of August they raised the siege. During this dreadful siege we had two men killed and four wounded. We lost a number of cattle. We killed 37 of the enemy and wounded a great number. We picked up 125 pounds of their bullets, besides what stuck in the logs of the fort. Soon after this I went into the settlement, and nothing worthy of notice passed for some time. In July 1779, during my absence, col. Bowman with 160 men went against the Shawanese, of Old Chillicothe. He arrived undiscovered; a battle ensued, which lasted till 10 in the morning, when col. Bowman retreated 30 miles. The Indians collected all their strength and pursued him, when another engagement ensued for two hours, not to col. Bowman's advantage. Col. Harrod proposed to mount a number of horses, and break the enemy's line, who at this time fought with remarkable fury. This desperate measure had a happy effect, and the savages fled on all sides. In these two battles we had nine men killed and one wounded. The enemy's loss was uncertain, only two scalps being taken. June 22d, 1780, about 600 Indians and Canadians under col. Bird, attacked Riddle's and Martin's stations, and the forts of Licking river, with 6 pieces of artillery: they took all the inhabitants captive, and killed one man and two women, and loaded the others with the heavy baggage, and such as failed in the journey were tomahawked. The hostile disposition of the savages caused gen. Clark, the commandant at the falls of Ohio, to march with his regiment and the armed force of the country against Peccaway, the principal town of the Shawanese, on a branch of the great Miami, which he finished with great success, took 17 scalps and burned the town to ashes, with the loss of 17 men. About this time I returned to Kentucky with my family; for during my captivity, my wife, thinking me killed by the Indians, had transported my family and goods on horses, through the wilderness, amidst many dangers; to her father's house, in North Carolina. The history of my difficulties in going and returning, is too long to be inserted here. On the 6th of October, 1780, soon after my settling again at Boonsborough, I went with my brother to the Blue Licks; and, on our return, he was shot by a party of Indians; they followed me by the scent of a dog, which I shot and escaped. The severity of the winter caused great distress in Kentucky, the enemy during the summer having de-

stroyed most of the corn. The inhabitants lived chiefly on Buffaloes' flesh. In spring 1782, the Indians harrassed us. In May, they killed one man at Ashton's station, and took a negro. Capt. Ashton pursued them with 25 men; and, in an engagement which lasted two hours, he was obliged to retreat, having eight killed and four mortally wounded; their brave commander fell in the action. August 10, two boys were carried off from Major Hoy's station. Capt. Holder pursued with 17 men: they were also defeated, and lost four and one wounded. Our affairs became more and more alarming. The savages infested the country, killing men at every opportunity. In a field, near Lexington, an Indian shot a man, and running to scalp him, was himself shot from the fort, and fell dead upon his enemy. All the Indian nations were now united against us. August 15, 500 Indians and Canadians came against Briant's station, five miles from Lexington: they assaulted the fort, killed all the cattle round it; but being repulsed, they retired the third day, having about 30 killed, their wounded uncertain. The garrison had four killed and three wounded. August 18, col. Todd, col. Trigg, major Harland, and myself, speedily collected 176 men well armed, and pursued the savages. They had marched beyond the Blue Licks, to a remarkable bend of the main fork of the Licking river, about forty-three miles from Lexington, where we overtook them on the 19th. The savages observing us, gave way; and we, ignorant of their numbers, passed the river. When they saw our proceedings, having greatly the advantage in situation, they formed their line of battle from one bend of the Licking to the other, about a mile from the Blue Licks. The battle was exceedingly fierce for about fifteen minutes, when we, being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat, with the loss of sixty-seven men, seven of whom were taken prisoners. The brave and much lamented colonels Todd and Trigg, major Harland, and my second son, were among the dead. We were afterwards told, that the Indians on numbering their dead, finding they had four more killed than we, four of our people that they had taken were given up to their young warriors, to be put to death after their barbarous manner. On our retreat we were met by col. Logan, who was hastening to join us with a number of well-armed men: this powerful assistance we wanted on the day of battle. The enemy said, one more fire from us would have made them give way. I cannot reflect upon this dreadful scene but sorrow fills my heart: a zeal for the defence of their country led these heroes to the scene of action, though with a few men, to attack a powerful army of experienced warriors. When we gave way, they pursued us with the utmost eagerness, and in every quarter spread destruction. The river was difficult to cross, and many were killed in the flight: some just entering the river, some in the water, others after crossing, in ascending the cliffs. Some escaped on horseback, a few on foot; and being dispersed every where, a few hours brought the melancholy news of this unfortunate battle to Lexington. Many widows were now made. The reader may guess what sorrow filled the hearts of the inhabitants, exceeding any thing I am able to describe. Being reinforced we returned to bury the dead, and found their bodies strowed every where, cut and mangled in a dreadful manner. This mournful scene exhibited a horror almost unparalleled: some torn and eaten by wild beasts; those in the river eaten by fish; all in such a putrid condition that no one could be distinguished from another. When gen. Clark, at the falls of Ohio, heard of our disaster, he ordered an expedition to pursue the savages. We overtook

them within two miles of their towns, and we should have obtained a great victory had not some of them met us when about 200 poles from their camp. The savages fled in the utmost disorder, and evacuated all their towns. We burned to ashes Old Chillicothe, Peccaway, New-Chillicothe, Wills-Town and Chillicothe; entirely destroyed their corn and other fruits, and spread desolation through their country. We took seven prisoners and five scalps, and lost only four men, two of whom were accidentally killed by ourselves.

This campaign damped the enemy, yet they made secret incursions. In October, a party attacked Crab Orchard; and one of them, being a good way before the others, boldly entered a house, in which were only a woman and her children, and a negro man. The savage used no violence, but attempted to carry off the negro, who happily proved too strong for him and threw him on the ground, and in the struggle the woman cut off his head with an axe, whilst her little daughter shut the door. The savages instantly came up, and applied their tomahawks to the door, when the mother putting an old rusty gun-barrel through a crevice, the savages went off. From that time until the happy return of peace between the United States and Great Britain, the Indians did us no mischief. Soon after the Indians declared peace. Two darling sons and a brother I have lost by savage hands, which have also taken forty valuable horses and an abundance of cattle. Many dark and sleepless nights have I spent, separated from the cheerful society of men, scorched by summer's sun, and pinched by the winter's cold, an instrument ordained to settle the wilderness. But now the scene is changed; peace crowns the sylvan shade.

DANIEL BOONE.

Fayette county, Kentucky."

Legislature of Kentucky.

JANUARY 18, 1812.

To the honorable, the senate and house of representatives of the general assembly of the state of Kentucky—the memorial of Daniel Boone,
RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your memorialist, possessed from his youth with an ardent desire for enterprise and discovery, and having as early as about the year 1769, received some vague information, respecting the country now composing the state of Kentucky; soon after set out from his residence in North Carolina, to explore the same, in company with one other, who falling sick on the head waters of the Kentucky river, your memorialist proceeded alone to the heights which overlook this terrestrial paradise, from whence he descended into those fertile plains, which are unequalled on our earth, and lay the the fairest claim to the description of the garden of God. Your memorialist, after returning to his companion, whom he had supplied with provisions to last in his absence, proceeded with him, to take a more thorough survey of the country; and from its enchanting appearance, became inspired with the resolution, not to suffer it longer to remain an unknown wilderness, tenanted only by wild beasts, and visited casually by wandering savages; a spot which seemed to be pointed out by the finger of heaven, to administer the choicest felicities to millions of human beings.—He returned home and determined to risk his hopes, and his little all of property, in this delightful abode; delightful beyond the most sanguine wish of man, had not danger and hardship stood in the way of the golden fruit. Your memorialist accordingly employed about twenty men to accompany him again to the westward, with a view to hunt; and to make

further discoveries, and if possible, lay the foundation of a future settlement of the country. That after your memorialist, with his company had arrived in the country he had visited before, and had succeeded in procuring a great quantity of peltry and furs, which were of immense value; the party were attacked by the Indians, and routed, with several killed, and plundered at the same time of all the fruits of their toils.—That it being determined by the survivors of the party, who accompanied your memorialist, to return home, while he himself, resolved to remain; they accordingly left your memorialist alone, and went back to North-Carolina.

Thus was your memorialist for many months, a solitary wanderer and exile, in a vast wilderness, untrodden by the foot of civilized man; surrounded by savages who thirsted for his blood—and hunted him like a wild beast. An overruling Providence, however, seems to have watched over his life, and preserved him to be the humble instrument in settling one of the fairest portions of the new world. Some of his companions had promised to return for him with horses; after many months they did so, and he was again cheered with the prospect of being enabled once more to revisit his family and friends; and from the peltry and furs they had again an opportunity of taking with them, to recruit his shattered circumstances; discharge the debts he had contracted by the adventure; and shortly return under better auspices, to settle the new discovered country. But how was this hope blasted, when they were again surprised and attacked by the savages, and the survivors obliged to fly for their lives! Your memorialist once more reached home, after hardships which would defy credibility in the recital.

But though his hopes seemed now about to close in forever; yet under a belief that a benevolent Providence could never intend so fertile and desirable a country, should remain a waste, he did not despair. He accordingly proceeded a third time to make the experiment, which he knew must succeed or prove his last.

Your memorialist need not recite the settlement of Boonsborough—its unparalleled and successful resistance to the combined force of the British and Indians—the fatal fields which were dyed with the blood of the early settlers, amongst whom some of his dearest connexions are numbered. The history of the settlement of the western country, is the history of his life.

He may claim without arrogance, to have been the author of the principal means which contributed to the settlement of a country on the Mississippi and its waters, which now produces the happiness of a million of his fellow creatures; and of the exploring and acquisition of a country that will make happy many millions in times to come. Your memorialist has given the foregoing imperfect sketch of his labors, and his claims to the remembrance of his country in general. He will now beg leave to observe to you, that out of this vast extent of country, he is unable to call a single acre his own.

He never had a desire for accumulating great wealth; he in fact, was ignorant how to acquire it, except from the chase, or by the regular fruits of honest industry.

He intended to contribute every thing in his power to the settlement of the new country, not to monopolise, but to share in common with others its advantages. Unacquainted with the niceties of law, he did not intend to locate lands for others, but to take up a reasonable portion of those which were good, for the use of himself and his posterity. To this end, he with much struggling, after the country became

some little settled, laid out the chief of his little property to procure land warrants; and having raised about \$20,000 in paper money, with which he intended to purchase them, on his way from this country to Richmond he was robbed of the whole, and left destitute of the means of procuring more. The few lands he afterwards was enabled to locate, were through his ignorance generally swallowed up, and lost by better claims. Thus situated, and still animated with the love of discoveries and adventure, about 1794 he passed over to the Spanish province of Upper Louisiana, under an assurance from the governor who resided at St. Louis, that ample portions of land should be given to him and his family: And this provision appeared the more necessary to your memorialist, inasmuch as old age was fast advancing upon him, and he had scarcely where to lay his head.

The reception he met with from the Spanish governor was equal to his expectations. Ten thousand acres of choice land were marked out, and given to him for his own use, on the Missouri; though the title was not completed, because that could only be done at New-Orleans. He was Syndic or chief of the district of St. Charles, and honored by the kindness of his superior, who informed your memorialist, his actual residence on the land given him, which was a usual condition of a Spanish grant, should be dispensed with in consequence of his public trust requiring his residence elsewhere. Your memorialist hailed the acquisition of Louisiana by the American government, as it was the country and not the government he had gone in pursuit of; nor, could the little distinction he held, and which he had before begged permission, on account of his age, to resign, have operated as the slightest check to the joy he experienced, on seeing a vast country, with much fertile soil, about to be owned by freemen—but when your memorialist came to lay his claim before the commissioners of land claims in that territory, appointed by congress, they were compelled from the strict instructions by which they were governed, to reject it, for want of cultivation and actual residence.

Thus your memorialist was left once more, at about the age of eighty, to be a wanderer in the world.

Having no spot he can claim as his own, whereon to lay his bones; your memorialist has laid his case before congress. He cannot but feel, so long as feeling remains, that he has a just claim upon his country for land to live on, and to transmit to his children after him. He cannot help on an occasion like this, to look toward Kentucky—From a small acorn, she has become a mighty oak; furnishing shelter and support to upwards of 400,000 souls.—Very different, indeed, is her appearance now, from the time when your memorialist with his little band, began first to fell the forest and construct their rude fortification at Boonsborough—But, however he has assisted at her birth; has watched over her infancy, when she was like to be strangled by the savage serpent; and can point to the spots where the savage lay in wait for his life; or from whence he was twice taken captive; can remember effecting by his escape, the country's salvation—however he might claim something at her hands to make nature comfortable in her last decline, and to cast a cheering ray on the setting sun of life; in the hope that he might have it in his power, to leave something to his posterity, that they might not say he had lived in vain; yet as he is firmly conscious, that, however, he may have a claim upon the gratitude of the country he first settled, his services have not been confined to her, but are felt throughout the union, and

are likely to be still more so, his claim merits the regard of congress. He therefore, solicits your honorable body, to extend to him your support and influence, in aid of his petition before congress, praying for a grant of such quantity of land, in the said territory of Upper Louisiana, as they may think right; trusting it will not be less than the said 10,000 acres, which remains plainly marked out and unappropriated, and your memorialist will ever pray.

DANIEL BOONE.

Ordered—That the said memorial be referred to Messrs. Y. Ewing, Hopkins, Caldwell, Southgate, Bullock and Walker.

Report of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Daniel Boone.

The legislature of Kentucky, taking into view the many eminent services rendered by colonel Daniel Boone, in exploring and settling the western country; from which great advantages have resulted, not only to this state, but to his country in general; and that from circumstances over which he had no control—he is now reduced to poverty, not having, so far as appears, an acre of land out of the vast territory, he has been a great instrument in peopling. Believing also, that it is as unjust as it is impolitic, that useful enterprise and eminent services, should go unrewarded by a government, wherein merit confers the only distinction; and having sufficient reason to believe, that a grant of ten thousand acres of land, which he claims in Upper Louisiana, would have been confirmed to him by the Spanish government, had not the said territory passed by cession into the hands of the general government. Therefore,

Resolved, By the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That our senators and representatives in congress, be requested, to make use of their exertions to procure a grant of land in the said territory, to said Boone, either to the said ten thousand acres, to which he appears to have an equitable claim, from the grounds set forth to this legislature, by way of confirmation, or to such other quantity, and in such place as shall be deemed most advisable, by way of donation.

2d. *Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted by the governor, to our senators and representatives in congress, together with copies of the memorial of said Boone to this legislature for their further information.

British Magnanimity!

Journal of an American officer, (captured at Queenstown on the 13th October) kept on his passage from Fort George to Boston.

Part of the regulars taken prisoners in the action had been sent to York the day after. On the 19th October the remainder embarked for Montreal.—Touched at York to receive the prisoners sent ahead, and here lieutenant-colonel Scott, (the senior officer) and lieutenant Bailey, were shifted to the Royal George of 22 guns; and lieutenant-colonel Chrystie, lieutenants Kearney, Huginin, Sammons, and Reid remained on board the Earl of Moira of 10 guns; and lieutenants McCarty, Turner, Fink, and Carr, on board the Simcoe. Besides seamen, there was on board each vessel a strong guard of land troops.

Arrived at Kingston on the 21st, and remained till the 26th; during which period, officers and men were confined on board. Lieutenant-colonel Scott addressed a letter to colonel Vincent, commanding

officer at Kingston, requesting leave to go ashore for a few minutes, but received no answer. Lieutenant-colonel Chrystie made a similar application on behalf of a sick officer, and experienced a similar neglect. A British lieutenant on board the Earl of Moira, having witnessed the effects of confinement in that miserable dungeon, permitted some of the American officers to walk on the adjoining wharf with himself. For this act of humanity, he was deprived of his sword! Lieutenant Turner being sick, remained behind at Kingston for a few days, and signed a parole which gave him the limits of the whole town. When he became a little convalescent, he stepped across the street into a shop, to have himself shaved. An officer was despatched to order him back to his room; but finding the barber had not finished the operation, a moment's respite was allowed. This unmanly weakness did not escape the keen eye of colonel Vincent. The subaltern was arrested, and another officer of better nerves, instantly despatched to force the sick American from the hands of the barber, shaved or not shaved. Descended the St. Lawrence from Kingston, on the 26th October in a brigade of bateaux, with a strong guard, commanded by captains Evans and Niern, and quarter-master Faimey. These officers performed their respective duties with vigilance, but not without politeness.—Reached Prescott (opposite to Ogdensburg) on the 27th. Colonel Pearson commanded this post. In a recent passage out from England, he had been taken by an American privateer, but recaptured near the port of Salem. Colonel Pearson made to us every acknowledgement, for the politeness he himself had received while a prisoner. At this place colonel Leftbridge, (the same who had a little time before made an attempt on Ogdensburg) took command of the guard. He was polite and attentive to his charge. At the mouth of the river Rasin, on the 29th October, we fell into the hands of the deputy-quarter-master-general, one Gray, sent hither to receive the prisoners, by his excellency sir George Prevost. From this moment we were made to feel our approach towards the governor general of his majesty's provinces, by every act of studied indignity, which the low and vulgar mind of quarter-master Gray, could invent, aided by the instructions of his excellency.

On the night of the 30th we slept at Lachine, nine miles above Montreal. The next day a triumphal procession commenced. Under the pretence of politeness to the officers, calashes were provided for them, but with the real intention of giving better effect to the procession; and with the same view a large escort of troops came up from Montreal.

The march commenced early in the morning; officers in calashes, at the head of the men; the whole preceded by the said deputy-quarter-master-general, who, seated in his car, rode in triumph and insolence. On entering Montreal, the band began to play, and was occasionally relieved by field music. In this manner the march continued through the principal streets, to the front of the palace, where a halt was made, and the American officers ordered to dismount for the gratification of his excellency.—When a competent time had been allowed for staring from the palace, the procession continued, the whole on foot, to the grand parade, and here marched from right to left before the garrison, turned out for that purpose. The parade being cleared to accommodate the multitude of spectators; and sufficient time allowed to the garrison to look well in the face an enemy without "those vile things called guns," the officers were turned off to a hotel, and the other prisoners to places of confinement. At the hotel a parole was given which limited us to the city.

These indignities, of barbarous and exploded usage, did not fill up the measure of wrongs which this handful of unfortunate Americans were doomed to suffer.

At Kingston, seven prisoners were seduced from their allegiance to enter the British service. One of these miscreants, by way of testifying his zeal to his royal master, was induced to charge lieutenant-colonel Scott with having killed a British soldier after the surrender. This false and ridiculous accusation, the British officers affected to check; but before our arrival at Montreal, it had been reported to his excellency, and was so generally propagated and believed at head-quarters, as to render it, in the opinion of a British officer, highly imprudent for lieutenant-colonel Scott, to be seen in the streets. Thus was assassination invited by an infamous report, which sir George Prevost must have known to be false. Major-general Shaeffer, in his official despatch, could have given no grounds for such a belief, because this officer, and every other who was in the action, would know it to be false. Captain Gibson and lieutenant Totten, (of the United States artillery) from their situation particularly know it to be so.

November 24, embarked for Quebec, guarded by Canadian militia. The officers of this corps did every thing in their power to ameliorate the condition of the prisoners. Arrived before Quebec on the 7th, and ordered on board a prison ship, anchored in the middle of the river. The next morning a note was received from major-general Glassgow, commanding officer at Quebec, stating, "I am directed to acquaint you, that his excellency the commander of the forces, has thought proper to detain the prisoners of war on board the transports, and that the officers should also remain on board the transports with them." This afforded a tolerable prospect of a winter in a floating dungeon; but lest our feelings should not have been sufficiently outraged by the past, we were courteously told in the same note, as also from sir George, that "this measure is attributable solely to the want of faith in the American government." We had frequent experience of this sort of British magnanimity. "Your government is sold to France," said an officer of rank, to an American. "France obliged you to declare war," said another. There was safety in these insults—their noble allies, the Indians, had stripped us of our swords* in the face of the British officers, after the surrender.

A flag of truce having passed between the American and British commanders in chief, we are told to prepare for departure, and lieutenant-colonels Scott and Chrystie only permitted to go ashore. The latter finally obtained permission to return home by land.

While at Quebec, between fifteen and twenty Irishmen, (naturalized citizens, and having several of them families in the United States) were separated from the other prisoners, and put on board a ship of war to be sent to Botany Bay, or executed for bearing arms against a power, which, by its oppressions, had driven them from their native homes to seek shelter in a foreign land. On the 20th November sailed from Quebec for Boston, in a cartel. The season was so far advanced, that the ship could not have been insured against the dangers of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the coast, at a premium less than 40 or 50 per cent. November 28th, anchored in the Gut of Canso, to take in water and ballast; the ship having sailed out of trim. Remained here fifteen days. Many had been sick before: the ship now became a perfect hospital. In the cabin, the

officers worn down by long confinement whilst in the ship's hold, a third were seriously sick. The climate was severe, and no stove in the hold. In British transports beef (or pork) is issued but four times a week. For the other three days, the issues consist of small articles, of which butter and cheese are principal parts. Neither of these had been laid in, and the bread, beef, and pork would have been rejected by convicts. The provisions were thus, not only insufficient in quantity, but of qualities particularly destructive to the sick. There being no agent for the United States at Quebec, the senior officer engaged a physician, and purchased hospital stores and medicines. It now became necessary to purchase something for both sick and well. Accordingly the best provision was made which the country would admit, and fresh meat and soup furnished the men almost every day for the remainder of the passage. Dec. 18, sailed out of the Gut of Canso. Forced into Penobscot Bay on the 20th, and again into Portland on the 23d December. January 5, 1813 arrived at Boston, after a passage of forty-six days from Quebec, and eighty-one from Queenston.

Naval Action.

The following articles escaped attention at the time they should have been inserted; but are so irresistably laughable that we dare not refrain from placing them among the curiosities of the times.

(From the *St. Christopher's Gazette* of Oct. 9, 1812.)

Almost unparalleled in British annals.—On Wednesday a letter was received by a respectable merchant here from St. Bartholomews! stating, that American papers had reached that island of a late date; and that in the New-York Gazette, appeared an account of a most brilliant action, we believe equally unparalleled in American annals? The following is the substance of what has circulated amongst us.—On the 19th Aug; the United States frigate Constitution of 44 (mounting 54 heavy guns,) capt. Hull, fell in with his majesty's frigate Guerriere, (rated in Steel's list 38 guns) captain Dacres; [in fact the account adds, that the rencountre took place by appointment, in consequence of a challenge from the latter!] when an engagement commenced, and after an action of 15 minutes, the Guerriere was completely dismasted, and in another quarter of an hour, she went down! having had 16 or 19 killed and 63 wounded, 22 of whom went down with her, the other part of the crew having been saved by the Constitution!!! The account is dated, we understand, the 30th August, and appears in an official way, being addressed by capt. Hull, to the secretary of the navy. We shall not attempt to derogate from the honor the American arms have achieved, by disputing the authenticity of this dispatch—NO-THING IS IMPOSSIBLE! not even for a man to bite his own nose off! but this bears so hard on the term, that we must confess our doubts, as to the probability of the event, the force of the respective ships being considered! The Constitution is a frigate of the largest class in the American navy, and the GUERRIERE AS FINE A FRIGATE AS WE CAN BOAST OF; that with so trifling a disparity of force (for what is the disparity to be reckoned, when BRITISH TACTICS are brought into the scale!) such a result should take place, in an engagement of half an hour, is what, in modern times, borders somewhat on the marvellous!—Captain Dacres is said to have sent a message in writing, which was accepted by captain Hull, "requesting a TETE-A-TETE in a certain latitude." As soon as the ships were in sight of each other, the Guerriere began to fire (this must be a mistake? as it is well known our ANTI-BRITISH

* Some of the swords, the least valuable, were restored on embarking at Quebec.

is such, that we are not fond of throwing powder away uselessly!) and had actually fired three broadsides at before she came alongside of the Constitution!!—Captain Hull writes, that his men gave three cheers as soon as they discovered the enemy! this is all right, and shews that the writer is well versed in reading our admiralty extracts. As we observed before, *nothing is impossible!* but we believe it is customary for our commanders in general, to write their despatches promptly after an action; while we see captain Hull suffers a lapse of eleven days, before his *official* despatch to the minister—He takes no merit to himself, (another feature of British despatches!!) but throws all praise on the conduct and tactics of captain Dacres and the crew of the Guerriere, and modestly concludes (a second Nelson!) that every man on board the Constitution “did his duty!” That an action may have taken place is probable, but, that the above has been the result, (though it has appeared in a Gazette) we disbelieve, for the reasons we have assigned.

(It was proved before a congressional committee, by the oaths of two respectable gentlemen, that the Guerriere mounted 54 guns.)—

By such articles as these is poor “John Bull” cheated and deceived. Does the minister want money?—he gives the hint, and one of his printers immediately kills *Bonaparte*, annihilates his army, &c. &c. we record the following as well for the *fun* of the thing itself, as to shew the credence due to *London* news, where a great part of the mystery of printing is to *deceive with a good grace*. Indeed, we may safely aver we have *artists* in our own country as good as they in the business of *man-slaughter*—for, in a town of Massachusetts, they [the printers] easily killed the whole of *Dea-born’s* force by some sort of a fever! If the reader will refer to the official papers in the first volume of the REGISTER, he will find the affair (for it cannot be called a fight) with the *Little Belt*, lasted in all but about *ten minutes*. The gallant fight of the “*Nautilus*” is news to us—we never before heard of such a vessel belonging to the *British*; for the brig they took from us of that name is called the “*Young Emulous*”—but when and where she had a battle we have yet to learn. The article is “all a lie.”

To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 15, 1812.

SIR—In so great a naval and commercial nation as England, it is astonishing that the nature of the action between the Guerriere and the Constitution should either have aroused so much feeling, or have been so little understood. The public will, perhaps, attend to the following statement of a naval officer, jealous of his country’s honor.

An English frigate of 38 guns should certainly if no extraordinary accident befel her capture a 44 gun ship of any nation; but if that 44, by superior sailing, and by having the advantage of the wind, should be able to choose her position, and vary her distance as may suit her convenience, (which is the case with the Constitution) it is very problematical whether an English 38, under such unfavorable circumstances, could conquer her adversary; and if in addition these important advantages, the enemy should have so large a crew, and so vastly a superior weight of metal as the Americans possessed in this action, I have no hesitation in declaring, that unless some accident, such as the loss of a mast or a shot in the rudder, should befel the enemy, no valor however heroic, nor seamanship however dextrous, could obtain a victory.

It will be found by multiplying the number of guns of the respective ships, by the weight of shot

which each gun carried, that at every broadside, the Constitution discharged 777 lbs. of metal, and that the Guerriere discharged but 526 lbs. The proportion is therefore as two to three, and consequently, if the Guerriere mounted but 48 guns, the American had equivalent to 72 of the same calibre. With this tremendous superiority, and a crew nearly double that of the Guerriere, with the power also of choosing a position, which enabled her to sweep her adversary’s decks with her numerous musketry, was there, I ask, a possibility of our brave tars, effecting any thing even if their masts had not gone? Had the Constitution been the English frigate, and the Guerriere the American, I am confident that in twenty minutes, instead of two hours, our tars had sent their lubberly opponents to the bottom.

Had the brave captain Dacres, when his bowsprit, got foul of the Constitution’s mizzen rigging, made a desperate effort to board, from an intimate knowledge of the qualities of the seamen of the two nations, I feel convinced we should have overcome all opposition; but let not this be considered a censure on the conduct of an officer who so valiantly defended his colors.

If my countrymen are so ill-informed of the prowess of the American seamen, let it be remembered that the gallant capt. Bingham could defend himself for two hours in a contemptible gun-brig, against one of these immense frigates (certainly the largest that ever floated) when an English 36, in four broadsides would have sent such a vessel as the *Little Belt* to the bottom; and let it be further remembered, that since that, the *Nautilus*, a vessel of about the same size, has maintained a similar action, for, I believe, the same space of time.

I expect the public will hear before long of some other misfortunes, similar to the capture of the Guerriere, for I am convinced that one of the American 44 gun frigates (they are laid down on the keels of 74’s) is equal, in weight of metal and complement of men, to any 50 gun ship of any nation in Europe.

AN OLD NAVAL OFFICER.

Frost Bit.

The sufferings of children and others in this climate, by chilblains, is great, and in some cases distressing.

A cure, easy, quick, cheap, and every where at hand, may save many a child and the loving mother some pungent pangs.

One of my young folks complained “the chilblains are come again, *O how they itch, they are all in lumps; what shall I do?*”

A lady from the eastward on a visit at my house, said “when I was young, I was so afflicted with frosted feet, that after suffering till my heels were full of holes I was obliged to lie in bed. A friend advised soaking them in water from the pump—this cured me effectually, and I have never been troubled with frost bit feet since.”

The feet of the child above mentioned was immediately put into pump water, and kept there near half an hour, a few times gently rubbed with the hand, wiped dry, and she put to bed and completely cured.

I proposed to and prevailed on some others to try it, in all which cases it succeeded.

I have myself for about 15 years back, applied every winter roasted turnips to remove this lacerating disorder—I now concluded to try the water. I kept the affected part in exactly twenty minutes—before the time expired the heat was gone, the soreness easy, and by morning the inflammation disappeared and has not since returned.

T. A.
Germantown, January 8, 1813.

[Poulson.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 3 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 84.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per annum.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—FEBRUARY 16.

The committee appointed to "consider the expediency of building a ship of the line, of 74 guns, and of offering the same, when completed and equipped, to the government of the United States, *during the continuance of the present war with Great Britain*," respectfully report—

That they have attended to the subject committed to them, and to the various and interesting considerations with which it is obviously connected. The importance and necessity of a naval defence for the extensive commerce of the United States, has been long acknowledged, and zealously maintained by the intelligent and patriotic statesmen of the northern section of our country. Every reasonable and constitutional measure for the increase and encouragement of our navy, has uniformly received their cordial approbation and support. It is a source of deep regret, that the wise and provident means adopted for this purpose more than twelve years since, should from any consideration have been diverted from that interesting object. If the materials then collected and prepared for building six seventy-four gun ships had been exclusively appropriated, according to the original design; if a small portion only of the revenue arising from commerce had been annually applied to this purpose, and if the national administration had steadily persevered in that course, while the people were still indulged with commerce, and the government enjoyed a revenue from it; a respectable naval force would have been gradually formed, without any sensible impositions on the people. It must be gratifying to those who have uniformly maintained these opinions, to perceive that the administration of the general government appear now to be sensible of the utility and importance of this species of national defence; and that many of their fellow-citizens who have heretofore steadily opposed every measure which had this for its object, appear at last to be convinced of their error. If the commerce of the United States is destined ever to revive, and to enjoy any portion of its former prosperity; and if the impressions on this subject, now made on the public mind, should continue to that period, we may indulge the hope, that a just proportion of the impost duties will be uniformly applied to the erection of a naval force; and that the means of defending our commerce on the ocean will be, in future, commensurate with its extension and its value.

But important as this subject must appear to every one, the committee see many and very powerful objections to the adoption of the measure now proposed. Many wise and good men entertain serious doubts of the *constitutional power* of this legislature, to impose taxes on their constituents, for the use of the general government in the prosecution of the war. The people of this commonwealth have given to congress the power to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide and maintain a navy, and for those purposes to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; the amount of which is limited only by the exigencies of the government, and the ability of the people. It is then obvious, that con-

gress have power, and if the defence of the country demands such a sacrifice, it is their duty to impose taxes on the citizens of this state, in common with all others of the United States, to the utmost extent of their ability to pay; and it seems equally clear that this right is inconsistent with, and virtually abrogates any power in this legislature to impose taxes for the same purpose, as this would present the extraordinary spectacle of two independent sovereignties over the same people, having between them a rightful and constitutional power to lay taxes to such an amount as the subjects cannot possibly discharge.

If, however, there were no doubt of the constitutional power of the general court to raise money for this purpose, the committee would find themselves at a loss to devise the ways and means for this object, without either laying additional and oppressive taxes on their constituents, or exhausting at once, the whole funds of the state, which a constant and vigilant economy has been many years accumulating;—and should Heaven see fit to visit us with the usual calamities of a long and afflictive war, we might find, that while these evils were at a distance, we had wasted those means, which in times of increasing peril, would have been a source of protection and defence. This measure would be peculiarly imprudent at a moment when the unexampled expenses of the national government threaten to absorb all the means of taxation, now possessed by this commonwealth, which must unquestionably be the case if the war continues. The burthen, therefore, would fall unjustly and with great aggravation, upon a state, whose citizens have been opposed to the war which occasions the expenditures, while other states, whose influence has plunged us into this distress, would remain exempt from their share of its consequences.

Another very serious objection to this motion arises from the approbation it would imply of the measures adopted by the national government, and its manifest tendency to encourage the administration to persevere in the same system. The ship is to be offered to the United States during the continuance of the present war, and if accepted on those terms by the government, it will, on the return of peace, revert to this commonwealth. In the event of another war, the legislature of this state must decide whether again to permit the United States to make use of the ship for the common defence. The legislature at that time would undoubtedly be influenced by their opinion of expediency, the justice or necessity of the war, and would withhold from the general government all voluntary aid in support of measures which should appear to them impolitic or unjust. The committee do not object to the reservation of this power in the state government; on the contrary, they claim for this general court the right to exercise the same power. It is undoubtedly just that those who, in addition to all the burthens legally imposed on them, make voluntary sacrifices and donations to their government, should be fully satisfied as to the wisdom and justice of the measures which they are supporting. In this view of the subject, it cannot be forgotten that one branch of this general court has, since the declaration of

war, expressed in strong and unequivocal language, its disapprobation of the measures adopted by the national government. This sentiment has been subsequently re-echoed by the people, in a voice that cannot be misunderstood, and ought not to be disregarded. One of the most prominent obstacles to restoration of peace has been since removed—without apparently bringing us nearer the attainment of that most desirable object: and the war seems now destined to continue until Great Britain shall be compelled to relinquish the right she claims to the services of her native subjects in time war; a right which we, in common with all other civilized nations, constantly maintain and enforce as to our citizens, and in relation to which, whatever abuse may have existed, they might be easily adjusted, if there were a disposition so to do by negotiation. To suppose that under these circumstances the citizens of this commonwealth are desirous to contribute their voluntary aid in the prosecution of this war, seems to be an insult to their understandings and a cruel mockery of their sufferings.

If, however, there are among us any who think it comports with patriotism, and sound policy, to lend their voluntary aid in a war, which, whatever may have been its original object, has a most obvious and inevitable tendency to impoverish our native state, and to assist the tyrant of Europe, in his contest for universal dominion over the civilized world; such men will have abundant opportunity to gratify their feelings, by subscribing to the numerous loans demanded by the national government: and by private contributions for building ships of war, for the use of the United States. They will find an example highly honorable to our country in the war that was formerly waged against *France*. It may there be seen how much this country is capable of effecting in a war, which the people believe to be just and necessary. Instead of being virtually allied to the gigantic power of *France*, and assisting to exterminate the last remains of independence in Europe; we found ourselves arrayed in defence of our own national rights, and of the freedom of the civilized world. The consequence was such as might have been expected from sincere and ardent republicans. The people were united and zealous; the government was strong and efficient, and in the short space of two or three years, they created a navy, the remains of which now constitute the only refuge of our wounded pride, and serve to cast an occasional and temporary lustre through the gloom which is rapidly overspreading the honor of the nation. At that time, those who approved the measures of the government, did not attempt to compel their fellow-citizens who differed from them, to join in their contributions; no forced loans were attempted by the friends of the administration; no man contributed but from the fulness of his own heart, and in conformity with the dictates of his conscience.

All who disapproved the war in which we were then engaged, were left free to express openly their opinions and feelings. This is the essence of republicanism, and the basis of our frame of government. It is the right and duty of the citizens to examine the conduct of their rulers, by all lawful means to oppose such measures as appears to them impolitic or unjust. Instead, therefore, of contributing their voluntary aid to the present ruinous and destructive war, it is to be expected and most ardently to be hoped that the state of Massachusetts will continue with increasing unanimity, in every constitutional mode to oppose that system of measures which has so long oppressed this portion of the country: and to restore to the commercial states that influence in the councils of the union, to which

by their population, their wealth, and their physical strength, they are so justly entitled.

The committee therefore respectfully report, that it is not in their opinion expedient to adopt the motion proposed.

Law of the United States.

An Act for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private armed vessels of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That from and after the termination of the war in which the United States are now engaged with Great Britain, it shall not be lawful to employ on board any of the public or private vessels of the United States any person or persons except citizens of the United States, or persons of color, natives of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, it shall not be lawful to employ as aforesaid any naturalized citizen of the United States, unless such citizen shall produce to the commander of the public vessel, if to be employed on board such vessel, or to a collector of the customs a certified copy of the act, by which he shall have been naturalized, setting forth such naturalization, and the time thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases of private vessels of the United States sailing from a port in the United States to a foreign port, the list of the crew, made as heretofore directed by law, shall be examined by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out, and, if approved of by him, shall be certified accordingly. And no person shall be admitted or employed as aforesaid, on board of any vessel aforesaid, unless his name shall have been entered in the list of the crew, approved and certified by the collector for the district from which the vessel shall clear out as aforesaid. And the said collector before he delivers the list of the crew, approved and certified as aforesaid, to the captain, master, or proper officer of the vessel to which the same belongs, shall cause the same to be recorded in a book by him for that purpose to be provided, and the said record shall be open for the inspection of all persons, and a certified copy thereof shall be admitted in evidence in any court in which any question may arise, under any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised from time to time to make such further regulations, and to give such directions to the several commanders of public vessels, and to the several collectors, as may be proper and necessary respecting the proofs of citizenship, to be exhibited to the commanders or collectors aforesaid: *Provided,* That nothing contained in such regulations or directions shall be repugnant to any of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, no seaman or other seafaring man not being a citizen of the United States, shall be admitted or received as a passenger on board of any public or private vessel of the United States, in a foreign port, without permission in writing from the proper officers of the country of which such seaman or seafaring man may be a subject or citizen.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the time when this act shall take effect, the consuls or commercial agents of any nation at port

with the United States shall be admitted (under such regulations as may be the prescribed by president of the United States) to state their objections to the proper commander or collector as aforesaid, against the employment of any seaman or seafaring man on board of any public or private vessel of the U. States, on account of his being a native subject or citizen of such nation and not embraced within the description of persons who may be lawfully employed, according to the provisions of this act; and the said consuls or commercial agents shall also be admitted under the said regulations to be present at the time when the proofs of citizenship of the persons against whom such objections may have been made, shall be investigated by such commander or collector.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That if any commander of a public vessel of the U. States, shall knowingly employ or permit to be employed, or shall admit or receive, or permit to be admitted or received, on board his vessel, any person whose employment or admission is prohibited by the provisions of this act, he shall on conviction thereof forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or admitted on board such vessel.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be employed, or be received on board of any private vessel, the master or commander, and the owner or owners of such vessel, knowing thereof, shall respectively forfeit and pay five hundred dollars for each person thus unlawfully employed or received, in any voyage; which sum or sums shall be recovered, although such person shall have been admitted and entered in the certified list of the crew aforesaid, by the collector for the district to which the vessel may belong; and all penalties and forfeitures arising under or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, with cost of suit, by action of debt, and shall accrue and be one moiety thereof to the use of the person who shall sue for the same, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the United States.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit any commander or master of a public or private vessel of the United States, whilst in a foreign port or place from receiving any American seamen in conformity to law or supplying any deficiency of seamen on board of such vessels, by employing American seamen or subjects of such foreign country, the employment of whom shall not be prohibited by the laws thereof.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this act shall have no effect or operation with respect to the employment, as seamen, of the subjects or citizens of any foreign nation which shall not, by treaty or special convention with the government of the United States, have prohibited on board of her public and private vessels the employment of native citizens of the United States who have not become citizens or subjects of such other nation.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any arrangement between the United States and any foreign nation, which may take place under any treaty or convention, made and ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitution of the United States.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no person who shall arrive in the United States, from and after the time when this act shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not, for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission as aforesaid, have resided

within the United States, without being, at time during the said five years, out of the territory of the United States.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, any certificate or evidence of citizenship, referred to in this act; or shall pass, utter or use, as true, false, forged or counterfeited certificate of citizenship, or shall make sale or dispose of any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued; and to whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony; and on being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor, for a period not less than three or more than five years, or be fined in a sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars at the discretion of the court taking cognizance thereof.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no suit shall be brought for any forfeiture or penalty incurred under the provisions of this act, unless the suit be commenced within three years from the time of the forfeiture.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

President of the Senate pro-tempore.

March 3, 1813—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON

Perpetual Motion.

The following memorial from Charles Redheffer was presented to the legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 8th inst.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania.

The memorial of CHARLES REDHEFFER of Chesnut-hill, in the county of Philadelphia, respectfully sheweth, that your memorialist on the 17th day of December, 1812, received from James Trimble, esq. deputy secretary of the commonwealth, a certified copy of a resolution passed by both houses of the legislature, reciting that having placed confidence in the integrity and qualification of Henry Voight, Robert Patterson, Nathan Sellers and Oliver Evans, of the city of Philadelphia; Archibald Binny, Lewis Vernhwag and Joseph White of the county of Philadelphia, and S. D. Ingham, of the county of Bucks, they had appointed them a committee to make a strict examination of a machine, possessing self-moving powers, discovered by your memorialist, and to make as specific a representation respecting it as its alleged importance and the public expectation required.

Your memorialist although he felt considerable reluctance at that time to expose the principles of his invention, from considerations of prudence and the necessity that existed of securing his discovery, that he might reap the fruit of many years incessant labor—yet such was the deference and respect he felt for the legislature of his native state, that proud in conscious integrity, he resolved to forego these considerations and submit his machine to the examination of this committee.

In consequence of this resolution your memorialist, on the 12th of January, addressed a letter to Henry Voight, whom the committee had appointed their chairman, and Robert Patterson, whom, in like manner, they had elected their secretary, acquainting them he would be ready to submit his machine to their inspection on the 21st of that month. This letter was dated from his residence at Chesnut-hill,

and it was there he expected they would proceed to make the examination.

Your memorialist further states that on the 18th of that month, Henry Voight the chairman, requested the place of meeting might be changed to his own house in Philadelphia, of which he could notify the committee, and that he might be at liberty to exhibit to the inspection of the committee, a brass machine he had got made on your memorialist's plan and principle, as he could convince them in five minutes by that machine, which he had set in motion and which had gone well, that the machine did possess self-moving powers, and that there was no deception in the discovery.

Your memorialist at this time, possessing the same opinion of the said Henry Voight's integrity which had influenced the legislature to nominate him to this sacred trust, and not doubting he would discharge his duty with fidelity and impartiality, did consent that the committee should make the examination at the house of said Henry Voight, without your memorialist being present thereat.

On enquiry on the 21st your memorialist found the committee had met at the house of Henry Voight, but had made no examination, nor was there any reason assigned to your memorialist for this extraordinary proceeding.

At the same time Henry Voight proposed to your memorialist that he should pay him one thousand dollars each, for two improvements he insisted he had made in the machine, and your memorialist observing if he could convince him he had done so, that he would give him three thousand dollars; the said Henry Voight then insisted that your memorialist should enter into partnership with him, or that he would patent the improvements and ruin him, which your memorialist instantly rejected with strong expressions of indignation.

The foregoing facts will shew that your memorialist did submit his machine on the 21st to their inspection, and that they made no report of such examination, but notwithstanding on the 23d he is informed, and believes by a publication which appeared in the public prints, the committee, without examination, without proof, and in the face of the declarations made, both by the president and secretary, announced to your honorable body that the machine was an imposition and your memorialist an impostor, because he would not again submit it to their examination, and because several machines ostensibly made on your memorialist's plan had not been able to be set in motion.

The persons who had made these machines, were, amongst others, Henry Voight, who had offered your memorialist \$200,000 dollars for his discovery; Robert Patterson, or his son, in Bucks county, Lewis Verwag and Archibald Binny, which they had procured by the honorable mode of sending privately, and surreptitiously taking, or causing to be taken, the dimensions of your memorialist's machine, which your memorialist conceived was an absolute forfeiture of their integrity, and therefore for these reasons and from the threats of Henry Voight, he declined letting them again examine his machine, in which he believes he was perfectly justifiable.

Your memorialist, strong in conscious integrity, repels the foul reproach cast upon him by the committee as an infamous piece of calumny. It is the committee who have unpardonably descended to state an absolute falsehood, who have been guilty of deception, but as your memorialist's bare assertion, may be questioned respecting the truth and reality of his statement, he begs herewith to subjoin copies of the affidavits of Woodbridge Grafton, Matthias Smith, Jacob Maylan, Robert Pennick, Martin

Ludie, Andrew Arkman, Andrew Bitting, Hiram Plows, Henry Cress and Erasmus Thomas, which your memorialist believes will incontrovertibly establish, not only that the committee have most scandalously deceived the legislature, but there is neither fraud nor imposition in your memorialist or his machine, and the original depositions in his hands may be seen and examined at any time.

When your memorialist has taken the proper steps for the security of his discovery, he will then submit his machine to the examination of any number of impartial, disinterested and upright men, and he believes that no sensible man can blame him for wishing to reap the fruits of his labor, and that they may not be pirated and robbed from him, and he further believes that this expectation will be satisfactory to the legislature.

Your memorialist prays, that he may be furnished with an attested copy of the committee's report, and he will ever pray, &c. &c. &c.

CHARLES REDHEFFER.

Philadelphia, March, 1813.

British Order in Council.

AUTHORITY FOR LICENSING.

At the Court at Carlton House, Oct. 13, 1812.

BY HIS R. H. THE PRINCE REGENT, IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an act of parliament passed in the fifty-second year of his majesty's reign, entitled "An act to allow British plantation sugar and coffee, imported into Bermuda in British ships, to be exported to the territories of the United States of America in foreign ships or vessels, and to permit articles the production of the said United States, to be imported into the said Island in foreign ships or vessels," it is provided, that the afore-mentioned articles, shall be allowed to be exported from the port of Saint George, in the Island of Bermuda, to the territories of the United States of America, in any foreign ships or vessels, belonging to any country in amity with his majesty, above the burthen of sixty tons—and that certain articles of the growth or production of the territories of the said United States, shall be allowed to be imported into the said Island, in any foreign ships or vessels belonging to any country in amity with his majesty.

And whereas, it is expedient that the governor of the said island should be authorised to grant licenses for the continuance of such trade with the United States of America, notwithstanding the present hostilities. His royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the governor of the said island, or the lieutenant-governor or other officer administering the government thereof for the time being, shall be authorised and empowered, and they are hereby authorised and empowered to grant licenses, permitting the articles allowed to be exported by the said act, to be exported, and the articles to be imported by the said act, (except tobacco) to be imported, from and into the said island respectively, to and from the U. States of America, in foreign ships, agreeably to the said act, without molestation, on account of the present hostilities, and notwithstanding the cargoes as aforesaid may be the property of any citizen or inhabitant of the United States of America, or the property of any British subject trading therewith.

And the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, the right honorable earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the judge of the high court of admiralty, and

the judges of the courts of vice-admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed)

JAMES BULLER.

By the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

His royal highness the prince regent having been pleased by his order in council, bearing date the 26th of October, 1812, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to order that all such American vessels and cargoes of grain and flour proceeding from the ports of the United States, to Spain or Portugal, as shall be furnished with passports or certificates of protection, granted by vice-admiral Sawyer, commanding his majesty's ships on the Halifax station, shall be allowed to proceed according to the tenor of the said passports or certificates of protection without molestation on account of the present hostilities, and further to order that if ships and cargoes so proceeding, shall have been detained and brought in for adjudication, they shall be forthwith liberated and cleared.

We signify the same for your information and guidance, and do hereby require and direct you to pay the strictest regard and attention thereto. Given under our hands, this 31st of October, 1812.

WM. DEMOTT,

J. YORKE,

J. OSBORNE.

To the Judges of the Vice Admiralty Court at Bermuda.

By their lordships command,

JOHN BARRON.

British general Orders.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Quebec, 8th February, 1813.

His excellency lieutenant-general George Prevost, baronet, governor and commander in chief of the forces in British North-America, having seen in the Boston Gazette of the 28th of January last, a publication purporting to be a copy of a general order issued by the American government in the following terms, namely:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, 18th January.

"GENERAL ORDERS.—The following officers of the army and militia of the United States, made prisoners of war at Detroit, Queenston, and elsewhere, have been duly exchanged for the officers, non-commissioned officers, drummers and privates taken on board his Britannic majesty's transport Samuel and Sarah on the 11th day of July, 1812, viz. brig. gen. William Hull, colonels Duncan McArthur, James Findley and Lewis Cass; lieutenant-colonels James Miller, John R. Fenwick, Whitfield Scott and John Christie; major James Taylor; capt. Nathan Heald, John Whistler, Henry B. Brevoort, Josiah Snelling, Robert Lucas, Abraham F. Hull, Peter Ogilvie, Wm. King, Joel Cook and Return B. Brown; first lieutenant Charles Larrabee; second lieutenants James Dallita and Daniel Huginin; and each and all of the aforesaid officers are hereby declared exchanged, and as free to act against the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dependencies thereof, as if they had never been captured.

By order of the secretary of war.

"T. H. CUSHING, Adj't. Gen."

His excellency considers himself called upon in the most public manner, to protest against the pretended release of the above named officers from their parole of honor, given under their hands while prisoners of war. His excellency having expressly re-

fused to accede to the exchange of the officers above named, as proposed to him by major-general Dearborn, in his letters of the 26th December, and 2d January last, under the authority of the American government, upon the identical reasons contained in the order of the 18th of January before referred to, his excellency feels himself compelled hereby to declare, that he still considers those officers prisoners of war, on their parole; and that should the fate of war again place any of them at the disposal of the British government, before a regular and ratified exchange of them takes place, they will be deemed to have broken their parole, and to be thereby subject to all the consequences sanctioned by the established usages of war in the like cases.

The detachment of the first regiment, or royal Scots, captured by the United States frigate the Essex, on board the Samuel and Sarah transport, who are stated in the said order of the 18th of January, to have been duly exchanged for the officers of the American army therein mentioned, had been previously, as far back as the month of September last, regularly exchanged for the crew of the United States sloop Nautilus, and a sufficient number of other seamen belonging to the United States navy, as appears by an official communication of his excellency lieut. gen. J. C. Sherbrooke, K. B. commanding the forces in Nova Scotia, confirmed by a letter from Mr. Mitchell, the American agent of prisoners at Halifax, to the hon. James Munroe, American secretary of state, dated the 23d of November last, transmitted to his excellency by major-gen. Dearborn, in his letter of the 2d of January last. The release of the said detachment by such exchange, was published in general orders on the 29th of September last, at Montreal, and also communicated to major-gen. Dearborn, in his excellency's letter of the 11th of Jan. last, as the ground of his refusal to accede to the before mentioned proposal of that officer.

To avoid, however, every possibility of mistake, or error upon this subject, and to prevent any further misunderstanding respecting it, his excellency has thought proper to direct major Murray, agent for the exchange of prisoners of war, to proceed with a flag of truce to the American head-quarters, and should he be satisfied upon enquiry, that the officers, non-commissioned officers and the men of the detachment of the first regiment of Royal Scots, have not been considered by the American government as regularly exchanged for the crew of the United States sloop of war Nautilus, and other seamen belonging to the United States navy, as before stated, major Murray is authorised to release from parole an equal number of officers and soldiers of the American army, made prisoners of war at Detroit, Niagara or elsewhere, as may be agreed upon between him and major-general Dearborn.

But his excellency cannot admit the right assumed by the American government, in the order before referred to, to arrange and class the exchange of prisoners of war in such manner as may best suit their convenience or advantage; all exchanges of prisoners of war must be ratified by both parties before the release of them becomes valid, and whenever it is practicable, the exchange is to be conducted on the scale of parity of rank and service—officers grade for grade, sergeants for sergeants, soldier for soldier, regular for regular, and militia for militia; and the tariff adopted for the exchange in the foregoing order, can only be admitted in cases where the regular exchange by parity of rank and service cannot take place, and then only by the mutual concurrence of both parties.

EDWD. BAYNES, Adj. gen.

North-America.

REGULATIONS

Established by his excellency the governor, respecting American subjects, now residing in the province of Lower Canada.

First—That all American subjects who shall refuse to take the oath of allegiance, and also refuse to take up arms, must leave the country, unless they shall obtain permission of his excellency the governor to remain for a limited time, for the purpose of settling their affairs.

Secondly—That all American subjects, having visible property, and good character, and who will take the oath of allegiance, with the exception of not being obliged to bear arms against the United States of America, be allowed to remain without being compellable to bear arms against the said United States; but subject to leave this province whenever government shall deem it necessary.

Thirdly—That all Americans being immediate grantees of the crown, be allowed to remain, but to take the general oath of allegiance to his majesty, and consequently must bear arms.

Fourthly—That all American subjects of good character, holding lands from grantees of the crown, or from seigneurs, if approved of by a committee, consisting of not less than three members of his majesty's executive council, may remain on taking the general oath of allegiance to his majesty, and consenting to bear arms; but this oath must be taken in Quebec, Montreal or Three Rivers, before the police magistrates.

Fifthly—Any American subjects of good character may, if approved of by a committee of the executive council as aforesaid, be allowed to remain on taking the oath of allegiance and consenting to bear arms; the oath to be taken before the police magistrates as aforesaid.

Sixthly—That the foregoing regulations shall take effect notwithstanding the proclamation of the 30th of June last.

Government-house, Montreal, July 10, 1813.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST,

By his excellency's command,
E. B. BRETON, Assistant-sec'y.

REGULATIONS

Respecting the prohibition of exportation to the United States of America, of certain articles, and permission for exportation thereto of other articles.

The following articles are entirely prohibited from exportation to the said states, under the penalty of seizure and forfeiture, by due course of law, viz.

Arms and ammunition of all kinds.

Gun-powder, salt-petre, sulphur, flints and all military stores.

Bridle-bits, stirrup-irons, buckles and every description of furniture and trimmings applicable to harness of any kind, or to mounting of cavalry.

Blankets of all qualities and kinds, swanskins, moltons, bazes, duffels, coatings, flannels, carpeting and all woollen cloths of any kind, under ten shillings sterling original cost per yard.

Scalping knives, daggers and Indian bayonets or lances of every kind.

Bullion and specie of every description, exceeding fifty dollars for reasonable travelling expenses.

All other articles of whatsoever kind, are permitted to be exported or carried to the United States, provided that the same be so exported or carried out only by the road leading from Laprairie to St. Johns or to Odell town.

The same to be liable to examination, at such places, and by such persons as may be appointed by government for that purpose.

The foregoing regulations shall take effect, not-

withstanding the proclamation of the thirteenth day of June last laying an embargo.

GEORGE PREVOST.

Government-house, Montreal, July 11, 1812.

By his excellency's command.

The Orders in Council.

FROM A MANUSCRIPT PRINTED IN LONDON.

Proposed inscription for the Lid of a Chest, in the Archives of the Privy Council.

Beneath, are deposited

all that remains of the once celebrated
ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Circumscribed by this narrow boundary
and reduced to a few shreds of
worthless parchment,

those haughty and innovating decrees
which, in their life-time, convulsed empires -
and tore the scanty morsel

from the grasp of starving millions,
now repose in harmless obscurity.

Through the baser passions of the human heart,
the moral genealogist

may perhaps trace their origin to a remoter distance,
but their immediate progenitors, were
malignity and infatuation..

Fostered by unremitting parental care,
and the laborious exertions of their nearest relatives,
sophistry and falsehood,

they rapidly attained
a formidable and disgraceful maturity.

During a disastrous period
of six years,

they exercised an uncontrolled oppression
over the industry and resources of the poor:
Polluted the commercial character of Great Britain
with the most loathsome villainies;
cherished the infant manufactures of our rivals;
and insulted the public rights of mankind,
by a long series of hateful and aggressive depredations.

Their career was at length arrested
by the awakened energies of their victims;
and after a resistance

which only proved the genuine cowardice of tyranny
when opposed to the united efforts of
rectitude and patriotism—

overwhelmed by the contempt of the wise,
and the execrations of the good,
they expired June 16, 1812.

On the same day,

their only legitimate descendant,
the license system,

shared the fate of its guilty parent;
and their death is thus recorded

by an indignant public,
as an event

fraught with admonition to future legislators,
and strongly illustrative
of the consolatory and important truth,
that it is essential to the very nature of evil
to issue in its own destruction.

Good Calculation !

A gentleman, learned in figures, has profoundly computed, that when the American naval force authorised by law is fitted for sea, we can annihilate the whole British naval force in 7 months 1 week, and 5 days, allowing the sailors between each "spell," three days to drink their grog and see their sweethearts—*provided only* the enemy will keep at a convenient distance from our coast, and come on nobly, man for man and gun for gun.

Militia of the United States.

Abstract from a Return of the Militia of the United States—laid before Congress by the President, February 13, 1813.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Infantry, rank & file.	Artillery, rank and file.	Cavalry, rank and file.	Riflemen, rank and file.	Date of return.	AGGREGATE.	Pieces of cannon.	Muskets.	Rifles.	Pairs of pistols.	Swords, cavalry and artillery.
New-Hampshire . . .	18,201	710	1776	—	1812	24405	28	15,378	—	1720	1720
Massachusetts . . .	55,158	2,564	2169	—	1812	70530	157	48,094	1576	2330	2338
Vermont . . .	15,543	303	1035	—	1809	20273	6	11,523	—	1041	1099
Rhode-Island . . .	3,204	30	80	—	1811	4211	2	3,505	—	88	87
Connecticut . . .	16,097	565	6061	—	1812	21666	25	14,020	—	2399	1794
New-York . . .	75,876	3,251	3191	—	1812	98606	51	58,918	4791	3290	4781
New-Jersey . . .	28,095	668	1350	40	1811	33891	26	14,909	197	528	1989
Pennsylvania . . .	*94,723	*246	*1759	*2086	1812	99414	34	no return	—	—	—
Delaware . . .	6,475	81	116	32	1810	7451	11	340	—	59	59
Maryland . . .	28,123	403	1135	—	1811	32189	no r.	—	—	—	—
Virginia . . .	60,248	1,720	4194	—	1811	75780	33	14,990	—	1547	2817
North-Carolina . . .	42,944	120	1150	—	1812	50992	—	+23,873	7404	576	2785
South-Carolina . . .	25,194	914	1587	3104	1811	33729	34	+11,243	5496	1369	1440
Georgia . . .	21,070	117	625	—	1810	25729	5	5,182	3479	255	330
Kentucky . . .	35,483	53	539	2358	1811	44422	—	5,540	18175	345	1531
Tennessee . . .	25,910	—	357	—	1812	29183	—	4,626	9419	120	100
Ohio . . .	27,104	70	793	2336	1811	35277	5	4,927	9746	389	1095
Louisiana . . .	no return	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia . . .	2,088	—	62	—	1812	2252	1	628	50	60	120
Mississippi Territory . . .	4,372	—	240	—	1812	5291	—	797	805	—	14
Indiana Territory . . .	3,630	—	—	—	1811	4160	—	130	1109	—	—
Illinois Territory . . .	no return	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri Territory . . .	do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL . . .						719449					

* Including officers.

† 19086 fusils.

‡ 9000 fusils.

¶ The condition of the militia has, generally, been greatly improved since the date of these returns, particularly in supplies of arms.

Brief sketch of the Seat of War.

FROM A PITTSBURG PAPER.

As the situation of our north, and north-western frontiers, with their distance from each other, must be interesting to our readers, we subjoin the following short sketch, regretting that our means of information have been too limited to make it as complete as we could have wished. As far however as the statement goes, it may be relied on to be accurate.

Detroit is situated on a river of the same name, twenty miles above the head of lake Erie. This river opposite to Detroit, is three quarters of a mile wide, with a current of about 3 miles an hour, and sufficient depth to carry any vessels which navigate the lakes. All the waters which empty into the lake of the woods, lake Superior, or lakes Michigan and Huron, pass down Detroit river into lake Erie.

The town of Detroit contains from 100 to 150 houses, mostly frame, which have all been built since the year 1805; the old town having been entirely destroyed by fire in June of that year.

The garrison stands at the north-west corner of the town, about 300 yards from the river, and is situated on a small elevation, so as to overlook the surrounding plains.

The whole face of the country is very level, becoming flat and marshy as you proceed a few miles back from the river.

From Detroit to Brownstown, a Wyandot Indian village, is a distance of 18 or 19 miles. It is situ-

ated on the river about one mile above the lake, and opposite fort Malden, on the Canada side.

From Brownstown to the river Raisin a distance of 18 miles, there are no settlements of whites; being mostly Indian lands. There were a number of families residing on this river, previous to the surrender of Detroit, but they all removed after that period, either to Detroit or to the settlements in the state of Ohio, in consequence of the hostilities of the Indians.

From the river Raisin to the foot of the Rapids of Miami river, a distance of 34 miles, there are no settlements. On this river there was a considerable settlement, but the inhabitants all fled to the state of Ohio, at the same time with those living on the river Raisin, and from the same cause.

From the Rapids of Miami to Sandusky river is a distance of 40 miles, being such low and swampy lands that there have been no settlements made on the road between the two places. At the mouth of the Sandusky the settlement on the lake within the state of Ohio commences, which continues with short intervals to Buffalo, through part of the states of Pennsylvania and New-York.

From Sandusky river to Cleveland, is a distance of 30 miles, and from thence to Erie, in Pennsylvania, about 100 miles, and 90 from Erie to Buffalo.

Buffalo is situated at the foot of lake Erie, within a few hundred yards of the lake, nearly opposite the British fort Erie, and between two and three miles therefrom.

Black-Rock is about two miles below Buffalo, at the foot of a very considerable rapid of the river, which is here about the same width of Detroit river.

From *Black-Rock* to the falls of Niagara is a distance of about 20 miles, and from thence to Lewistown 8 or 9 miles, opposite Queenstown on the Canada side.

Fort Niagara stands at the head of lake Ontario, 8 miles below Lewistown, and nearly opposite New-ark and fort George. From the falls down to lake Ontario, the river is not more than from a quarter to half a mile wide.

We close this brief sketch with the following table of distances from Pittsburg to fort Niagara.

	Miles.	Miles.
From Pittsburg to Meadville	90	90
To Le Boeuf	27	117
To Erie	15	132
To Portland	30	162
To Canandaigua	15	177
To Cattaraugus	15	192
To 18 Mile Creek	14	206
To Buffalo	16	222
To Black-Rock	3	225
To Fort Schlosser	18	243
To Lewistown	7	250
To Niagara	9	259

Events of the War.

MILITARY.

We are without *distinct* information from the north western army, later than the 21st ult. when general *Harrison* remained fortified at the Rapids. One or two private letters state that he had proceeded to *Malden*; but they neither give dates or particulars. A very neat story of his capture was hatched for the *New-Hampshire* election.

Meditated attack upon Baltimore.—We regard the following extract from a neighboring print, as *official*. The graceless editors who, sometime ago, recognized Mr. Jackson as "our minister," were so pleased with the hope of the destruction of this place that they forgot their wonted *prudence*, and stated the intention. To this paragraph is added certain remarks *justifying* the design. There is reason to believe that several spies have lately been in this city; one person was taken up, and committed to jail on Wednesday last, on this suspicion. We *guess*, if the British do make this attempt upon *Baltimore*, that they, with all "well inclined to the British interest" will repent it.

"We state upon authority, that has seldom if ever misled us, that the intention of admiral Warren has been ascertained to penetrate and scour all the navigable rivers of the south, and destroy the shipping. This is to be done as a retaliation upon us, for letting loose privateers upon British commerce. Upon the same authority, we mention the meditated destruction of the shipping in the port of Baltimore. After knocking down the fort, all the wharves were to be burnt, and such shipping as could not be carried off, consigned to the flames."

The masters and mates of vessels at *Norfolk* have formed themselves into a military company, elected their officers, and tendered their services to the commanding general. They were handsomely accepted, and immediately stationed in fort Norfolk to manage the great guns. Of their efficiency, if so need requires, we trust the enemy will bear testimony. We have the pleasure to state, generally, that *Norfolk* will give the *British* a terrible reception if they assail it.

The United States' force at *Sackett's Harbour*,

was stated (March 1) to consist of nearly 5000 regulars, and 12mo. volunteers, about 1,300 sailors and 2,000 militia. If an attack was not made by the *British*, it was thought they might attack *Kings-ton*. We are much pleased to observe that this most important post is thus at least secured from the enemy, till the time for offensive operations shall arrive. Our latest account is of the 6th instant.

The volunteers from *Tennessee*, whose arrival in *Georgia* was noticed sometime since, with some additional corps under col. *Smith*, have entered the Indian country, destroyed several towns, containing in the whole 350 houses, among which were *Payne's* town and *Bow-Legs'* town, killed from 50 to 60 Indians, seized 300 horses, &c. with the loss of only one man killed and 7 wounded. We expect particulars for our next paper.

The destruction of the *Seminoles* appears sealed. They are the most barbarous of all the Southern Indians.

It appears governor *Prevost* commanded in person in the attack upon *Ogdensburg*. The British loss is understood to be very great. Captain *Forsyth*, with his gallant little band, is now at *Sackett's Harbour*.

The *British* in Canada, appear as much at a loss to supply their troops with provisions and necessities, as we have been reported to be. At *Kingston*, it appears, they have little else than fresh pork to subsist on—the bread is so bad that they can hardly eat it—salt is four dollars a bushel.—Very little grain has been sown, as well from the uncertainty of whom the reapers may be, as from the great body of the farmers being called into actual service, and there retained, during the time for seeding.—Desertions to our side are frequent.

By a publication of *John Johnson*, esq. agent for Indian affairs, dated at *Piqua*, Feb. 7, it appears, that the *Delaware* tribe of Indians, to preserve their neutrality, have been compelled to come within the lines of our forces. They consist of about 900 souls, and appear very peaceable and orderly, and we trust will be kindly treated while they demean themselves as they ought. Though the abandonment of their homes, and bringing with them their wives and children, is a great mark of their confidence in us, as well of their determination to remain at peace, Mr. *Johnson* says that means have been adopted to prevent them from all intercourse with the hostile tribes or the *British*; by whom they were earnestly invited to lift the *tomahawk*, which they refused.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Weekly Register, dated

"*Pinckneysville*, (Miss. Ter.) Feb. 12.

I have just received information that the mounted Volunteers from *Tennessee*, (600) have arrived at *Natchez*, and Gen. Jackson's Flotilla, with 1500 men are momentarily expected.

I have also received a letter from a captain in the Spanish Republican army, dated at *La Bahia* (called *Labador*) the 7th ult. which say the two armies were near each other, many skirmishes had recently taken place, in which the Patriots were uniformly victorious, always putting the royal troops to flight; my correspondent observes, 'tis worthy of remark, that in a late action we had with the royalists, in which we killed 20 of their men, when examined they were found all shot through the head.

"The royal troops are principally dragoons and are armed with a fusée (escopette) a brace of pistols and a spear; the escopettes carry to a great distance, but seldom do execution—the men never take aim but merely rest the piece on the left arm. We are armed with spears and rifles (some muskets.)

Salcedo's army is about 1200 strong. We expect hourly a reinforcement, when we shall bring them to an action and fight our way to St. Antonio. Judging from what has past, we shall have no difficulty in effecting the object with but little loss on our part; this you will readily credit when I tell you that in our several late skirmishes, we have lost but 9 men, whilst our enemy have lost one hundred and forty.

[The affair described in the following despatch has been frequently alluded to; we thought it had been recorded some weeks ago, but suppose it was neglected by our attention being directed to the more serious matter of Gen Winchester.]

*Camp at French-town, Jan. 20, 1813,
On the River Raisin.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL WINCHESTER,

Sir—In obedience to your order I proceeded on the march with the detachment under my command, to Presque Isle on the 17th inst. where the reinforcement under lieut. col. Allen arrived at 7 o'clock, P.M. on the 18th. As I informed you it was my determination, I set out for the camp of the enemy at this village—from an early start, together with the advantage of a passage on the ice of the lake, and the rapid march we made, we were enabled to meet them by 3 o'clock in the evening.

When we were within three miles of the enemy, correct information was obtained that they were prepared to receive us. Having arranged the troops in the following order—they were directed to prepare for action, the right wings composed of the companies commanded by captain McCracken, subalterns lieutenant Williamson and ensign McClary; captain Bledsoe, subalterns ensign Morrison, (acting as lieutenant) and ensign Chinn; capt. Matson, subalterns ensign Nash (acting as lieutenant) and ensign Cardwell. The left wing composed of the companies commanded by captain Hamilton, subalterns lieutenant Moore and ensign Heron; capt. Williams, subalterns lieutenant Higgins and ensign Harrow; capt. Kelley, subalterns lieut. McGuire and ensign Rash. The centre composed of the companies commanded by captain Hightower, (17th United States regiment) subalterns lieut. Holder and ensign Butler; captain Collier, subalterns lieutenant Story and ensign Fleet; captain Scree, subalterns lieutenant Rull and ensign Bowles. Lieut. col. Allen commanding the right wing, major Graves the left, and major Madison in the centre. Captain Ballard (acting as major) was placed in the advance of the whole, with two companies, one commanded by capt. Hickman, subaltern lieut. Chinn—the other by captain Graves, subaltern lieut. Comstock, and also capt. James with his spies. In this order we proceeded within a quarter of a mile of the enemy, when they commenced a fire on us with a howitzer, from which no injury was received. The line of battle was instantly formed, and the whole detachment ordered to move on the direction of the enemy without delay. The river at this time being between us and the enemy's lines, we succeeded well in crossing it, though the ice in many places was extremely slippery. Having crossed at the instant the long roll beat, (the signal for a general charge) when I ordered major Graves and major Madison to possess themselves of the houses and picketing, about which the enemy had collected, and where they had placed their cannon. This order was executed in a few minutes, and both their battalions advanced amidst an incessant shower of bullets, neither the picketing nor the fencing over which they had to pass, retarded their progress to success; the enemy were dislodged in that quarter—meantime, col. Allen fell in with them at a considerable dis-

tance to the right, when, after pursuing them to the woods, (a distance of more than a mile) they then made a stand with their howitzer and small arms, covered by a chain of enclosed lots and a group of houses; having in their rear a thick brushy wood full of fallen timber.—I directed brigade-major Garrard (one of my aids) to instruct majors Graves and Madison to possess themselves of the wood on the left, and to move up towards the main of the enemy as fast as practicable to divert their attention from col. Allen. At the moment the fire commenced with the battalions, the right wing advanced. The enemy were soon driven from the fences and houses, and our troops began to enter the wood after them. The fight now became close, and extremely hot on the right wing—the enemy concentrating the chief of their forces of both kinds to force the line. They were still kept moving in the retreat, although slowly, our men being much exhausted. My orders to majors Graves and Madison were executed with dispatch and success—which, joined with the exertions of col. Allen's line, completely routed the enemy—the distance they retreated before us was not less than two miles, and every foot of the way under a continual charge—the battle lasted from 3 o'clock till dark. The detachment was then drawn off in good order, and encamped at the place which the enemy had first occupied, being the best for a camp then near us.

The gallant conduct of lieut. col. Allen during every charge of this warmly contested action, has raised for him no ordinary military merit. Majors Graves and Madison deserve high praise for their undeviating attendance to orders, and the energy and dispatch with which they executed them—capt. Ballard led the van with great skill and bravery. I take this opportunity of tendering my most hearty thanks to brigade-major Garrard, captain Smith and adjutant McCallister, who acted as my aids, for the great support they gave me during the whole of the action. The company officers acted with great bravery. It would be an almost endless task to particularise all who distinguished themselves; for as all had an opportunity so to do, there was none but what accepted it; there was not a solitary instance of a retreat on our part: Both officers and soldiers supported the double character of Americans and Kentuckians. I have not been able to ascertain the exact force of the enemy, but from the best information, there was between 80 and 100 hundred British troops, and about 400 Indians. Major Reynolds was present, and it is understood, commanded the whole—the number of their killed and wounded is unknown, we having left the woods after dark, so that not only during the battle, but after night, they had an opportunity of bearing off all, except those left on the field where the action first commenced, say about 15; but from the blood, the trails of bodies dragged off, and the reports from the people who live near this place, the slaughter must have been great. One Indian and two of the Canadian militia were taken prisoners. So steady and composed were our men in the assaults, that while the enemy were killed or driven from the houses, not a woman or child was hurt.

Our loss is, killed 12, and 55 wounded, one has since died; enclosed is a list of their names, also a list of the public stores taken from enemy.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant.

(Signed)

WILL. LEWIS,

Commandant of the detachment.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Odensburg to her brother in New-York, dated February 26.

"DEAR BROTHER—I did not leave the house un-

til the British were close to it, and not till after they had shot a great number of balls into it. I took nothing with me but some money and my table spoons, and ran as fast as possible with a number of other women; our retreat was to the distance of about 15 miles. The next day I returned: our house was plundered of almost every thing, and my husband a prisoner on the other side. You can easily imagine my feelings than I can describe them.—They did not leave an article of clothing, not even a handkerchief—they took all my bedding, but left the beds—they broke my looking-glasses and even my knives. Thus situated I determined to go over to Canada, and accordingly went to a flag of truce that was then in this village for permission which I obtained. I went to one of my acquaintances on the other side, where I was favorably received. I applied to the commanding officer, for the purpose of ascertaining whether I could procure any of my clothes; he answered me that I should have them if he could find them, but did not trouble himself to make any enquiry. My journey was not lost; I procured the release of my husband, who was paroled and returned with me. Most of the houses in the village were plundered; there are but 5 men killed on our side, nor but four taken prisoners, except the inhabitants. I wish you to send me some cloth that will make a suit for my husband as well as a little calico for a gown for myself. You need not be particular; my pride is at a low ebb. This request I should not make, but there are no goods in the village, nor even in the country. You will be astonished when I tell you, that they were not contented with what the Indians and soldiers could plunder during the battle; but after it was over, the women on the other side came across and took what was left."

Extract of a letter editor, dated "Cantonment, Seneca, February 26, 1813.

"One of our patrols took the within papers from a house in Odell-town. You may like to see them. On the 22d sir George Prevost crossed the river at Ogdensburg—burnt and destroyed all our public stores, &c. The enemy were said to be 3000 strong—Forsyth had 300. The cannonade lasted some hours—Forsyth made a masterly retreat, killing half as many of the enemy as his own whole force consisted of." For the papers alluded to see p. 45.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE ATTACK ON OGDENSBURGH.

Office of the Adjutant-General's Department, Montreal, February 25, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The major-general commanding has much satisfaction in announcing to the troops in the lower province, that he has received a report from lieutenant-colonel McDonnell, of the Glengary light infantry stating that in consequence of the wanton attack lately made by the enemy on the village of Brockville, it had been determined on to retaliate by an assault on his position at Ogdensburg. This took place in a gallant and spirited manner, under the command of that officer, on the morning of the 22d inst. and was crowned with complete success after an action of an hour and a half, in which the enemy had about twenty killed, and a great number of wounded.

Lieutenant-colonel McDonnell reports his having taken possession of all the enemy's artillery (with the exception of one piece) as well as naval, military and commissariat stores—and of his having destroyed the barracks and shipping. A detailed return of the stores, has not yet been received, but eleven pieces of artillery and several hundred stand of arms had arrived at Prescott.

Lieut. colonel McDonnell speaks in high terms of

the conduct of the force under his command, particularly of the gallantry of capt. Jenkins of the Glengary light infantry, who was severely wounded.

The lieut. col. also mentions the assistance which he received from colonel Frazer, lieut. col. Frazer, and all the officers of the militia, from capt. Eustice and officers of the king's regiment, capt. Le Lievre, of the Newfoundland regiment, lieutenant Macaulay, and the officers of the Glengary light infantry, and from lieutenant Gangreben, of the royal engineers—ensigns McKay of the Glengary, and Kerr of the militia, who directed the service of the field pieces, as well as of the spirited manner in which the advance was led on by staff adjutant Ridge.

List of killed and wounded, in the attack on Ogdensburg, 22d February, 1813.

Royal artillery—One rank and file, killed.

King's regiment—One serjeant killed—12 rank and file, wounded.

Newfoundland regiment—One rank and file killed, and 4 rank and file wounded.

Glengary light infantry—Two rank and file killed—one lieutenant-colonel, one captain, one lieutenant, two serjeants, seven rank and file wounded.

Militia—Two rank and file, killed—1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 15 rank and file wounded.

Total—One serjeant, 6 rank and file killed—1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 4 subalterns, 3 serjeants, and 38 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers wounded—Glengary light infantry lieutenant-colonel McDonnell, capt. Jenkins, severely; lieut. McKay.

Militia—Capt. J. McDonnell, lieut. Emny, severely; lieut. McLean and lieut. McDermott.

J. ROWEN,

Deputy assistant adjutant-general,

Within a few days past there marched through Trenton, N. J. for the frontiers, 100 men, under the command of captain Ogden, of the U. S. artillery; about 400 under lieut. col. Scott, and the same number under col. Winder. They were very hospitably received and kindly treated by the inhabitants of that place.

About 180 light dragoons, under the command of major LAVAL, passed through Harrisburg on Sunday last, on their march from Carlisle to Philadelphia, where they will probably receive orders to join the northern army.

At Worcester (Mass.) 26 hale men were enlisted in a few days. The work goes on rapidly.

Thirty-six recruits enlisted at Northampton, Pa. in a short time, marched from that place a few days ago for Carlisle.

A *Burlington*, Vt. paper states, that within the four preceding weeks 160 able bodied men had been enlisted in that quarter. The neighboring towns were equally productive. Middlebury furnished 90, &c.

The 2nd battalion of the 16th reg. U. S. infantry, upwards of 400 strong, chiefly recruited in Philadelphia and its vicinity a short time since, started for the Niagara frontier on the 14th inst. They are commanded by lieut. col. Dennis.

NAVAL.

The blockade of the Chesapeake continues with unremitting rigor. Nothing very important has reached us since our last, except that on the 10th inst. the enemy's squadron came up as far as *Vanhook Roads*, where they anchored. One of the frigates came into the Roads, and after tacking and manœuvring for some time, put back and anchored under Old Point Light. Such is the position of the enemy that it is unsafe to cross the Roads. The mail boat

from Hampton to Norfolk had not ventured over, and the usual rout of the northern mail is cut off. The *Constellation* is anchored in the bite of *Craney* Island, the gun boats are stationed on the flats in her rear—the forts are in fine condition, with a sufficiency of brave spirits to man them. We wait with great anxiety for further news from *Norfolk*, and trust in God and the valor of our countrymen, that the enemy will repent his *town-destroying* policy.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the lights of the light-house on Cape Henry, and also of all the other light-houses in the Chesapeake, will be immediately extinguished.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, March 16th, 1813.

The present British force on the "Halifax and Bermuda stations," consists of six 74's, seven frigates of 38 guns, two of 36, four of 32, one sloop of 24, two of 20, and fifteen of 18 guns—the greater part of these vessels are now in the *Chesapeake* and *Delaware* bays. Additional ships are expected. The whole is under the command of admiral *Warren*.

The privateer *Snapper* of Philadelphia, was captured by three British frigates. It is stated she received eight hundred shot holes in her hull and sails before she struck her colors!

The West-India papers complain grievously of the annoyance of their trade by our privateers.

Fifteen or twenty semi-American vessels, with *Savager*-licenses, have been condemned at *Bermuda*. A grand double speculation of the enemy; in first selling the licenses, and then making good prizes of those that had them! This is purely *British* faith.

A change, thought very important by some, has taken place in the navy department. Charles W. Goldsborough, esq. has been dismissed from the office of chief-clerk, and *Benjamin Homans*, esq. formerly secretary of state in Massachusetts, appointed in his stead.

The famous British privateer, *Liverpool Packet*, is again off Cape Cod, committing great depredations on the Eastern coasters.

It appears that 410 American prisoners remained in the prison ships of *Jamaica*, miserably used and on half allowance—"British humanity."

The *Delaware* is now under a rigid blockade by three 74's and some smaller vessels.

INFANCOES. The following appeared as an advertisement in a *Philadelphia* paper of the 10th ultimo. "A person desirous of obtaining a passage for himself and family to *Charleston*, offers to provide protection coastwise, for a vessel going there in ballast, to load for *Spain* or *Portugal*. Enquire at the office of this Gazette."

American generosity.—By the humanity of captain *Smith*, the officers and crew of the Congress frigate, now lying in *Boston* harbor, a subscription of one hundred and fifty dollars was raised and presented to *Richard Dunn*, who lost his leg in bravely fighting for "free trade and sailors' rights," on board the *Constitution*, in her engagement with the British frigate *Guerriere*.

American heroism.—*A Card*. *R. Dunn* takes this method publicly to acknowledge the receipt of the above subscription, and to present his hearty thanks to capt. *Smith*, his officers and crew, for their kind remembrance of him. He would also assure them that though he has lost ONE LEG, he is willing to fight on the other for the liberty of his enslaved brethren, and the honor of his country.

The house of assembly of New-York have resolved, unanimously, compliments and thanks to capt. *Hull* and *Jones*, and commodores *Decatur* and *Bainbridge*, for the splendid victories they have in succession achieved over the enemy.

ASTONISHING COURAGE AND ENTERPRIZE.

New-York, March 13—Arrived, ship *Powhattan*, Roberts, 70 days from *Bordeaux*, via *England*, with brandy. The captain has given us the following particulars which occurred to him during his passage: "Two days out from *Bordeaux*, long 11, W. after a hard chase of eight hours, was captured by his Britannic majesty's ship *Horatio*, of 44 guns, lord *Geo. Stewart*; took myself, chief mate, and 13 of the best men, on board the frigate, leaving only (of the crew) the 2nd mate, one man, cook and steward, on board; detained the *Powhattan* until 3 o'clock, P. M. the next day, when I was sent on board, and the ship ordered for *England*, with a master's mate as prize master, two quarter-masters and ten men. Ten days after when near *Plymouth*, I succeeded in retaking the ship. I confined the prisoners and stood for the westward; there, after having a heavy blow from N. W. and the ship under close-reefed topsails, I fell in with an English letter of marque ship, carrying ten 12 pound carronades, who obliged me to give the ship up to the captors. Once more made sail for *England*, in company with the letter of marque and lost her in the night by outsailing her. Two days afterwards, when near the rocks of *Seicilly*, saw two sail about eight miles to leeward of us. Discerning one of them to be a frigate, the prize-master immediately kept away, and run down to her. When near to us she fired a shot over us, and, to my great joy, hoisted French colors, and sent their boat on board. She proved to be the French ship *La Glorie* captain *Roussin*, with the above letter of marque company, having captured her the day before. Capt. *R.* and his officers treated me very politely took the English prisoners on board *La Glorie*, and gave me the ship to proceed to *America* if I chose, kept me by him that day and night, and next day at 10, A. M. made sail again to the westward. After a very tedious and boisterous passage, with forty men besides myself, I have succeeded in getting the ship safe to New-York through the Sound."

From the *Charleston Courier*.

A gentleman, now in this city, who was on board the British squadron in the *Chesapeake* on the 11th ult. has given us the following, as the substance of a conversation between capt. *Byron* of the *Belvidera*, and himself.—A desire to do an act of justice to commodore *Rodgers*, induces us to give it a place in the *Courier*.

Capt. *Byron* observed, that he understood that com. *Rodgers* had been censured in the U. States, for his conduct while in chase of the *Belvidera*; but he conceived the censure to be unmerited by the commodore, as, in his opinion, every thing had been done on board the *President* which could have contributed towards the capture of his ship.—When the squadron first gave chase to the *Belvidera*, they gained upon her very fast, and capt. *B.* considered his vessel as lost; but as a last resort, when the *President* was coming up with gun-shot of the *Belvidera*, orders were given to cut away the anchors, stave the water casks, and row overboard the boats and every thing movable which could be spared, and which could tend to lighten the ship—as soon as this had been done, it was observed that the *Belvidera* began to draw fire from the chase; which being discovered by com. *Rodgers*, he opened his fire upon her, in the hope of dismasting some of her spars, and thereby enable him to come up with her. Capt. *B.* declared that the fire on the *President* was extremely well directed, most every shot taking effect; and that to the circumstance above related, and the wind at the same time becoming more light, was his escape to be attributed; and not to any want of judgment or action on the part of commo-

dore Rodgers.—A declaration like this, coming from an enemy, should be taken as conclusive evidence of good conduct, in a transaction which has heretofore, in the minds of many, been involved in much doubt.

Prize to the Comet.—We noticed sometime ago the arrival of the transport ship *Lady Johnson*, in the Delaware, a prize to the French privateer *Comet*. An inventory of her cargo of military munitions has been published, and fills two columns of a newspaper. The following are among the articles:

2,150 cannon balls, from 12 to 32 pounders
38 cannon, long 24's and 12's
695 empty bomb shells
1,000 Congreve rockets, various sizes
250 fixed grape-shot, for 12 pounders
24 ammunition caissons, for 12 pounders
25,000 flannel cartridges, assorted sizes
13,250 paper do. do.
420 sponges, assorted
—handspikes, ladders, mops, scrapers, brushes, tom-pions, crosses, &c. large quantities
260 quintals various kinds of copper nails, for all sorts of military purposes
300 fusils, with bayonets, sheaths, &c. complete
3 forges, mounted on their carriages, 6 anvils each, &c.
27 heavy coils of cordage, assorted sizes

With a general assortment of needful supplies for the army or navy, too tedious to mention, consisting of all sorts of utensils.

It is expected the government of the United States will purchase this very valuable cargo.

CAPTURE OF THE MACEDONIAN.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JAN. 1.

Admiralty-Office, December 9, 1812.

Copy of a letter from captain John Surman Carden, late commander of his majesty's ship the *Macedonian*, to John Kison Croker, esq. dated on board the American ship the *United States*, at sea, the 28th October, 1812.

SIR—It is with the deepest regret I have to acquaint you, & the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, that his majesty's late ship *Macedonian* was captured on the 25th inst. by the United States ship *United States*, commodore Decatur, commande. The details are as follow:

A short-time after day-light, steering S. W. by W. with the wind from southward, in lat. 29 deg. N. and long. 29 deg. 30 in. W. in the execution of their lordships' orders a sail was seen on the lee-beam, which I immediately stood for, and made her out to be a large frigate under American colors; at 9 o'clock I closed with her, and she commenced the action, which we returned, but from the enemy keeping two points off the wind, I was not enabled to get as close to her as I could have wished.

After an hour's action the enemy backed and came to the wind, and I was then enabled to bring her to close battle; in this situation I soon found the enemy's force too superior to expect success, unless some very fortunate chance occurred in our favor, and with this hope I continued the battle two hours and ten minutes, when having the mizen-mast shot away by the board, the masts shot way by the caps, main-yard shot in pieces, lower-masts badly wounded, lower rigging all cut to pieces, a small proportion only of the foresail left to the fore-yard, all the guns on the quarter-deck and fore-castle disabled, but two, and filled with wreck, two also on the main-deck disabled, and several shot between wind and water, a very great proportion of the crew killed and wounded, and the enemy comparatively in good order, who had now shot ahead and was about to place himself in a raking position without our being equal-

led to return the fire, being a perfect wreck, and unmanageable log, I deemed it prudent, though a painful extremity, to surrender his majesty's ship; nor was this dreadful alternative resorted to, until every hope of success was removed, even beyond the reach of chance, nor till, I trust, their lordships will be aware every effort had been made against the enemy by myself, my brave officers and men, nor should she have been surrendered whilst a man lived on board, had she been manageable.

I am sorry to say our loss is severe; I find by this day's muster, 36 killed, three of whom lingered a short time after the battle, 36 severely wounded, many of whom cannot recover, and 32 slightly, who all may do well; total 104.

The truly noble and animating conduct of my officers, and the steady bravery of my crew, to the last moment of the battle must ever render them dear to their country.

My first lieutenant David Hope, was severely wounded in the head towards the close of the battle, and taken below; but was soon again on deck, displaying that greatness of mind and exertion, which, though it may be equalled, can never be excelled: the third lieutenant, John Bulford, was also wounded, but not obliged to quit his quarters; second lieutenant Samuel Mottley deserves my highest acknowledgments. The cool and steady conduct of Mr. Walker, the master, was very great during the battle, as also that of lieutenants Wilson and Magill of the marines.

On being taken on board the enemy's ship, I ceased to wonder at the result of the battle. The United States is built with the scantling of a 74 gun ship, mounting thirty long 24 pounders (English ship guns) on her main-deck, and twenty-two 42 pound carronades, with two long 24 pounders, on her quarter-deck and fore-castle, howitzer guns in her tops, and a travelling carronade on her upper deck, with a complement of 478 picked men.

The enemy has suffered much in her masts, rigging and hull, above and below water; her loss in killed and wounded I am not aware of, but I know a lieutenant and six men have been thrown overboard.
JONA. S. CARDEN.

[Captain Carden "eases himself down," quite handsomely. "Built in the stile of a 74!" In *Baltimore*, we can build a frigate in the stile of a pilot-boat. The frigate *United States* is only ten feet longer than the *Macedonian*, and the latter has the greatest breadth of beam. Besides, captain C. preferred his own armament to *Decatur's*. See WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. 3, page 317.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF JANUARY 4.

Macedonian Frigate.—This noble frigate, supposed to be the largest in the British navy, (being some what larger than the *Acasta*, now on the American station) was lately refitted and repaired at Plymouth, and excited the admiration of professional men. Referring to the capture of the *Guerriere*, it has been often observed, that if any British frigate could cope with the large American frigates, that frigate was the *MACEDONIAN*. She has 16 guns on her quarter deck alone, her metal is of an extraordinary weight. Captain Carden is one of the bravest officers in his majesty's service.

Captain Carden's description of the size and force of the American, as he was struck with them on being taken on board of her as a prisoner, accounts for the surrender of his majesty's ship, and gives reason to apprehend the same disastrous result from every similar conflict. An entire new system must be adopted. We abstain from making those observations which must strike every one, upon these repeated compromises of our national strength and

glory, in the capture of our ships by the Americans. The nation is already on fire with just indignation upon the subject.

[London Pilot.]

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 32.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"

British Naval Register.

563. Brig ———, 10 guhs, with a very valuable cargo of dry goods, sent into Savannah, by the privateers "United we stand" and "Divided we fall."

564. Transport ship Lord Keith, 4 guhs, from Lisbon for England, sent into Newport by the Mars privateer.

565. Schooner Saline, laden with some valuable stores, frozen up in lake Erie, on her way to Malden, and first discovered a few days ago from the town of Erie, from whence a few persons went and took possession of her and removed the stores, intending to burn her. The crew made a precipitate retreat, leaving their dinner over the fire; a seasonable prize to those who had marched 14 miles over the ice to capture her.

Mediation for Peace.

As noticed in our last number, the emperor of Russia has offered his mediation to bring about a peace between the United States and Great Britain. Rumor has given to his proposal the most favorable prospects; it is stated "that with the proposition for an armistice, is an accompanying guarantee of the whole claims of the United States. This guarantee is said to extend to the exclusion of American seamen from the British navy, and the British from the American; the same overture, it is intimated, is to come directly from the British government, through an authorised agent"—supposed to be Mr. Barclay, formerly the British consul at New-York, and now returned from England to Bermuda, on his way to the United States, ostensibly as an agent for prisoners of war.

We would ardently wish to believe these intimations, if, by believing, the facts could be realized. Our demands are before the world; they are plainly laid down, and indisputably just. Those who make the pretence, that we are contending for the protection of "foreign seamen," as some high in authority have said, know it to be willfully false. The law lately passed in that respect, [see page 42] goes as far as any honest man can desire, and perhaps further than stern integrity would agree to—but, as has been before observed, "while it violates no essential right, it destroys all pretence for wrong," and we heartily approve it. Though a knowledge of this law has not reached Great Britain, we shall, indeed, be surprised if it leads to justice and peace. We form this opinion from her pensioned* printers in the United States, who disclaim all idea of accommodation on any other terms than unconditional submission, such as the negro stealer exacts of the unfortunate black man. But, supposing the reported propositions of the Russian minister are true, which is to become of the orders in council, under which almost a thousand American vessels were peaceably made prize of? Let us admit that these orders were repealed [which they are not, being only suspended,] in consequence of the incalculable dis-

tress they produced in Great Britain—will the claim of indemnity for spoiliations be satisfied? We demand the like restitution from France for the operation of her decrees, and have every prospect of obtaining it. Her emperor has confessed that his edicts were in violation of the laws of nations, justifying them on the plea of British outrage; but the British and their friends have latterly maintained the legality of the orders in council. Nay, a leading member in parliament went further, and said, they were "a system of self-defence to prevent the commerce of America from coming into competition with the commerce of England." If, therefore, restitution be made for the condemnations under these orders, their illegality is admitted; and the system cannot be renewed hereafter, except with a wanton and avowed purpose of trampling on the public law. Without such restitution, a treaty will not be made; and we are doubtful, whether, as yet, the war presses sufficiently upon the enemy to coerce it. We have nothing to expect from her moderation or "religion." Expediency and necessity are the only laws that govern her. Piracy and man-stealing are her favorite pursuits; and as needful to her profligacy and maritime supremacy, as the purse of the traveller is to the highway robber, or the person of the slave to the West India planter. She has in her employ more foreign seamen than all the world besides. I believe it was lord Cochrane who stated in parliament (uncontradicted) that there were 50,000 foreign seamen in the British service, obtained by all the arts of persuasion and the resources of power. The truth of this assertion is strongly corroborated by what we have seen since the war: for few British prizes have arrived that had not more or less of this description of persons on board, when captured.

If the war proceeds on the land as we trust it will the ensuing summer, and heavy armed ships are adorned with the stripes and stars to vindicate the sailor's rights on the sea—when the British commerce shall fully feel, in the rise of insurance and increase of convoy duty, the effect of our naval activity, and her manufacturers shall be ready to rise in arms for the want of bread. When her increased expenditures shall reduce her paper currency to the grade of our old "continental money," to which it is rapidly approaching, being at present nearly 40 per cent. below its nominal value for gold or silver. When the patriots of Mexico shall cut off her very scanty supply of the precious metals, and have diverted their current to the United States, where it will naturally flow. When the French fleets shall put to sea, and gallantly contend for the trident, stimulated by our conquests, and alarm the British for their colonies. When the public sentiment in the United States, with the strong arm of the law, shall put down her partizans amongst us, and one American feeling shall supersede our foreign partialities—then will Great Britain relent; and, if possible, save herself from destruction by offering peace on equitable terms.

"Belligerent Rights."

The gallant and accomplished Com. Bainbridge, whose correspondence with the secretary of the navy and with Mr. Hull, our consul at St. Salvador, (inserted in our last number) is as honorable to his heart as the conquest of the Java was to his sword—has this pointed remark in his letter to the secretary (page 24)—"I trust we shall exact our rights as a belligerent, when acting in that character; FOR AS A NEUTRAL NATION WE HAD NO RIGHTS LEFT US."

* We have in our view particularly, the best patronized newspaper in the United States, that some time ago called Mr. Jackson "OUR minister," and frequently speaks of the British king simply as "his majesty."

Our inestimable seamen, call them by what names you please, republicans or federalists, have but one sentiment on the existing state of affairs. "*Sailors' rights and free trade*" is their unanimous motto.—For these the war began, and we trust, it will not cease until they are regained from the spoiler of nations.

A moment's pass-time.

In season to meet the loan required by the government of the United States, a multitude of parables, paragraphs and calculations made their appearance in the public prints. We give *record* to one of them as a sample for the rest, which issued in a Philadelphia paper, with all the gravity of a *British* judge passing condemnation on an American vessel, seized off the port of *New-York* for violating the *blockade* of Europe, as the custom was. Here it is—

"**FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!**—During the last session of congress the following enormous sums have been appropriated:—

Civil department and miscellaneous objects	1,500,000
Military, including balances of unexpended appropriations	21,500,000
Naval, including ships to be built	8,500,000
Redemption of public debt	8,000,000
Additional naval officers	550,000
Officers and crews of frigates	125,000

\$ 39,975,000

As the present war will continue in all probability for 15 or 20 years, (unless the people should make an immediate change, and if they do not do it immediately, it will be put out of their power hereafter) *nine hundred millions* of dollars added to the above will be a comfortable addition to the present national debt."

What a pleasant play with a handful of figures!—49 millions; 15 or 20 years; 900 millions! Twice 4 is 9! Admirable arithmetician!—Why not 10? a prettier number; a mouthful of millions; *one thousand millions of dollars!* The calculation might have been further helped by giving 100 years duration to the war; the debt thereby created would have amounted to *five thousand millions*, about as much as the *happy*, the *religious*, the *free*, the *magnanimous* government of *Britain* owes. In 1799, it was said "a national debt was a national blessing"—the proposition is as true now as it was then; and, by owing 5000 millions, we might be as *blessed* as the *British*.

But—are there no credits?—Aye, there are, sirs. In the very charges themselves are 8 millions for "Redemption of the public debt," one-fifth of the whole; to be subtracted from the *made up* 900 millions leaves only 620 millions. What else? Is the revenue to produce nothing in the mean time? Say the present duties on imports shall produce 5 millions; 5 times 20 is 100; 100 from 620 leaves 520 for the accumulated debt. But, we have about half the population of the *British* kingdoms, and our pecuniary resources are fresh and vigorous. We certainly can pay as many taxes to *prevent* *MAN-STEALING* as they do to sustain the practice. Their present regular revenue is about 80 millions sterling—the half of this is \$177,000,000—suppose we pay this for the 20 years of war, and we have 3552 millions; the 520 of debt being deducted, there is a clear profit, *cash in the treasury*, of *three thousand and thirty-two millions*: give the war a 100 years duration and the capital in hand will be *fifteen thousand one hundred and fifty millions*, about four times as much as *Britain* owes.

Here is *calculation* for you!—The matter might be further helped by letting the war last a thousand years, or so. It is likely that none of us might live to see its termination in *that* case—but we should look to our children, and lay up something in store for them.

United States Loan—1813.

Books for receiving subscriptions to the loan of 16 millions, for the service of the year 1813, were opened at several banks in our principal cities, on the Friday and Saturday of last week. We have not yet learned the amount of stock taken; perhaps, not exceeding one half the sum required, if so much. But it is *understood, reported, and said* (on what authority we are uninformed) that, before the proposals were offered to the public, an arrangement had already been made to fill up the deficiency, or take the whole sum, at once. The manner in which the prospectus was offered, seemed to countenance a firm belief that the secretary of the treasury was confident in the success of the subscription; for the notice was exceedingly short and of very limited circulation; no application being made to the solid patriotism of the agricultural interest, the possessors of the capital and *cash* of the United States.

The murder of the wounded.

Those whose feelings have been harrowed by the narration of the *murder of the wounded*, by the *allied forces*, the day after the defeat of gen. *Winchester*, at *Frenchtown*, will duly esteem the callous wretch (calling himself an American, and, perhaps, unfortunately, born in the United States) that could insert such an article as the annexed, in his paper. But it is more to be lamented that a deep and desperate *foreign* influence countenances the miserable creature in his *assassin-jest*.

We shall not give to the infamous being the pleasure to know that his name will be as celebrated as his cold-blooded zeal in behalf of the *allies*: but we insert the paragraph to shew the lengths to which a *British* influence proceeds, descending even to a hoggish insensibility at a deed, that faithful history shall record to the indelible disgrace of the *British* name.

"We would advise the recruiting officers of government to enlist fat men for the western market, that the Indians may not butcher lean, unprofitable stock."

American Seamen.

We desire that the following may be attentively read. The latter clause of the paragraph is particularly worthy of notice. It states a lamentable fact. Hundreds of our poor seamen, after an involuntary servitude of years on years, with hardships heaped on hardship, wounded and diseased, or literally "worn out in the service," are then cast upon the cold charity of their oppressor, to starve or die in the street, or subsist on the miserable bounty of an English poor house. "*Free trade and no impressment*," says commodore *Decatur*. Let all say *Amen*.

LONDON, January 1, 1813.

Mansion House.—Yesterday two seafaring men, (one of them a black) natives of America, were brought up, and who represented themselves to be in an absolute state of starvation, besides being compelled to sleep in the street for several nights; and in addition to this, their being afflicted with almost incurable diseases, one with the scurvy, and

the other with an ulcer in his leg. They intreated the lord mayor to relieve their distress either by ordering them to receive parochial assistance, or to be admitted into an hospital. His lordship demanded why they did not apply to the American consul? to which they replied, they had made repeated applications, but were refused relief on the ground, that, although they were acknowledged to be American citizens, they had served on board British ships of war, and that as their distress had arisen subsequent to their being engaged in our service, he would not listen to their having any claim for relief from the government of their native country. The men stated they had in vain represented to the consul that they had been *impressed* into the British service: in the present instance, however, they waived this plea, and begged to inform his lordship that they had been wounded in the service of Great Britain, and could produce testimonials to that effect. The lord mayor ordered them to be taken to St. Thomas' Hospital for the present, or until they were sufficiently recovered to be able to find employment by going to sea. *His lordship lamented that so many applicants of this description had come before him of late, whom it was impossible on his part to now in England.*

Cotton imported into Liverpool.

For the year ending December 31, 1812.

BAGS AND BALES.

From the United States	80,045
Portugal and Brazils	61,562
Demarara, Berbice and Surinam	18,616
Barbades	2,882
Bahamas	1,157
Trinidad, Jamaica, Tobago, &c.	3,960
Smyrna	883
Ireland	1,793
	170,893

2,326 bags less than for the year 1811—Decrease of imports from the United States, compared with the preceding year, 17,639 bags or bales. Increase from Portugal and Brazil, for the year, 15,047.

Merchants' Bonds.

(CIRCULAR.)

Treasury Department, February 16, 1813.

SIR—The acts passed during the present session of congress, which direct the secretary of the treasury to remit the fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred by reason of illegal importation from the dominions of Great Britain, in certain cases defined by those acts, have imposed on the treasury the duty of deciding whether the cases, on which applications may be made, are or are not embraced by the acts. If the secretary is of opinion that a case is thus embraced, he has no discretion, but is bound to remit. If he is not satisfied that the case is thus embraced, he cannot remit by virtue of those acts, but may, according to the circumstances of the case, remit or mitigate on application made in the manner prescribed by the general law.

The time of departure of the vessels can always be ascertained by official papers, and presents no difficulty. The certificate of the district judge will always be considered as conclusive evidence of that fact. But there are two questions on which the statement of the judge, if expressed in a general manner, would be rather the evidence of his opinion as deduced from the facts proved to him than of the

facts themselves. Those questions are—1st. Whether the merchandize was owned exclusively by citizens of the United States at the time of shipment? 2d. Whether the purchase was made prior to the time when the war was known at the place of purchase? The evidence on both points may in many cases be direct and conclusive, leaving no doubt on the subject. In other instances doubts and difficulties may arise respecting the alleged exclusive property of American citizens, and what may be considered as the completion and date of the purchase. Not only is it necessary in those doubtful cases that the truth of the facts should be tested by interrogatories and a strict investigation; but in order to fulfil the law the secretary of the treasury must be enabled to certify that the facts are proved to his satisfaction. For that purpose, and in order to prevent the delays arising from an investigation of the facts at the treasury, in numerous cases which do not require it, and also to insure uniformity in the mode of proceedings, the following rules have been adopted, and are communicated for your information and that of the parties concerned:

1. In the cases where the district attorney will state in writing "that he has no cause to show against the remission," and where the judge will certify either generally or by reference to the terms of the law, that the case is embraced by the provisions of the statute, the fines, penalties and forfeitures will be remitted without further enquiry, unless the collector interested in the forfeitures should have filed specific objections, in writing, to be annexed to the petition.

2. In the cases where the district attorney shall not have stated that he has no cause to shew, or where the judge will not think proper to certify as aforesaid, or where objections, in writing, may have been filed by the collector, the substance of the evidence must be transmitted to the treasury, or be incorporated in the judge's statement, which so far as relates to facts proved to his satisfaction, will always be deemed conclusive evidence of those facts.

3. The principal facts to be thus proved and certified are, the date and substance of the orders of the American merchants, of the purchases made by the correspondents or agents in the dominions of Great Britain, of the answers of those correspondents or agents, of the bills of lading and of the invoices. All these appear requisite in doubtful cases; but it is not intended to exclude any other evidence adduced in support of the allegations; or appearing to disprove them.

In order to hasten and facilitate the examination of documents, and of oral evidence, and the critical investigation necessary in some cases, I would suggest the propriety of submitting to the judge the appointment of one or more persons to assist you, and the allowance of a moderate fee in such case, to be assessed as part of the costs, whether those costs shall become payable by the parties according to the terms of remission, or from the proceeds of their forfeiture when not remitted.

It is proper to observe that with respect to vessels, their forfeiture is remitted under the act of this session, only in cases where the whole of the cargo is entitled to the benefit of those acts. This is mentioned in order to prevent unnecessary expense and delay; as in those cases where any parcel of merchandize on board the vessel, is not embraced by the provisions of the act, it does not appear that the owners of such vessel can obtain relief otherwise than by application under, and in the manner prescribed by the general law.

I have the honor, to be, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Attorney of the U. S. for the district of —.

THE CHRONICLE.

Bank of America.—A bill has lately passed in the senate of New-York, reducing the bonus to be paid into the common school fund by the Bank of America, from \$600,000 to \$100,000—the capital of the bank from six to four millions of dollars—and to release the obligations of the company to loan the state one million of dollars at five per cent. interest. What a fall ng off!

A person was lately executed in South Carolina for stealing negro slaves and horses. This unfortunate man was unable to support his extravagancies by his own honest resources. It was necessary for him to abandon them, or prey upon his neighbors. He preferred the latter, and paid the forfeit of the law. But he was less impudent than the friends of the great *man-stealer*, the *British* government—he did not pretend that he took them in mistake. He honestly agreed that he “*wanted them and must have them.*”

It is an undoubted fact that the *French* in the late campaign in *Russia*, suffered beyond precedent, from the united effects of the climate, the want of supplies, and the great activity of the opposing force. But it is really amusing to look over the many bulletins, proclamations, despatches, &c. &c. with which the papers have teemed, in which lord *Carnarvon* (the *British* minister in *Russia*) makes such a conspicuous figure. Some person has taken the trouble to add up and make a general aggregate of the whole loss of the *French*, as stated in these several papers: from which it seems that the *French* lost 4,673,048 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners, from August 14 to Dec. 31, 1812, with 27,770 pieces of artillery.

ELBRIDGE GERRY, esq. was inaugurated Vice-President of the United States, at his seat in *Cambridge*, on the 4th inst. A certified copy of the proceedings of the Senate being exhibited, by which it appeared that he was duly elected, Judge *Davis* administered the oath of office and the *Marsh* II made proclamation accordingly, which was followed by a national salute from a company of artillery. Among the distinguished persons present were commodores *Rodgers* and *Bainbridge*, and captains *Hull* and *Smith*, of the navy, general *Boyl*, *William Gray*, esq. judges *Dana* and *Adams*, &c. &c. and the late president of the United States, *John Adams*.

The governor of North Carolina has issued his proclamation to hold an election for congressional representatives, on Friday the 30th of April next; as by law he was invested with the power to do.

DIED at Boston, on the 3d of Feb. on board the frigate *President*, *Godfrey Hyer*, seaman, aged 47.—The deceased was a native of Rhode-Island, and was one of the numerous instances of impressment, which has been the cause of complaint against the *English*. He was taken from on board an American merchant ship, and though he never voluntarily entered their service, he was detained from his country and his friends fourteen years, during which time he was present at seventeen engagements and gained the reputation of a good seaman, and a brave man. He at length found means to escape, and on his return to the United States he immediately shipped on board the *President*, where he continued until his decease—his conduct receiving the marked approbation of his commander and the other officers of the

frigate. He was interred on Thursday last at *Charles-town*—his funeral was attended by a lieutenant, eight midshipmen, all the petty officers, and fifty seamen of the ship, and the ceremonies were performed by the chaplain in a manner highly solemn and impressive. (Continued.)

Died, on board the United States' frigate *Constitution*, at sea, 28th Jan. of wounds received in the action with the *JAVA*, lieutenant *JOHN CUSHING AYLWIN*, of the U. S. navy. He entered the service about the time war was declared, as a sailing-master, and was promoted to a lieutenant for his gallant conduct in the action with the *Guerriere*. He was an officer of great merit, much esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. In him his country has suffered a great loss. He had seen much of the world, and improved his opportunities of observation—possessed a strong mind, with much benevolence of disposition.

In the action with the *Guerriere*, he stood on an elevated situation by the side of his brave comrades, *MORRIS* and *BURN*, at the time the two vessels came in contact, and was wounded in the left shoulder by a musket ball. In the late action he commanded the fore-castle division, and his deliberate bravery, and marked coolness throughout the contest, gained him the admiration of his commander and all who had an opportunity of witnessing it. When boarders were called to repel boarders, he mounted the quarter-deck hammock-cloths, and in the act of firing his pistols at the enemy, he received a ball through the same shoulder. Notwithstanding the serious nature of his wound, he continued at his post until the enemy struck. A few days after the action, although laboring under considerable debility, and the most excruciating pain, he left his bed and repaired to quarters, when an engagement was expected with a ship which afterwards proved to be the *Hornet*. He bore his pain with great and unusual fortitude, and expired without a groan.

[*Boston Chron.*]

Washington's Monument.

The board of managers of the Washington Monument Lottery, offer a premium of *Five Hundred Dollars*, for the best design, model or plan for a Monument to the memory of General Washington (proposed to be erected in this city) accompanied by an estimate of the cost of its execution not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; such design, model, or plan to be submitted to the board on or before the 1st January next, in a sealed packet or package addressed to Mr. Eli Sinkins, secretary to the managers; and on the first day of May following, the board will adjudge the premium.

It may be proper to mention, that the Monument, whether sculptural, architectural, or both, is intended to be placed in the centre of a square 300 feet long and 140 feet wide, crossed in its length by a principal street. The whole space appropriated for it is about 65 feet square.

The sculptors, architects and other artists of Europe, are invited to enter into a competition for the premium now offered—but it is hoped that the American artists will evince by their productions, that there will be no occasion to resort to any other country for a monument to the memory of their illustrious fellow-citizen.

Those furnishing designs, models or plans, and disposed to contract for their execution, will please to signify their intention at the same time.
Baltimore, March 1813.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 4 OF VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 92.]

Hec olim meminisse iurabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum

TO THE INESTIMABLE, the brave, high-minded, generous and humane **AMERICAN SEAMEN:**

WHO HAVE BORNE COLUMBIA'S FLAG TRIUMPHANT

O'er the wide Atlantic deep ;
And raised up to FAME, a monument, imperishable as
Their Native Allegiances.

Who have exalted their country to the pinnacle of Glory,

And aveng'd their gallant brothers kidnapp'd by the unfeeling and remorseless foe ;

WHO HAVE CARRIED TERROR

Into the cold heart of the MANSTEALER, and prostrate laid his haughty notions ;

RODGERS, HULL, JONES, DECATUR & BAINBRIDGE ;

EVANS, PORTER, SMITH & LAWRENCE ;

With **CHAUNCY, ELLIOTT, WOOLSEY,** on the Lakes,

MORRIS, BIDDLE & ALLEN—

And the much lamented dead, the untimely slain, the valiant BUSH and AYLWIN ;

With the unconquerable **CHEEVES**, whose latest breath was spent

Shouting for Victory !

And the nameless brave, of all conditions, that, unparallel'd, by

“ GIBBY GIBBY ”

black, bold and terrible—have vindicated and maintain'd, by mighty deeds upon the sea,

‘FREE TRADE & SAILOR’S RIGHTS ;’

And brought down the bloody cross, a grateful offering at the Eagle's feet—

SHEWING THE WONDERING WORLD

That first in *honest* peace, Columbia, also, is the first in *open* war :

Who have withdrawn the veil from British domination, and exhibited FATE's finger pointing to the time (not distant)

When on the towering mast the bold Bald Eagle gloriously shall ride,

AND THERE, BY HIGH COMMAND, DEFEND

The pine-tree's top [our banner bearing to earth's utmost verge]

WHERE ONCE,

In forest deep, she built her nest, and rear'd her tender young, harmless and unoffending :

Wielding the Trident to REDEEM mankind from pirates and robbers ;

AND DEMANDING,

IMPERATIVE AND LOUD AND IRRESISTABLE

Peace to a troubled World !

And to the desperate daring spirits that, in private armed vessels,

have swept the coasts of either hemisphere—certain as death, pouncing upon the foe ;

Returned with spoil **RE-CLAIM'D** : to their own profit, their country's benefit and enemy's distress,

Leading to Justice through Suffering ;

This number of the WEEKLY REGISTER,

the best tribute of respect that he knows how to offer,

IS DEDICATED—BY THE EDITOR.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Governor's objections to the bill entitled "An act to establish a general system of banking."

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Nothing less than the most perfect conviction of my understanding and the strongest urgings of duty could induce me to return for re-consideration, a bill presented to me by the legislature of Pennsylvania with whom it has been my happiness to act in unison, and with whom even to differ in opinion gives me pain. I have, with an anxiety proportioned to its importance and with the deference justly due to the constituted authorities which have passed it, read and carefully examined, the provisions, tendencies, and probable consequences, of the bill entitled "An act to establish a general system of banking" and cannot approve of it; I have accordingly directed the secretary of the commonwealth, to return it to the house of representatives where it originated, with the following objections:

First. Because, corporations are privileged orders, vested with certain rights and immunities, not enjoyed, nor, without penalties, to be exercised by the great body of the people. And whenever an association of individuals are legally vested with such peculiar powers and privileges, it ought to be either called for by the general voice of the people, or be so manifestly for the promotion of the public weal, and beyond the accomplishment of individual enterprise and ability, as to satisfy the judgments, and thus secure the votes of an indisputable majority of the whole legislative assembly. This objection is founded on that equality of rights, which is the vital principle that pervades our constitution, gives it all its excellence, and dispenses the blessings which pre-eminently distinguish the citizens of the United States.

Second. Because, every objection which can be urged against corporations generally, gathers weight and strength when directed against monied institutions; the undue influence of which has often been the subject of well founded complaint. To wrestle with and put down this influence, new associations have been formed; applications for new charters for similar establishments have multiplied; and in proportion as they have been granted, has been the multiplication of new applications. These facts apply with peculiar force to the city of Philadelphia, where those institutions had their origin, in this country; but should the system be enlarged, as contemplated by the bill under consideration, the evil will overspread the whole state, and it is much to be feared, will taint the purity of elections, and eventually prostrate the equal rights of the people.

Third. Because, it is questionable whether too much has not already been done in granting to corporations the privilege to coin money—a money which, not answering the purposes of foreign commerce, drains the country of its precious metals, and in their lieu substitutes a currency which is without any value, except what is stamped by public confidence. The granting such an inherent right of sovereignty to individuals, avowedly associated to promote their pecuniary interests, is putting it in their power to increase the circulating paper medium of the country to such an extent as will result in the depreciation of, or a total want of confidence in bank paper; events too deplorable not to be deprecated by every good citizen.

Fourth. Because the most diligent inquiries, and information from the best sources, have satisfied me that the present banking capital of Pennsylvania is equal to the discounting all the good paper, which

for many months has been offered, or will be offered during the continuance of the war in which we are engaged; and therefore the establishment of 25 new banks, dispersed all over the state, with a capital of \$9,525,000, would, by the readiness to give credit, invite to visionary speculations; divert men from useful pursuits; damp the ardor of industrious enterprise, and consequently demoralise the community.

Fifth. Because as banks are multiplied, so will be increased the difficulty of distinguishing real from counterfeit bank notes; thus facilitating the means of imposition upon the ignorant and unwary, and by the hope of impunity; tempting more to join in committing the crimes, already too prevalent, of counterfeiting and passing counterfeit notes. At present the variety of designs and signatures to our bank notes are not so diversified, but what an attentive observer may, with tolerable certainty, discriminate between a genuine and a counterfeit bank note; but if 25 new institutions be privileged to issue paper money, each one selecting its own device, mode of execution, kind of paper on which it shall be printed, and each having its own officers to sign and countersign them, how almost impossible will it be, for our citizens to know when a piece of paper purporting to be worth five, ten or one hundred dollars, be in fact worth any of those sums, or not worth one cent.

Sixth. Because, although petitions have been presented, asking the incorporation of banks in some counties of the state, yet upon enquiry I have not learned that any application for the establishment of a system so novel and extensive, has been made to the legislature; nor has this want of expression of the public wishes in favor of such a system been made unequivocal by the votes of the legislature. The bill was carried, as appears from the journals, by a majority of one in each house: in neither branch of the legislature had this bill a majority of the whole number of its members.

Seventh. Because, the history of all nations that have authorised an extensive paper currency, and the experience of our own country, have furnished melancholy examples of the disastrous consequences which flow from such a system.

Eighth. Because, a time of war is an unpropitious era to try experiments, particularly when those experiments may seriously affect the finances of the commonwealth, which now draws a revenue more than equal to all its current expences, from the bank stock which it owns in the banks already incorporated.

Ninth. Because, under all the circumstances, no material injury can result from an arrestation of the bill, until the next session of the legislature; whereas, if it were now to pass into a law, it might produce evils not in the power of a subsequent legislature to correct: because an act incorporating a company for the purposes of banking partakes of the nature of a contract, against the impairing of which there is a constitutional prohibition; and because a provision wisely introduced into several laws lately passed, vesting associated individuals with corporate powers and exclusive privileges, authorising a subsequent legislature to repeal and annul such law, if the privileges thereby granted should at any time prove injurious to the community, happens, very unfortunately, not to have been introduced into this novel and important bill. At all events, if I am mistaken, misinformed, or in error, the representatives of the people, upon a review of the bill, can, if they think proper give it effect, independently of executive sanction, by such a majority as would unequivocally express the public opinion, and desire of the law of the land.

SIMON SNYDER.

Harrisburg, March 19, 1813.

Law Intelligence.

Court of King's Bench—December 22.

Before lord Ellenborough and a special Jury, at Guildhall.
BENJAFIELD vs. WHEBLE.

This was an action by which the plaintiff, captain Benjafield, a magistrate of the county of Suffolk, sought to recover from the defendant, the proprietor of the newspaper called the *County Chronicle*, a compensation, in damages, for a libel published against him in the *County Chronicle* of the third of March instant. The publication charged to be a libel was in the following words:—"Captain Benjafield, formerly editor of the *Morning Post*, has been charged by his brother magistrates of Bury St. Edmund's, with obtaining, during his editorship, an annuity from the Prince of Wales for the suppression of articles sent to that paper, reflecting on his royal highness and a certain lady; this, Benjafield, for a time, positively denied; but upon an investigation, with the production of two explanatory letters from earl Moira and capt. Coekesedge, the fact was completely established. The annuity, it is true, did not appear in the prince's household accounts, but was granted through Mr. Weltje to the late Mr. Tattersall, the other proprietor of the *Morning Post*, and from Mr. Tattersall, and subsequently his executors, Mr. Benjafield has continued to receive the annuity for more than twenty years." To every part of the charge, the defendant entered a plea of justification, and on this issue was joined.

The solicitor-general having stated the case on the part of the plaintiff, and enlarged on the injury which so gross a charge was calculated to do the character of the plaintiff, as a gentleman, and as a magistrate—called witnesses who proved the publication, and also that the defendant was the proprietor, printer and publisher, of the *County Chronicle*, in which paper of the 3d of March last, the publication appeared.

Mr. Holt, for the defendant, said he should have no difficulty in proving the truth of the publication in question: and that being the case, he should be entitled to a verdict in favor of his client.

A letter from Mr. Benjafield himself was then given in evidence, in which he remonstrated against the deduction from the annuity of the amount of the income tax, stating that it was understood that the annuity was to be a clear annuity of £310, free from all deductions; and that if not made so, he must be under the necessity of applying to a certain illustrious personage.

The earl of Moira was examined as a witness, and proved in consequence of an application made to him on the part of Mr. Benjafield, requesting from his lordship a testimonial as to the fact of no such annuity being payable to him out of the revenues of his royal highness; such testimonial being represented to him as necessary to do away the effect of certain calumnious paragraphs which appeared against him; his lordship did grant to Mr. Benjafield such testimonial, supposing and believing, at the time, that it was correct. Upon looking more minutely into the matter, however, and examining certain documents, his lordship saw cause to withdraw the testimonial he had given; and accordingly he wrote a letter to the bench of magistrates of the county of Suffolk, assembled at Bury St. Edmund's acquainting them with this change. His lordship knew nothing, however, of the cause or causes for the granting such annuity.

The solicitor-general, in reply, contended that the justification was in no respect made out.

Lord Ellenborough complimented Mr. Holt on the ability with which he had conducted the cause of his

client. From the knowledge which that learned gentleman possessed of the law of libel, as his lordship had seen in a book bearing his name, and which did him much credit, his lordship was convinced, however, that the learned council could not look for a verdict in favor of his client in the present case, after the evidence which had been given.

The jury, notwithstanding, found for the defendant.

Mediation.

We extract from the writings of two distinguished jurists, the following description of the duties and character of a mediator: [*Enquirer*.]

"The first overtures are sometimes made by one of the belligerent powers, and sometimes by a neutral power, their common friend. The negotiations also are sometimes opened by the belligerent powers themselves, and sometimes by a neutral power, that interposes its good offices and becomes mediator.* These negotiations are carried on at the court of one of the belligerent powers, or at that of a mediator, or else at some other place, named by the parties as the place of assembly for the congress.

* [The mere interposition of good offices differs from mediation. The latter supposes the consent of the two parties, and this can only give a right of assisting at the conferences. The good offices of a neutral may, then, be accepted, and its mediation refused, as did Russia with respect to France, in the war with Sweden. Nor must the mediator be confounded with the arbitrator.]

"It is now the custom, in order to avoid disputes with respect to the ceremonial, to give the ministers who are sent to the congresses, the title of plenipotentiary only, and not that of ambassador.—Those ministers interchange their full powers, or else they put them into the hands of the mediator. The conferences are carried on by the ministers alone, or with the participation of the mediator.—Sometimes they are held in a public building, sometimes in the dwelling of the mediator and sometimes at that of the ministers alternately; on which occasions the precedence is yielded to the mediator."—*MARTEN'S LAW OF NATIONS*.

"Mediation, in which a common friend interposes his good offices, is often found effectual, to engage the contending parties to draw towards a reconciliation, to come to a good understanding, and to agree, either to relinquish their rights, or if the affair relates to an injury, to offer and accept a reasonable satisfaction. This office requires as much rectitude as prudence and dexterity. The mediator ought to observe an exact partiality; he should soften reproaches, calm resentments and draw minds towards each other. His duty is to favor what is right, and to cause to be restored what belongs to each: but he ought not scrupulously to insist on rigorous justice. He is a moderator and a judge; his business is to procure peace; and to bring him who has right on his side, if necessary, to relax something with a view to so great a blessing." *Vattel*, B. 2, ch. 12.

French Nomenclature.

Napoleon Bonaparte, emperor of the French, king of Italy, &c.

Joseph Bonaparte, his brother, king of Spain.

Jerome Bonaparte, his brother, king of Westphalia.

Joachim Napoleon, marshal and prince Murat, his brother-in-law, king of Naples, married his sister Caroline Bonaparte, queen of Naples.

Louis Bonaparte, his brother, king—without a kingdom.

Josephine, his former wife, empress queen.

Eugene Beauharnois Napoleon, her son, vice-roy of Italy.

Francis Beauharnois, his brother, sovereign of Holland.

Pauline Bonaparte, sister of the emperor, princess Borghese.

Eliza Bonaparte, her sister, grand dutchess of Florence.

Stephania de la Pagerie, sister of Josephine, princess of Baden.

Cardinal Fesche, uncle of the emperor, archbishop of Lyons.

Charles Louis Napoleon, nephew of the emperor, son of king Louis, grand duke of Berg.

Augustus IV. king of Poland and elector of Saxony, grand duke of Warsaw.

Prince of Pontecorvo—Marshal Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden.

Prince of Neufchatel—Marshal Berthier, vice constable of France.

Prince Esling—Marshal Massena.

Prince of Benevento—Talleyrand, vice arch-chancellor.

Prince of Eckmuhl—Marshal Davoust.

Duke of Abrantes—Marshal Junot.

Duke of Albufera—Count Suchet.

Duke of Bassano—Maret, secretary of state.

Duke of Belluno—Marshal Victor.

Duke of Cadore—Champagny, minister for foreign affairs.

Duke of Castiglione—Marshal Augereau.

Duke of Cornegiano—Marshal Moutency.

Duke of Dalmatia—Marshal Soult.

Duke of Dantzic—Marshal Lefebvre.

Duke of Elchingen—Marshal Ney.

Grand Duke of Florence—General Bacciochi.

Duke of Friuli—Marshal Duroc, Grand Marshal of the Palace.

Duke of Montebello—Marshal Lasnes, killed at Wagram.

Duke of Istria—Marshal Bessieres, commander of the imperial guards.

Duke of Otranto—Fouche, governor of Rome.

Duke of Parma—Cambaceres, arch chancellor.

Duke of Placenza—Marshal Lebrun, prince arch treasurer.

Duke of Ragusa—Marshal Marmont.

Duke of Reggio—Marshal Oudinot, (2d corps.)

Duke of Rivoli—Marshal Massena.

Duke of Rovigo—Gen. Savary, minister of police.

Duke of Tarento—Marshal Macdonald, 10th corps.

Duke of Treviso—Marshal Mortier.

Duke of Valmy—Marshal Kellerman.

Duke of Vicenza—Gen. Caulincourt, grand chamberlain and master of Saxony.

Ex-marshal Beune, (supposed to be murdered.)

Ex-marshal Jourdon.

Marshal Perignon.

Marshal Serrurier.

The following generals of division are also Barons of the empire.

Borde, Soult, Rajal, Ruard, Suberbe, Valtier and Denou.

The following generals of division are also counts of the empire.

Andeossi, Baragney, de Hilliers.

Belliard, Beneyces, Gouyon St. Cyr.

Defences, du Taillas governor of Warsaw.

St. Germain, Ornaud.

Rapp, governor of Dantzic, and first aid-de-camp to Bonaparte.

Regnier, Sebastiana.

Vandamme, commandant at Boulogne.

Linois, vice-admiral Grouchy.

Hogenderp, governor of Koningsburg.

Hulin, governor of Paris.

Loison, governor of the Imperial Palace.

Nauberg, Montbrun, Morand and Nansouty.

Honor to the brave.

A brief statement of the testimonials of public respect tendered to captain ISAAC HULL, officers and crew of the *Constitution*; captain J. JONES, officers and crew of the *Wasp*; commodore STEPHEN DECATUR, officers and crew of the *United States*; and commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, officers and crew of the *Constitution*.

Livora.
To Captain ISAAC HULL, officers and crew of the *Constitution*, for the capture of the British frigate *Guerriere*.

The Congress of the United States voted \$50,000 and their thanks to captain Hull, officers and crew—also a gold medal to captain Hull, and silver medals to each of the officers, with proper devices, emblematic of the victory.

The citizens of Philadelphia subscribed an elegant piece of plate to capt. Hull, and another plate to C. Morris, 1st lieutenant. The young men of the society of Friends, at Philadelphia, subscribed to the relatives of those who were killed.

The common council of New-York voted a public dinner and the freedom of the city, in a gold box, to captain Hull, and thanks to officers and crew.

The citizens of New-York subscribed a public dinner to captain Hull.

The order of Cincinnati admitted captain Hull an honorary member of their society.

The legislature of New-York voted their thanks to captain Hull, officers and crew.

The councils of Albany voted the freedom of the city to captain Hull, and thanks to officers and crew.

The councils of Savannah voted their thanks to captain Hull, officers and crew.

The citizens of Charleston, S. C. subscribed a handsome piece of plate to captain Hull.

The house of representatives of Massachusetts voted their thanks to captain Hull, officers and crew.

The inhabitants of Portland subscribed an elegant sword to lieut. Wadsworth.

The citizens of Boston subscribed a public dinner to captain Hull and officers.

To captain J. JONES, officers and crew of the *Wasp*, for the capture of the British sloop of war the *Frolic*.

The Congress of the United States voted \$25,000 and their thanks to captain Jones, officers and crew—also a gold medal to captain Jones, and silver medals to each of the officers with proper devices, emblematic of the victory.

The citizens of Philadelphia subscribed an elegant sword and a public dinner to captain Jones, and a sword to each of the lieutenants.

The legislature of Pennsylvania voted an elegant sword to lieut. Biddle.

The common council of New-York voted the freedom of the city, and an elegant sword to captain Jones, as also a public dinner and thanks to officers and crew.

The citizens of New-York voted their thanks to captain Jones, officers and crew.

The house of representatives of Massachusetts voted their thanks to captain Jones, officers & crew.

The order of Cincinnati of New-York, admitted

captain Jones an honorary member of their society.

The council of Savannah voted their thanks to captain Jones, officers and crew.

The legislature of Delaware voted a superb piece of plate to captain Jones, and thanks to officers and crew.

To commodore STEPHEN DECATUR, officers and crew of the United States, for the capture of the British frigate *Macedonian*.

The congress of the United States voted their thanks to commodore Decatur, officers and crew—also a gold medal to commodore Decatur, and silver medals to each of the officers, with proper devices emblematic of the victory.

The legislature of Pennsylvania voted their thanks and an elegant sword to commodore Decatur.

The councils of Philadelphia voted an elegant sword to commodore Decatur, and thanks to officers and crew.

The citizens of Philadelphia subscribed a public dinner

A township laid out adjoining Northumberland county line, to be called Decatur township.

The legislature of New-York voted thanks to commodore Decatur, officers and crew.

The common council of New-York voted a public dinner, and the freedom of the city in a gold box to com. Decatur—that his portrait be procured and set up in the gallery of portraits belonging to the city—that a public dinner be given to all the crew of the ship, and thanks to com. Decatur, officers and crew.

The managers of the theatre at New-York, invited all the crew of the ship to the theatre, and appropriated the pit for their accommodation.

The citizens of New-York subscribed a public dinner to com. Decatur.

The order of Cincinnati at New-York, admitted commodore Decatur an honorary member of their society.

The corporation of New-London presented their thanks to com. Decatur, officers and crew.

The councils of Savannah voted their thanks to com. Decatur, officers and crew.

The house of representatives of Massachusetts voted their thanks to com. Decatur, officers and crew.

The legislature of Virginia voted an elegant sword to com. Decatur, and swords to lieutenant W. H. Allen, and lieutenant J. B. Nicholson.

To com. W. BAINBRIDGE, officers and crew of the Constitution, for the capture of the British frigate *Java*.

The congress of the United States voted \$50,000, and their thanks to com. Bainbridge, officers and crew—also a gold medal to com. Bainbridge, and silver medals to each of the officers, with proper devices, emblematic of the victory.

The citizens of Philadelphia subscribed an elegant piece of plate to com. Bainbridge.

The legislature of New-York voted their thanks to com. Bainbridge, officers and crew.

The citizens of Boston subscribed a public dinner to com. Bainbridge and officers.

The senate and house of representatives of Massachusetts, voted their thanks to com. Bainbridge, officers and crew.

The short time that has elapsed since the arrival of the gallant commodore from his successful cruise, prevents a knowledge of many public attentions, which have no doubt been offered to him, his officers and crew, in many parts of the United States.

To which we add—

The late splendid festival at Charleston, S. C. (see page 62) in honor of the whole.

ABSTRACT

Of actions fought between ships of war of the United States and Great Britain, since the commencement of the war.

DATE.	PLACE OF ACTION.	VESSELS.	COMMANDERS.	Guns fired.	Guns mounted.	Ams. killed.	Ams. wounded.	Brit. killed.	Brit. wounded.	RESULT AND REMARKS.
August 19, 1812.	Lat. 41 42 N. long. 48 W.	Constitution	Isaac Hull	44	54	7	7	13	62	Guerricke captured after a close action within pistol shot, of 50 m. completely dismantled, in a sinking state, could not be sent in, and was burnt.
August 13, 1812.	Banks of Newfoundland.	Essex	David Porter	32	44	5	5	3	3	Alert, captured after 8 m. firing with 7 ft. water in her hold, and much cut to pieces, sent in and arrived at New-York.
October 18, 1812.	Lat 37 N. long. 67 W.	Wasp	Jacob Jones	16	18	5	5	5	3	Enrico, captured after a close action of 43 m. and by boarding, re-captured 2 hours after by the Poitiers of 74 guns.
October 25, 1812.	Lat. 29. N. long 30 W.	Prote	Whipple	18	22	5	7	45	68	Macedonian, captured after an action of 1 h. 30 m. sent in and arrived at New-York: the United States could not bring the Macedonian to close action.
Dec. 29, 1812.	Lat. 15 S. long. 38 W.	United States Constitution	Stephen Decatur	38	43	36	68	101	101	Java, with her full complement of men and upwards of 100 supernumerary officers and seamen, captured after an action of 1 h. 55 m. completely dismantled, even her bowsprit shot away, and so cut to pieces, as to make it necessary to burn her.
		Java	W. Bainbridge	44	54	9	25	141	127	
			Lambert	38	49	26	44	141	127	

RECAPITULATION.

American loss,———killed,	26—wounded,	44—
British loss,———killed,	141—wounded,	279—
Difference	115	235—together 350

British Naval Victories.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Till the combined fleets of Continental Europe were driven from the ocean by the gigantic power of England, French frigates had so well supported their reputation in single actions, that a victory over one of equal force was esteemed in England so glorious an achievement, that the king was pleased to confer the honor of knighthood on the commander. The following account of some of the most distinguished actions, at a time when the naval character of France stood higher than at any other period, is extracted from Steele.

When it is recollected, that to these actions England is indebted for her hitherto unrivalled fame—and that our frigates have successfully contended with the same ships, officers and crews—America will view her infant navy with pride and cherish it as the sole means of annoyance, and her best defence. I subjoin a list of engagements with American vessels, that, from a comparative view, the reader may be able to form a proper estimate of the naval skill of the three belligerents.

La Cleopatra, 40—by the *Nymphé*, 36, E. Pellew, after a severe action of 55 m. in which the British boarded and struck the colours of the *Cleopatra*.—British loss 23 killed, 27 wounded. "For his admirable conduct in this action, captain Pellew received the honor of knighthood."—1793.

La Reunion, 36—taken by the *Crecent*, 26, J. Saumarez, "after a close action of 1 hour 10 m." The British had not a single man killed or wounded. For this gallant action, captain S. received the honor of knighthood. Fought Oct. 20, 1793.

La Du Guay Trauin, 34—taken by the *Orpheus*, 32, H. Newcomb, "after a sharp engagement of 1 hour 10 m." British loss 1 killed and 9 wounded. Mar 5, 1793.

Castor, 32—by the *Curysfort*, 28, E. Laforey, after an action of 1 hour 15 m." British loss 1 killed, 6 wounded.—May 29, 1793.

Le Pique, 38 (afterwards 36)—by the *Blanche*, 32, captain Falkner, "after a brilliant engagement of 5 hours." British loss 3 killed, 21 wounded.

La Tribune, 44—by the *Unicorn*, 32, T. Williams, after a running fight of 10 hours and "a close action of the greatest heat" for 35 minutes, *without the loss of a man*. For his gallant conduct, captain W. was knighted.

Thames, 36—by the *Santa Margarita*, 36, T. B. Martin, after a close action of less than 20 m.—June 7, 1793.

La Proserpine, 44—by the *Dryad*, 36, lord A. Peaulcore, "after a close action of 45 m." Total British loss in the three last mentioned actions, 4 killed 12 wounded.—June 19, 1793.

La Decius, 28—by the *Lapwing*, 28, R. Barlow—engaged at the same time the brig *La Vaillant*, 4 (32 ps. and 24 ps.) which bore away after fighting 1 hour, and left the *La Decius* to strike half an hour afterwards. British loss 1 killed, 6 wounded.

Immortalité, 42—by the *Fisgard*, 38, "after a severe and well fought action."—British loss 16 killed 10 wounded.

La Vengeance, 52—by *La Seine*, 42 (36) D. Milne, "after a brilliant display of heroic ability, for 1 hour 30 m."—The British loss 13 killed and 28 wounded.

L'Africaine, 44—by the *Phæbe*, 36, R. Barlow.—British loss 1 killed 12 wounded. For this action capt. B. was knighted.

La Neried, 36, by the *Phæbe*, 36, R. Barlow, after a smart engagement of 2 hours. British loss 3 killed 30 wounded.

La Sensible, 36—by the *Sea Horse*, 36, E. J. Foote. British loss 2 killed 16 wounded.—1798.

Laguaira, 26—by *L'Espoir*, 16, L. O. Blanc, "after a gallant and obstinate action of near 4 hours." The *Laguaira*, besides her great superiority in larger guns had 12 long wall pieces, and 4 swivels. British loss 1 killed 2 wounded. August 7, 1798.

The average number of killed in their line of battle ships, is as follows, viz.

Earl Howe's action of June 1, less than 2 out of 100.

Sir John Jarvis, off Cape St. Vincent, less than 1 out of 100.

Admiral Duncan's action off Camperdown, less than 3 out of 100.

Battle of the Nile less than 3 out of 100.

Lord Nelson's attack on Copenhagen, a little more than 3 out of 100.

AMERICAN ENGAGEMENTS.

Guerriere—taken by the *Constitution*, Captain Hull. British loss 37 killed, 64 wounded [and 24 missing.]

Macedonian—by the *United States*, commodore Decatur. British loss 37 killed 67 wounded.

Java—by the *Constitution*, commodore Bainbridge. British loss 70 killed and 160 wounded.

Frolic (sloop)—by the *Wasp* (sloop) captain Jones. British loss 94 killed and wounded.

Charleston Celebration.

Monday, the 8th instant, was appointed by the city council of Charleston (S. C.) as a day of general festivity and joy in honor of our splendid naval victories. It was ushered in by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. All business was suspended, and faction was prostrated by one high American feeling.

At 3 o'clock a grand procession was formed, in the following order: the banners being borne by the most distinguished citizens—

Two marshals, on horseback.

Banner—"Free Trade and Sailor's Rights."

BAND OF MUSIC.

Band of

WASHINGTON.

Banners of

ADAMS and JEFFERSON,
MADISON and ROGERS,

HULL and DECATUR,
BAINBRIDGE and PORTER,
JONES and CHANCY.

Banners inscribed

Constitution and Guerriere—Constitution and Java.

United States and Macedonian—Wasp and Frolic.

United we Stand—Divided we Fall.

The standards of the different Volunteer Companies of the city, borne by officers, and supported by sergeants.

The officers of the army and navy of the U. States.

The officers of the militia of South Carolina.

Citizens two and two.

The company afterwards partook of an excellent entertainment. About 600 sat down to the table—"The room (says the Charleston City Gazette) was suitably decorated for the occasion. Back of the president's chair was a colossal bust of Washington decorated with flags, and festoons of stars and stripes connected the pillars that support the ceiling. At the bottom of the hall was a transparency, on which was inscribed—"the defenders of the CONSTITUTION—"RAIN" the remainder of the name was supplied by the representation of a PRINCE, at the end of which was represented the HULL of a ship. Directly under

the transparency was a painting, from the pencil of *John E. White*, esq. which merits to be particularly described: On the fore ground lies a man in the last agonies of death, writhing under the pressure of a furious muscular and gigantic Indian, who is just about to execute the horrid operation of scalping—One of the fangs of the monster is entangled in the hair of the dying man, and the bloody scalping knife is already drawn in the other—At the feet of the savage is a beautiful and interesting female, the wife of the unfortunate victim, on her knees, imploring the life of her husband, while the Indian regards her with a countenance which flashes only savage triumph and scornful rage—At the feet of the mother lies a little infant, and one of the savages who has been killed in the affair—Directly behind is a female, clasping to her breast another babe, and with the highest expression of horror and despair, is flying from another infuriated Indian, who, pursuing, grasps at her with one hand, and wielding a tomahawk in the other, is about to strike it into her head. These figures complete the group, and present a highly interesting incident in this scene of horror. The scene of action is a wild forest, which augments the solemnity of the subject. Far in the back ground, amidst the gloominess and obscurity of the trees, are seen two *British officers*, who seem to be looking on with characteristic composure. The subject, though truly horrible, was highly appropriate, nor did it fail to elicit a burst of feeling suited to the occasion. During the entertainment the following labels were nailed on either side of the picture—

“BRITISH HUMANITY”—and

“THE BULWARK OF OUR RELIGION.”

After dinner a number of highly appropriate toasts were drank. *Washington*, *Adams*, *Jefferson* and *Madison* were each gratefully remembered. The compliment to our “naval heroes” was *general*, and in the following words:—“Each so just, so valiant, and so honorable, that each may boast he knows no better man.”

In the evening the city was illuminated. Many of the houses were adorned with beautiful transparencies. The music of the day was “*Tankee doodle*.”

American and British Vessels.

“All sorts of turning and twisting done here.”

Spinning-wheel maker's sign.

If the haughty spirit of *Englishmen* would permit us to pity them, we should feel great commiseration for the mortification of their maritime pride. But while their arrogance forbids that generous sensibility the liberal man feels for a brave enemy subdued; their falshood goes further, and provokes contempt.

To apologize for the capture of the *Guerriere*, *Frolic*, and *Macedonian*, many cart loads of paragraphs, essays, suppositions and statements have appeared in the *British papers*. The mighty heap of pen and ink achievements will be greatly increased by the news of our victory over the *Java*. Agreed, that they may support their naval glory by the *news-papers*, if they can; but let the facts be honestly stated; and let those, “well inclined to the *British interest*” in America, as admiral *Sawyer* says, tell the whole truth—if it be possible; instead of adopting the enemy's excuses and giving them to their readers as fair representations of the facts they pretend to disclose.

A late number of the *London Star* has the following article which is running its round in the American journals.—

“In order to enable the country to appreciate the heroism with which our officers and seamen have

defended themselves in the recent actions with our transatlantic descendants, we insert the following table of the comparative dimensions of British and American ships, as well as a few observations on these engagements.

Name.	Rate.	Length on gun deck, feet.	Breadth on gun deck, feet in.	tonnage.
President	44	180	45 10	1600
Constitution	44	180	45 10	1600
United States	44	180	45 10	1600
Acasta	40	154	40 5	1127
Arethusa	38	141	1-8 39 1-2	942
Tiger	50	154	41 0	1115
Africa	64	160 10	44 9	1415
Average of 12	64	159-6	44 5	1383
Dragon	74	178	48 0	1798
Average of 12	74	171-3	47 7	1628
Atlas	98	177-6	50 2	1950
Average of 12	98	177-6	50 3	1938
Briannia	110	178	52 1-2	2091

This is the largest frigate we have on the American station.

This is an extraordinary large frigate, built Sir Wm. Rule, in 1798.

“By this table it will be seen that these American frigates are longer even than an English first rate; that they are longer and of nearly equal tonnage with our modern large seventy-fours, and of greater tonnage than our old seventy-fours; that they are longer, broader, and of greater tonnage than any of our sixty fours, and that they exceed in tonnage our fifties, in the proportion of nearly three to two; and our thirty-six gun frigates in the proportion of seven to four. Is not the term frigate most violently perverted, when applied to such vessels? As well might we call the *Ville de Paris* a fifty, or the *Caledonia* a sixty-four; or the one a jolly boat and the other a yawl. These frigates carry long 24 pounders on the main-deck, when even the largest first rates in our service carry on their main-deck only long 18's.† Their quarter deck and fore-castle guns are 4lb. carronades; and no vessel of any description in our navy carry on either of those decks a heavier gun than a thirty-two.”

A very plausible statement, but calculated to produce impressions as much at war with truth, as the “father of lies” is represented to be. What are the facts? The frigates *United States* and *Macedonian* are both lying (thank heaven!) in the port of *New-York*, and are easily compared with each other. They have been measured, and the following are the results:

	length of deck	breadth of beam	tonnage
United States	176 feet	48 feet	1405
Macedonian	166	48 8 in.	1325

Each vessel has 15 ports on a side, on the main-deck; the first carries 24 and the latter 18 pounders*.

† It is here intimated that no British ship carries a greater gun than a long 18 pounder! Pitiful falsehood—contemptible deceit. The first rates carry long 42 pounders. See the table—WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. 2, page 394.

*The 18 pounders of the *Java* carried balls weighing 21lbs.; and her 32 pounders were considerably heavier than those of the *Constitution*. It is more than probable the same facts belong to the *Macedonian*.

thereon. The carronades of each, on the quarter-deck and fore-castle, are of the like calibre; and the only further difference is, that the *United States* had five more of them. It is false that our frigates carry 44*lb* carronades; they have only 32*s*.

Again—all the British ships of war in the list presented, the *Dragon* excepted, are of the old model, and the frame of the *Dragon* is very different from ours. To mention the *tonnage* of a vessel gives no idea of her *bulk*. It is altogether an arbitrary rule adopted by different nations, and practised in different modes, to ascertain a *something* for the collection of revenue, &c. As, for instance, a *full built* merchant ship of 300 tons will carry 400 hhds of tobacco; but a *sharp pilot-boat built* vessel of like tonnage, will not carry 100 hhds. And the latter is the model on which our frigates are, more or less, built. The British know these things as well as we do; but it is not *convenient* for them to give the whole truth to their readers. Nor has the length of a vessel much to do with her ability to maintain a contest. Some of our sharp pilot-boat built schooners, that will not carry 1000 barrels, are longer on the deck than other vessels that will carry 4000; and the latter would bear five times the battering. The *rake* of the *stem* and *stern-post*, with the mould of the vessel's bottom, in general, causes this disparity in their *actual* burthen. For a case in point, the prize ship *John Hamilton* now in the port of Baltimore, rated at about 400 tons, is really a monstrous vessel; and will stow in her hold as great a quantity of any given commodity, as five sharp vessels, of 400 tons each, could find room for. To exemplify these things, we insert the *American* and *British* mode of ascertaining tonnage in a note below. In which also there is a difference of about 15 *per cent*, giving an excess of nominal tonnage to the former. The *United States* and *Macedonian* were measured in the same way, as stated above; and the difference is immaterial. It is probable the latter is the stoutest and actually the largest ship. She is as able to carry 24 pounders as the *United States*; but the *British* always preferred the 18 pounders, as being easier managed, as well as because they were more certain and efficacious.

Further—it is a favorite British allegation that our vessels are more fully manned and have more able seamen than theirs. We agree that the latter fact is justly stated; but, in two engagements out of the four, deny the former. The *Frolic* was, as well in guns as in men, the superior of the *Wasp*; and the *Java* had one more man to each gun than the *Constitution*. But in the "events of the war" the comparative skill and courage of the two nations may be more fully tried. So sure as the *President*, *United States*, or *Constitution*, lays along side of the best ship of 74 guns in the *British* navy, singly—that ship is ours. Prudence may induce them to avoid a contest; but if it commences the result will be glorious. We close this article with the following sample of the *doleful* from the *London Pilot* of Jan. 13—

"Among all the painful reflections arising from the circumstances and consequences of the recent naval conflicts with the Americans, nothing is so afflicting as the unquestionable fact, that the losses and sufferings of the Americans in the several actions bore no proportion to ours. It has never before been known, that in an engagement in which the strength of the parties was so nearly proportionate as to require or admit an engagement, the loss was so disproportionate on the conqueror's part; nor does this observation apply merely to the case of a Spaniard. The great advantage and the great distinguishing characteristic of British gallantry, has always been, that infinitely more damage and more loss was inflicted on the enemy than was sustained

on our part. But unhappily the case is altogether reversed. We suffer losses equal, if not superior to what our former enemies have sustained in the most memorable of naval combats of prior wars; and our enemies suffer less than has been suffered by us in the most brilliant of our victories. Here, then is the most serious and lamentable circumstance of the late unfortunate conflicts between the British and American frigates; not merely that the British frigates were conquered and captured, but inflicting so little comparative injury upon their opponents, and suffering so much comparatively themselves. We do not think as we have already said, that even a Spanish frigate of the same relative force has been taken by a British one, without having left a better memorial of her name, her strength and her opponent. Let us not be accused here of disregard for our country's feelings, or want of attachment to our country's glory. No solid wisdom, no real patriotism can exist distinct from truth.—We must dare to look facts, however humiliating they may be, boldly in the face.—For, unless we contemplate them, in their full extent—unless we adequately feel the impression that they should make on our minds, they can never produce that rebound of sentiment which is necessary to replace us in the proud eminence on which we heretofore stood.—The fact is, that we have suffered most severe loss, without having inflicted any corresponding injury upon the opponents."

NOTE.—TO ASCERTAIN TONNAGE.

The *American* mode, by act of Congress.

Sec. 64. And be it further enacted, That to ascertain the tonnage of any ship or vessel, the surveyor or such other person as shall be appointed by the collector of the district to measure the same, shall, if the said ship or vessel be double decked, take the length thereof from the forepart of the main stem to the after part of the stern post, above the upper deck, the breadth thereof at the broadest part above the main wales, half of which breadth shall be accounted the depth of such vessel, and shall then deduct from the length, three fifths of the breadth, multiply the remainder by the breadth, and the product by the depth, and shall divide this last product by ninety-five, the quotient whereof shall be deemed the true contents or tonnage of such ship or vessel. And if such ship or vessel be single decked, the said surveyor or other person, shall take the length and breadth as above directed, in respect to a double decked ship or vessel, shall deduct from the said length three fifths of the breadth, and taking the depth from the underside of the deck plank to the ceiling in the hold, shall multiply and divide as aforesaid, and the quotient shall be deemed the tonnage of such ship or vessel.

The *British* mode, by act of Parliament, to ascertain the tonnage of a vessel afloat (as our's are ascertained) extracted from "Steel's Ship Masters' Assistant."

"Drop a plumb line over the stern of the ship, and measure the distance between such line and the after part of the stern post at the load water mark; then measure from the top of the said plumb line, in a parallel direction with the water, to a perpendicular point immediately over the load water mark, at the forepart of the main-stem; subtracting from such admeasurement the above distance, the remainder will be the ship's extreme length, from which are to be deducted three inches for every foot of the load-draught of water for the rake abaft, and also three-fifths of the ship's breadth for the rake forward; the remainder shall be esteemed the just length of the keel to find the tonnage; the breadth shall be taken from outside to outside of the plank, in the broadest part of the ship, either above or below the main-

whales, exclusive of all manner of sheathing or doubling that may be wrought on the side of the ship; then, multiplying the length of the keel for tonnage by the breadth so taken, and that product by half the breadth, and, dividing by 94, the quotient shall be deemed the true contents of the tonnage."

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Department of state, March 12, 1813.

SIR—The regulations concerning aliens established in conformity with the notice from this department of 23d ult. and your instructions of the same date, are to be enforced, and the persons designated for removal are immediately to repair to the places assigned them for residence. In peculiar and extraordinary cases of hardship, and where the character and deportment of the parties entitle them to particular consideration, you will refer the question of indulgence to this department, setting forth all the circumstances on which the claim is founded. But in no instance is the removal of the individual to be delayed for an answer from Washington. You will make an accurate report of the places of residence which you may assign to each alien, with a description of his person.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

*The marshal of the U. S.
for the District of Virginia.*

MARSHAL'S OFFICE.—Twenty-nine aliens have been removed from this city, and 51 have been licensed to remain one month.

The secretary of the Russian legation passed through Richmond, a few days ago, on his way from Washington city (as conjecture says) to the enemy's fleet, to make certain propositions to admiral Warren. The Richmond Enquirer says—"We understand, that if the mediation of Russia is accepted by Great Britain, the negotiation may be transferred to St. Petersburg under Mr. John Quincy Adams on the part of the United States, and lord Cathcart on that of Great Britain. The negotiation will thus be conducted under the immediate eye of their common friend, the Russian emperor.

CITY OF RICHMOND.—*In Common Council.*

March 15th, 1813.—Information having been received that many inhabitants of the borough of Norfolk, compelled by the fate of war to abandon their habitations, are on their passage from thence to seek an asylum in our city:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed from this hall, who shall assist the sufferers in procuring houses and other conveniences, and shall have authority to retain and employ at the expense of the city all licensed carts and waggons, which may be necessary to transport the goods from Rocketts to the places which shall be provided for the accommodation of such persons.—And a committee was appointed of Messrs. Adams, West and Blair.

A Copy, N. SHEPPARD, C. H. C.

The subscribers, appointed by the foregoing resolution of the common hall, invite the inhabitants of this city to extend their hospitality and civility to our suffering brethren removing from Norfolk to this place. The committee will suggest that any house-keeper or other inhabitant or proprietor, who may be disposed to offer any house, room or rooms, or other accommodations or conveniences, may leave in writing at the shop of Adams & Clarke, on East

between 11th and 12th streets, a statement of any offers which they may choose to make.

JOHN ADAMS,
JOSHUA WEST,
JOHN D. BLAIR.

It has been intimated that the British may make an attempt upon *Richmond*. It is hardly possible they have held such an idea. But great exertions are made to collect a force at that place which will not only secure it, but serve as a centre point from whence relief may be drawn as required.

THE LOAN—The books were again opened on the 25th inst. in New-York, for 5 millions, in Philadelphia, for 5 millions, in Baltimore, for 1,700,000, and in Washington city for 300,000. We are inclined to believe that the idea thrown out in our last was correct, and the books were only opened *pro forma*.

The banks of *Wilmington*, (Del.) and the branch of the Farmers' Bank at *New-Castle*, have sent their specie to *Philadelphia* for safe keeping. A visit from the British is looked for, and every possible exertion is making to repel them; particularly at the latter place.

It has been rumored at St. Barts and believed, that the island of St. Lucia was to be given up to the Swedish government, for the further promoting the supply of the colonies.

On Saturday morning the 20th inst. the people of New-York were alarmed by signals for a fleet of ships.—They turned out to be merchantmen; but all things were prepared to give the supposed enemy a hearty reception. The flotilla of gun-boats were at their station; all the batteries in the harbor were manned, as was also the new fort at *Sandy Hook*, just erected, and yet hardly finished.

MILITARY.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington City, 19th March 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The frontiers of the U. States will be divided into nine military districts, as follows, viz:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, | No. 1. |
| Rhode-Island and Connecticut, | No. 2. |
| New-York from the sea to the highlands, and the state of New-Jersey, | No. 3. |
| Pennsylvania, from its eastern limit to the Alleghany mountains, and Delaware, | No. 4. |
| Maryland and Virginia, | No. 5. |
| The two Carolinas and Georgia, | No. 6. |
| The states of Tennessee, Louisiana, and the Mississippi territory, | No. 7. |
| Kentucky, Ohio, and the territorial governments of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan, | No. 8. |
| Pennsylvania, from the Alleghany mountains to its western limit, New-York, north of the highlands, and Vermont, | No. 9. |

To each of these districts will be assigned a commanding officer of the army of the United States, and a competent staff.

The following rules are prescribed with regard to militia drafts:

1st. All militia detachments in the service of the United States, must be made under the requisition of some officer of the United States (regularly authorised to make such requisition) on the executive authority of the state, or the territory, from which the detachments shall be drawn.

2d. In these requisitions shall be expressed the number of privates, non-commissioned and commissioned officers, required; which shall be in the same proportions to each other, as obtain in the re-

gular army. The looser method of requiring regiments or brigades, will be discontinued.

3d. So soon as one hundred privates, eight non-commissioned, and five commissioned officers, shall have been organized as a company, under any requisition as aforesaid, they will be mustered, inspected, and received into the service of the United States; and upon the rolls and reports made in consequence thereof, they will be entitled to pay, &c. And,

4th. Payment will be made through the regimental pay-master in all cases in which the corps shall be organized as a regiment; and in all cases in which it shall fall short of the number necessary to that organization, by the pay-master accompanying the army or division to which it may belong.

By order of the Secretary of War,

T. H. CUSHING, *Adj. Gen.*

It is stated that general Dearborn has returned to *Greenbush from Sackett's Harbor*—that that place is considered as perfectly secure by the United States' force collected there, the militia being dismissed.

General Harrison arrived at Chillicothe on the 16th instant to hasten the reinforcements for the north western army—this is positive. It appears, though the fact is not clearly stated, that the Virginia troops are about to return home. It is said they have done themselves great credit by their attention. The head-quarters of the army are still at the Rapids.

It is stated that col. Izard, a brigadier by brevet, had taken the command of *New-York*. Gen. Bloomfield is to take col. Izard's station in superintending the first district of *Pennsylvania*.

The governor of *New-York* has recommended to the legislature, the raising of 5000 volunteers; 2000 for the defence of the northern and 3000 for the southern frontiers of that state.

We learn that Abraham C. Lansing, esq. of Albany, has been appointed Quarter-master-general of the armies of the United States, vice Morgan Lewis, appointed a major-general.

We understand that major-general Wilkinson is directed to reported himself to general Dearborn of the Northern army. [*Eng.*]

Brigadier-general Flournoy, of Georgia, is directed to take command at New-Orleans in lieu of general Wilkinson. *ib.*

As the office of Inspector-general of the Armies is about to be incorporated with that of Adjutant-General, agreeable to the provisions of the present law, General Alexander Smyth, who ranks a Brigadier-General in consequence of his commission as Inspector-General will of course no longer remain in that department. *ib.*

Extract of a letter from General Harrison to his excellency Governor Shelby, dated,

HEAD-QUARTERS, Foot of the Miami Rapids,
February 11th, 1813.

"It is with great pleasure I inform you, my dear sir, that all the persons who have come in from the River Raisin since the action, agree in their account of the obstinate valor with which it was maintained by the two wings of our detachment, after the centre had been broken, and that the British troops suffered as much or more in killed and wounded than ours did. But where shall I find words to express the horror and indignation which I feel at the circumstance mentioned in the enclosed deposition,"

*This refers to the testimony of a Frenchman, relative to the murder of the wounded, which being in substance sustained by other abundant testimony, is omitted.

with regard to our wounded; it is confirmed by several other Frenchmen, and cannot be doubted.—Another circumstance has occurred, which proves unequivocally, that the British intend to abandon in the present war, at least so far as it regards the north western army, all those principles which have heretofore prevailed among civilized nations.

Anxious for the situation of the wounded, I dispatched on the 30th ultimo, a surgeon's mate, accompanied by two other men, with a flag of truce, and a small sum of money in gold, to relieve their immediate wants. Near this place they stopped to refresh themselves in a small hut. The sleigh in which they travelled was left at the door, with the flag set up in it. They were discovered by a party of Indians, at the head of whom it is said, there was a British officer. Three of them approached the house, fired into it, killed one of his attendants, and slightly wounded the doctor, who with the other man were taken prisoners to Malden, where it is said, they were viewed in the light of spies. The doctor was furnished with a letter directed to any British officer, an open one to general Winchester, and instructions to himself, all of which defined the character in which he went, and the object in sending him.

If the western people should want any additional motive to prompt them to every exertion for the prosecution of the war, they do not possess the principles for which they have been celebrated."

Extract of a letter from major M. D. Hardin, to his excellency governor Shelby, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS, Foot of the Miami Rapids,
February 10th, 1813.

"General Harrison will no doubt write to you his views, and the accounts of the late action." Although unfortunate, it is honorable to our arms; and the sequel stamps the British with the basest treachery and the blackest villainy. The murder of the wounded and the violation of our flag, by a British officer, (an American born citizen) captain Elliott, will, I trust, be remembered until retribution shall have atoned for it.

A "Washington Society."—On the 22d ult. at Burlington, Vt. 27 young men, residents of that place and its vicinity, entered the army of the U. States.

At Windsor, Vt. ensign Bill enlisted 80 fine fellows for the 25th regiment of infantry, since the 1st of Jan. Lieut. Cobb of the light artillery was also successful at the same place. Among his recruits are four brothers of the name of Robinson, and three other brothers of the name of Silver.

One villain caught.—A person "well inclined to the British interest," as admiral Sawyer says, of the name of Livingston, was caught near Sackett's Harbor on his way to the enemy, with plans of the fortifications, &c. He was tried by a court martial and hung.

Colonel St. GEORGE, the commandant of fort Malden and the forces which fought our army at the river Raisin, on the 22d, died of the wounds he received in that action two days after it took place.

Meadville, March 3.—We learn from some of the Kentucky prisoners, who left Malden on the 6th ult. that a number of the inhabitants of Detroit have been seized and sent under guard to fort St. George. This measure, it is said, was taken in consequence of a suspicion that the inhabitants of that place intended to revolt, with a view of seizing on the fort and delivering it up to general Harrison.

MERCER, (Pa.) March 12.

Compliments.—On Saturday the 27th ult. the adjutant commanding at Fort George sent a flag over to

our garrison, informing lieutenant-col. McFeely, that a salute would, on the following day, be fired, in consequence of their success at Ogdensburg. The same evening an express arrived at Buffalo, with an account of the engagement between the American frigate Constitution and the British frigate Java, which eventuated in the total destruction of the latter—and on Sunday morning a flag was sent over to Fort Erie, to inform the British of the victory and that a salute would be fired on the occasion.

Mercer, (Penn.) March 18.—A gentleman who had been ordered from Detroit in consequence of his refusal to take the oath required, arrived at Lewistown on the 27th ult. informed the editor, that the militia of Oxford, a large and well settled township above the head of Lake Ontario, peremptorily refused to march against general Harrison, and that numbers in different places would pay their fines, rather than turn out against the United States.

Lexington, (Ky.) March 2.—Pursuant to the orders of the governor, the 42d regiment of militia were paraded in this town, for the purpose of *drafting its quota* in the detachment of 3000 men authorised by the act of the last session of the legislature. The number of men required was 69—but no draft took place—83 VOLUNTEERED.

Frankfort, (Ky.) March 10.—On Thursday the 4th inst. the regiment of militia of this county was paraded on the commons, in this place, for the purpose of furnishing from it 72 men, its quota. In less than 30 minutes 100 young men volunteered under lieutenant P. Dudley, who had but a few days previous returned from the army under general Harrison. Yesterday they were mustered and inspected, when the number was increased to 115. Lieutenant Dudley was appointed captain; George Baltzell, first lieutenant; Samuel Arnold, second lieutenant; and Geo. Gale, ensign.

We understand about 3500 dollars was subscribed to go towards equipping the volunteers.

We understand the governor has ordered out the two regiments commanded by cols. Dudley and Boswell, as a reinforcement to Harrison—they march in a very few days.

Cincinnati, March 13.—We have received intelligence from the army at the Rapids as late as the 1st instant; two days previous to which time, a detachment of about 150 men and 30 Indians, under the command of capt. Langham, had left there on a secret expedition—the object was said to be the destruction of the Queen Charlotte, which (from the best information that could be obtained) lay within 200 yards of Fort Malden—on the same evening another detachment of 500 men started for the purpose of acting as a reserve to capt. Langham's party, in case of necessity.

We are informed this morning, by a gentleman who left the Rapids last Saturday, that the above mentioned enterprise had failed in consequence of the rottenness of the ice on the lake. We also hear that general Harrison will be here in a day or two.

Extract of a letter from Kaskaskia to a gentleman in Cincinnati, dated February 16, 1813.

The Indians are collecting in large force up the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, and will come down on the first navigation. Dixon, of Michilimackinac, is at the head. Some British and Engagers will come—probably with cannon. They might think it worth while to get possession of this river if it were only to get out their immense property and year's hunt from the north. A fleet at the mouth would co-operate for the object.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Edwards, dated Feb. 17.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.—“On the 9th inst. ten Indians, supposed to be those who were discovered a few

days before, passing through this territory, and in search of whom I sent a detachment of militia, killed two families at the mouth of Cash river; four other trails have also been discovered. It is strange that the rangers of Vincennes did not discover those Indians in their passage from the Wabash.—If ranging companies are not made to perform tours of duty in advance of all the settlements, they will be of little value; those that have been under my direction have for some time past been actively employed, and I shall not permit them to remain idle.

Extract of a letter from the post-master of New Madrid, dated Feb. 10.

“This day three gentlemen landed here from Cincinnati, on their way to New-Orleans. They informed us that they landed on the 8th inst. at the mouth of Cash, six miles above the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, and found the inhabitants massacred by the Indians. At the junction of the rivers they saw some men going to bury the dead, who informed them that there were two families murdered by the savages, supposed to be Crecks.

“We understand that Belle Fontaine has at present a garrison of nearly 200 regulars, and 150 more will shortly join them. This corps, with a partisan corps of 300 men shortly expected, if placed at the proper points, would with the aid of our militia, give the British (if any should venture this way) and Indians a warm reception.

Burlington, Vt. March.—On Saturday last, one of the venerable heroes of Saratoga, and his four sons, presented themselves at the rendezvous of Lt. Loring of the 21st regiment, for the purpose of enlisting under the banners of their country. “I thought,” says the aged veteran, “that we had taught Britain a lesson that she would not have forgotten in my day, but we will again shew her that a nation of freemen is irresistible; I was then what my boys are now, yet I am still able to push a bayonet in defence of our country!” HEATH is the name of these worthies. They all resided in Johnston; the eldest son is 31, the youngest 19 years of age.

DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS.

Savannah, March 4.—We have been politely favored with an extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's to his friend in this city, dated Feb. 27, 1813, from which we extract the following:

“On the evening of the 22d ult. brigadier-general Flournoy received an express from captain Pinkney stating, that the volunteers sent against the Litchway and Seminole Indians had returned, and had completely defeated them. Since then, I have conversed with several of the volunteers—they state, that they had three engagements, killed thirty-eight Indians, wounded many, and took seven prisoners—burnt three hundred and eighty-six houses, destroyed several thousand bushels of corn, took four hundred horses, and about the same number of cattle. The Indians disappeared entirely before the detachment left the settlement. Mr. Wildcar, who had a son murdered and scalped some months ago by these savages, went on the expedition and found his son's scalp in one of their houses. These wretches had also taken up the bodies of Newman's men, cut off their heads and pinned them to the trees.—One of the Tennessee volunteers, under the command of colonel Williams, was killed, and 7 wounded. This is the only loss the whole detachment met with in the three engagements.

MASSACRE AT FRENCHTOWN.

The following narrative is drawn up by lieutenant Baker, of the second United States regiment, who passed through our city a few days since from Detroit. Lieutenant Baker belonged to the detachment which retreated, and which suffered most severely.

The humanity of those Americans who ransomed the lieutenant, did not fail to provoke the ire of col. Proctor: he issued an order peremptorily forbidding the inhabitants of Detroit to ransom any more prisoners, and ordered all those who had not taken the oath of allegiance (to the number of 80 or 100) to leave the territory of Michigan. He who can peruse this narrative of horrid butchery, and yet palliate the conduct of those who have instigated and armed the savage monsters, and who encourage them by purchasing the scalps of our murdered citizens, must possess a heart callous alike to the feelings of humanity and to the sacred impulse of patriotism.

"So much has been said about the Indian massacres at Frenchtown and its neighborhood, that something circumstantial from one who had an opportunity of acquiring information on the subject may not be un-acceptable to the public. I therefore submit the following narrative.

"On the morning of the 22d of January, I was captured by the Indians, about 9 o'clock, with another officer and about 40 men. Closely pursued by an overwhelming force of Indians, we were endeavoring to effect our escape, and had attained a distance of about three miles from Frenchtown when an offer of quarter was made us by an Indian chief. Many Indian chiefs on horseback being in our rear, tomahawking the hindmost, and withal the men being much wearied with running through the deep snow, we concluded it best to accept the chief's proposition. Accordingly we assembled round him, and gave up the few remaining arms that were still retained in the flight. In a few minutes the Indians on foot came up, and notwithstanding the chief appeared solicitous to save, massacred about half of our number. I was led back towards the river along the road we had retreated in. The dead bodies of my fellow-comrades, scalped, tomahawked and stripped, presented a most horrid spectacle to my view. I was at length taken to a fire near colonel Proctor, where I remained till our army capitulated, and marched by me towards Malden. Major Madison, as he was marching past, demanded me of the British officer commanding the guard, as an American officer; but the noble Briton replied with a sneer, "You have too many officers," and ordered the column to advance which had made a partial halt. I was taken to Sandy creek, about three miles off, on Hull's road, and there kept for the night with about twenty other prisoners. Next morning my master left me in charge of the old Indian, and with the exception of twenty or thirty, all the Indians in the camp went back towards the River Raisin. They returned about 2 o'clock, P. M. bringing a number of fresh scalps and about thirty prisoners, many of whom were wounded, though with a single exception, none dangerously. I was told by the prisoners that the Indians had that morning returned to the village, and massacred captain Hickman and a great many others, and that they were fearful major Graves and captain Hart were of the number; that some of the wounded had been scalped alive and burnt in the houses. I had scarcely been told these things, when a volunteer who was standing by my side, was knocked down, scalped, and afterwards tomahawked. Three others were successively treated in the same manner.

"Seven days afterwards, I was sold in Detroit to some American gentlemen, and the next day sent over to Sandwich, where I remained nearly three weeks. In this time I had an opportunity of making enquiry about the massacres, and found that 60 had been massacred subsequent to the day of battle, and two officers the day on which the battle was fought,

after they had surrendered. Of the first were capt. N. G. S. Hart, of Lexington, captain Paschal Hickman of Franklin, John H. Woolfolk, esq. the general's secretary; and of the latter captain Virgil McCracken, of Woodford, and ensign Levi Wells, son of col. Wells of the U. S. infantry. Judge Woodward has ascertained several instances of great barbarity exercised on our prisoners, which will appear as soon as that truly philanthropic and patriotic gentleman returns to his own country.—Massacres were not only committed on the 22d and 23d, but also on the 24th, 25th and 26th, and even three weeks afterwards fresh scalps were brought into Malden.

"Should this relation be doubted, many living witnesses of high standing for probity, may be found to attest them."

Albany Argus.

NAVAL.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

From Philadelphia to the sea, on both sides of the Delaware, the most vigorous and truly American efforts are making to resist, repel and punish the enemy, if he shall pollute the soil with the feet of his slaves, or, with incendiary policy, attack the towns. The people of Lewistown indignantly rejected the proffered treason of commodore Berresford, and prepared by every means in their power to repel his designs. At Dover, on Sunday last, in consequence of the movements of the enemy, the drum beat to arms. The whole population of all the various sects and persuasions, religious and political, capable of shouldering a musket, assembled; arms were liberally distributed, and from 400 to 500 men were ready for service. It was pleasant to remark that all the soldiers of the revolution in the neighborhood, were present. One old gentleman who deserves to be named, Mr. Jonathan M. Nat, tottering on his staff, received his musket, and with hearty will, went through the manœuvres. Sunday as it was, the venerable man (a worthy member and strict observer of the rules of the Methodist church) retiring home, set himself to work, making ball cartridges, affording the youth the fruits of his experience, and presenting an example irresistibly leading to patriotism. The force musters frequently for drill, and have made great progress in essentials. At Smyrna the people are "all alive"—munitions of war are prepared, and all possible means are taken for the defence of that place and the vicinity. At New-Castle, the chief control of the defensive measures has been confided to the veteran capt. Bennet, of the much extolled "Delaware Blues," who, with gen. Green, earned unfading laurels, in the southern states. This brave man is in his element, and, as colonel, has the command of some well disciplined militia, artillery and infantry. At Wilmington, the general measures of defence appear submitted, by common consent, to colonel Allen M. Lane, a seventy-sixer, and "as true as steel." To aid him in his operations, all "the men of other years," a veteran band of gallant hearts, are on the alert, assisting. Batteries are erecting (or perhaps are erected) below New-Castle, on the Delaware, and on the Christiana river that leads by Wilmington. The former is much exposed to the enemy; but the latter may be defended, if the people are as true to themselves as they appear to be. Such is the substance of the private correspondence of the editor of the Register.

At Philadelphia, the needful preparations are made. Fort Mifflin is well manned. The old volunteer corps are vigilant—many new companies are forming; and, the advantages of its situation considered, it may be thought secure.

On the Jersey side, where there are few towns or thick settlements near the river or bay, less activity prevails; but the means of defence are not neglected.

Various items follow to shew the character and progress of the blockade, &c.

The enemy's force in the Delaware consists of the *Poictiers* of 74 guns, with the *Belvidera* frigate and several small vessels. They have been employed in fixing buoys, driving off licensed vessels, capturing others, and burning the bay craft. The details of these incidents are too tedious for insertion. On the 16th inst. the following letter was sent to *Lewistown*:

*His Britannic Majesty's ship Poictiers,
In the mouth of the Delaware, March 16.*

SIR—As soon as you receive this, I must request you will send 20 live bullocks, with a proportionate quantity of vegetables and hay to the *Poictiers*, for the use of his Britannic majesty's squadron now at anchorage, which will be immediately paid for at the Philadelphia prices. If you refuse to comply with the request, I shall be under the necessity of destroying your town. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. P. BERNESFORD, *Commodore,
and commander of the British squadron in the mouth of the Delaware.*

To the first magistrate of Lewistown, D.

The people of Lewistown refused the request, as they ought; and an apology has appeared in a Philadelphia paper for the demand—saying that the commodore declared he did not know it would have been high treason for them to comply with the requisition else he would not have made it. He had, perhaps, a better reason for desisting, from the gathering of the people to oppose the landing. He permitted a ship from *Lisbon* to pass, being short of provisions and the captain sick. Other licensed vessels have been turned off. Additional ships are expected.

Philadelphia, March 20.—Arrived brig *Concord*, *Stellwaggon*, 45 days from *Lisbon*. On Monday was boarded from a tender of the blockading squadron by a midshipman and seven men, and ordered along side the commodore for examination. The weather being thick, capt. *Stellwaggon* passed them, secured the British seamen, and arrived safe in port. The ship *Johr Dickenson*, of and for this port, was detained the same day. The above mentioned prize-master states the arrival of nineteen sail of the line at *Bermuda*.

Capt. *Burton* of the sloop *New-Jersey*, captured by the *Ulysses* tender, had a prize-master and three men put on board of him; after which he retook his sloop, and has brought her safe into Great Egg harbor. The prize-master informs, that the *Belvidera*, *Spartan* and *Acasta* form part of the blockading squadron. One of the tenders has been up *Morris's* river, and destroyed two or three craft.

Cedar-Creek, March 17.—Sloop *Eliza* and *Mary*, *Robins*, from Philadelphia for *Lewistown*, was burnt on Monday night. Col. *Payer's* schr. was saved by the militia of *Lewis* and *Milton*. Last night a schr. from *Charleston* for Philadelphia, was run ashore at the mouth of *Town-creek*, the people took out two guns and what ammunition she had, and, with the militia, opposed four barges full of men, sent from the ships—they succeeded in burning her to the water's edge. One gun-boat might have prevented all this. A part of the militia will be called out immediately by the governor.

Extract of a letter from general Green, of Delaware, to his friend in Baltimore, dated March 20.

"We have a British fleet at the capes of Delaware. They have burned several vessels and taken others. We have had an engagement with them from the shore. Our ammunition gave out or we would have prevented them from burning the *Charleston* packet. They had four large boats full of men, and came within 200 yards of the shore.

"I am now on my way to *Lewistown*, where there are 1000 men under arms. The British commodore, *Beresford*, sent a flag on shore and demanded twenty bullocks, water, grain, &c. or he would burn the town. Our answer will be, that he will have to take by force, what he can get.

"We have men sufficient to prevent them from landing, but we are in want of ammunition, which we shall be supplied with in a few days."

[We learn, by Thursday's mail, that ammunition has been sent to *Lewistown*.]

WILMINGTON, 24th March, 1813.

Committee of safety.—For the information of the inhabitants the following extract from the journal of the committee is published. March 20, 1813.—The committee met. Present *James A. Bayard, George Monroe, Outerbridge Horsey, James Tilton, and Caesar A. Rodney.*

On motion it was resolved, that the arsenal be fixed upon, as the place of general rendezvous in case of alarm.

Resolved further, That the signal of alarm be the ringing of the town bell, two discharges of cannon and the beating of drums at the same time.

By order of the committee,

JAMES A. BAYARD, *Chairman.*

A true copy, WM. P. BROBSON, *Sec'y.*

Orders were received by capt. *Warner*, of the *Wilmington* troop of horse, late on Saturday afternoon to repair with his company to *Lewistown*, and on the following day, Sunday last, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon they started from the rendezvous at the arsenal in this town, to the number of about thirty, for the place of their destination. Among them were several volunteers. Capt. *Hunter*, from Philadelphia, and major *Robert Carr*, of the U. S. army, were of the number. The best wishes of their fellow-citizens are with them.

The veteran corps of *Wilmington*, will assemble at the corner of Second and French streets, this day (24th) at 3 o'clock P. M. arms, &c. in good order, to repair to the ground where the platform is to be erected, near the *Christiana* and *Brandywine*, to exercise with cartridge and ball at a floating target.

By order of the commandant,

DUNCAN STUART, *Orderly sergeant.*

Collector's office, Wilmington, Delaware,

March 22, 1813.

Mariners trading to and from the Delaware, may take notice, that the lights of the light house on *Cape Henlopen*, are extinguished by order of the secretary of the treasury of the United States.

A. M. PLANE, *Collector.*

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

From the (Baltimore) Merchant's Coffee-House Books, March 22.—The schrs. *Active*, *Coursell*, from *Laguaira*, and *Patapsco*, *Mortimer*, from *Rochelle*, were chased into *Seyvern* river on Wednesday, by an English brig, who ran ashore on the Spit in the chase, and laid there high and dry the last accounts. [She was afterwards got off by the assistance of a frigate.]

The schr. *America*, *Sims*, from *Havanna* for *Baltimore*, was cast away on *Smith's Island* 12th inst.—crew and passengers saved—the day before, she recaptured the schr. *Alert*, bound from this to *Laguaira*, in sight of the British squadron at the Capes.

Several small vessels, well armed, are now in our service in the Chesapeake, and we may expect to hear of some hardy brushes with the enemy.

Three or four persons, as spies, have been seized at *Norfolk*. It is hinted that the proofs against one of them are very strong.

Virginia is making the most liberal efforts to manage the enemy, if he shall land on her shores, or to repel him if he shall assail her towns.

The squadron have not yet attempted any thing but what is incidental to a mere blockade. The frigates were cruising about the bay, and the smaller vessels are actively employed; yet several valuable *flyers* (as they call the pilot boat built schooners) have passed in and out, and many are waiting to make a dash; among them are some *warm* vessels, that will make the tenders "clear the road." The people of *Norfolk* are becoming more confident in their resources, and begin to think the enemy will hardly engage in the "unprofitable contest" of attacking the town—while they are so much on the alert, and so well prepared to receive them. Many families, however, with women and children, have prudently removed.

As to the "*devoted city of Baltimore*," that admiral Warren is invited to destroy—the people feel pretty easy respecting an attack; indeed, many appear almost to wish it. Twice in each week a battalion of infantry, with a company of artillery, march to *Fort M'Henry* for discipline, under the immediate inspection and direction of major-general Smith, well known for his conduct on *Jind Island*, in 1777. It appears from his address to the troops on Wednesday last, that the public safety has been well attended to—he observed "that the militia of Baltimore city and county stood high in the estimation of the general government, and of the people generally; that as regulars could not be well spared for the protection of the different seaports, the executive of the United States had to rely on the militia of such places for their immediate defence; that in placing this reliance on the patriotic militia of this city he would not be deceived; for the alacrity with which they had attended to the first calls for disciplining, was sufficient evidence that they would always be found at their posts in time of need." "The executive of Maryland," said he "has done his duty; he has adopted every means in his power for the defence of this important port: it remains for us to do ours." The general's whole address was feeling, animated and impressive; and the plaudits of the soldiers evinced that they participated in his sentiments.

The locality of *Baltimore* is such that it cannot be easily, (perhaps, not possibly) attacked by a considerable force, without some hours notice. To give the needful warning, we understand, swift sailing boats are stationed at the mouth of the river, the bay shore also being watched by detachments of cavalry. The proper regulations are made, and it is thought from 3 to 5000 men would be under arms and at their posts in less than as many hours. The surrounding country is also populous and patriotic, and would pour forth its hardy sons on a momentary notice.

Extract of a letter from capt. Sinclair, to his friend in Matheos county.

"*U. S. Flotilla, March 13, 1813*—Three of the enemy's schooners came off here this evening, and hoisted their colors—I got under way and stretched out of the harbor; but inferior as we were, they stood off and tried to lead us out in the bay where they knew we could not act, and their ships could protect them.

"I am much relieved to hear that the schooner which struck the other night, is certainly one of their cruisers.* Had I been sure of it, while I was engaged, I never would have been taken in a third

time, after having the action renewed on me twice before. In consequence of silencing her, I ceased my fire, believing she had struck; but, although she fired on me first, after being told who we were, and never would answer who she was, yet so much did I fear that it was some of my imprudent, head-strong countrymen, that I took every opportunity to spare her and to try and find out who she was. I much fear they were all lost, as she could not have a whole boat left, and we found pieces torn out of her by our shot 10 or 12 feet long, on the shore next morning—I judge her to be upwards of 200 tons by the 9 1/2 inch cable and 7 or 800 weight anchor we got next day. She was crowded with men, as we could see by the light of her guns. I was sure she would sink, as we were within 150 yards, and I pointed myself 7 long 18 pounders double and treble shot, just amply between wind and water, and could plainly hear the shots strike her."

The U. S. schooner Commodore Hull, Lieut. Newcomb, is looking after the Liverpool Packet.

Excellent supply.—Several hundred bales of blankets, about 40 pieces of cannon, 5,000 stand of arms, &c. &c. are said to have been saved from the wreck of the British ship *Diligence*, lost near Eastport.

It is ascertained, from the muster roll of the *Macdonian* frigate, that several impressed Americans, acknowledged to be such on the books of the ship, were on board that vessel when taken by the *United States*. TWO OF THEM WERE KILLED IN THE BATTLE. "Impressment must cease."

More "magnanimity".—From time immemorial it has been considered the *first duty* of an officer to make his escape from an enemy when resistance was useless. To effect this, the natural and moral law, as well as the law of nations, allows him to do *any thing* in his power. But it remained for the *British*, the friends of "*religion, liberty and law*," (as their creatures declare them to be) to innovate upon that natural, moral and universal principle—for it is understood that they have declared the benefit of parole shall be refused to all the officers of our privateers who throw over their guns when chased, if afterwards taken. To be sure, it is mortifying that a little *Yankee* cock-boat should *show her stern* to one of his *Britannic majesty's* ships of the line, and laugh his fastest sailing frigates to scorn—but it would partake more of "*magnanimity*" if the *British* were to make themselves as well acquainted with ship building and navigation as we are, and then fit out vessels like ours, and beat us, if they could. This, (as one of capt. Boyle's new hands, said, while 54 guns were occasionally playing upon the little schooner *Comet*,) would be "*glorious fun*."

But while the *British* make it criminal in us to make *our* escape, they not only officially recommend it to their own people, but further advise a possible injury to their vessels to prevent us from carrying them off. See the following, found on board one of the prizes taken by capt. Boyle. This is a fair sample of *British* consistency.

Recommendation by the lords of the admiralty.—The lords commissioners of the admiralty recommend that all masters of merchant vessels do supply themselves with a quantity of false fires, to give the alarm on the approach of an enemy's cruiser in the night or in the day do make the usual signal for an enemy being chased by, or discovering, a suspicious vessel: and in the event of their capture being inevitable, either by night or day, the masters do cause their jacks, truss and halyards to be cut and unwork, and their vessels to be otherwise so disabled as to prevent their being immediately capable of making sail.

* Capt. S. was misinformed. It was the *For privateer* of Baltimore.

Among the American prisoners at Jamaica are 60, impressed seamen discharged from British vessels of war, having refused to fight against their country. Will the friends of the *man-stealer* say that these persons have been held by "mistake"—will those who preach of the "magnanimity" of the enemy, give him credit for making "prisoners of war" of those who came into his clutches by compulsion, before the war (*on our side*) began?

The following is without parallel. It appears that the American prisoners are to be hired out like negroes, to assist in navigating the ships of the enemy. Britain seems to have lost all sense of honor and honesty, every day becoming more aptly fitted for "holy" alliance with the savages and *Africines*, her present best friends—it is an advertisement from a *Jamaica paper*:

"*Port Royal, Nov. 25, 1812.*—Masters of vessels about to proceed to England with convoy, are informed that they may be supplied with a limited number of American seamen, (prisoners of war) to assist in navigating their vessels, *on the usual terms*, by applying to GEORGE MAUDE, AGENT.

In addition to the four gun boats, already in a considerable state of forwardness, at Erie, we understand capt. Dobbin has orders from the secretary of the navy to build two corvettes, to carry from 16 to 18 guns.

The famous privateer *Comet*, of 14 guns, capt. Boyle, passed through the blockading squadron in the night of the 17th instant, without knowing of the blockade of the *Chesapeake*, or being observed; and arrived safe at Baltimore, after a splendid cruise of nearly four months. For present information as well as for future reference, we make the following extracts at length from the log-book:

January 9, made Pernambuco—spoke a coaster from Pernambuco, who informed us of some English vessels to sail in a few days from there—11th spoke Portuguese brig *Vasa*, from St. Michael to Pernambuco—14th, at 1 p. m. discovered four sail standing out of Pernambuco, laid by to give them an opportunity of getting off shore, and then to cut them off; at 3 p. m. they were upon a wind, standing S. E. and about six leagues from the land; bore up and made all sail in chase; at 5 we were coming up with them very fast; at 6 discovered one to be a very large man of war brig, called all hands to quarters, loaded the guns with round and grape, cleared the deck, and got all ready for action; at 7 p. m. close to the chase, hoisted our colors and sheered close up to the man of war brig, who had hoisted Portuguese colors; he hailed me and said he would send his boat on board; accordingly I have too and received his boat; the officer informed me that the brig was a Portuguese national vessel, mounting twenty 32's and 165 men, that the three others were English, for Europe, under his protection, and that I must not molest them; I informed him that I was an American cruiser, and insisted on his seeing my authority to capture English vessels, which he did; I then informed him that I would capture those vessels if I could, that we were upon the high seas, the common highway of all nations, that he had no right to protect them; that the high seas, of right, belonged to America as much as to any other power in the world, and that at all events (under those considerations) I was determined to exercise the authority I had, and capture those vessels if I could; he said he should be sorry if any thing disagreeable took place, that they were ordered to protect them and should do so; I answered him that I should equally feel regret that any thing disagreeable should occur; that if it did he would be the aggressor, as I did not intend to fire on him first; that if he did attempt to oppose me or fire on me when trying to take those English vessels, we must try our respective strengths, as I was well prepared for such an event, and should not shrink from it; he then informed me those vessels were armed and very strong; I told him I valued their strength but little, and should very soon put it to the test; he then left me to go on board the man of war brig, to communicate our conversation, with a promise of again returning, which, however, he did not; finding he did not mean to return, I spoke the man of war immediately, and asked him if he intended sending his boat back; he said he would speak his convoy, and requested me to send my boat on board; entertaining some suspicion of his motives for this asking for my boat, I told him that I did not make a practice of sending my boat from my vessel after night, and should not do it now; I then again told him of my determination very distinctly, so that he should not misunderstand me; the English vessels were ahead of us, consisting of a ship of 14 guns, and two brigs of 10 guns each, making in all a force of 34 guns! I made sail immediately for them, came up with the ship (the three in fact were close together) hailed her and ordered them to back the main-top-sail; he gave little or no answer; having quick way at the time I shot ahead, but told him I should be alongside again in a few minutes, and if he did not obey my orders, I would pour a broadside into him; after a few minutes I tacked, the man of war close after me; this was about half past 8, p. m. I then ran alongside the ship, one of the brigs being close to her, and opened my broadside upon them both; we were all carrying a crowd of canvas, and I was from superior sailing frequently obliged to tack, and I should have profited much

by it had the man of war not been so close; who now opened a heavy fire upon us with round and grape, which we returned; having now the whole force to contend with, I stuck as close as possible to the English vessels, they frequently separating to give the man of war a chance, and I as frequently poured whole broadsides into them, and at times at the man of war; about 11, p. m. the ship surrendered, being all cut to pieces and rendered unmanageable; directly after the brig *Bowes*, our present prize, surrendered; she was also very much disabled; I then proceeded to take possession of her, and as the boat was passing, the man of war gave us a broadside, and was near sinking the boat, which was obliged to return; I then began again at the man of war, who sheered off to some distance; I followed at a little and then made the third surrender, she being also cut to pieces; I was now again proceeding to take possession of the *Bowes*, when I again spoke the ship, the captain of which I ordered to follow me, who informed me his ship was in a sinking condition, having many shot holes between wind and water, not a rope but what was cut away; however, for his own safety, he would, if possible, follow my orders; at half past 1, a. m. took possession of the *Bowes* and manned her out—after this the man of war fired a broadside into her and passed her; the moon was now down, and it became quite dark and squally, which caused us to separate, except the man of war, with whom we were frequently exchanging broadsides; at 2, a. m. he stood to the south; it being dark we were out of sight of the other brig and ship, which were in a south direction; I now thought it prudent to take care of the prize till day light, the captain of which informed me that the ship and other brig were hauled with wind—at day light we were close to the prize, the man of war standing for us; I immediately hove about and stood for him, or rather for the ship and brig; he tacked likewise, and made signals for the convoy to make the first port—knowing the situation of the ship and brig, I determined not to take possession of them, but to watch their movements—they both bore up before the wind for the land, in company with the man of war, which appeared also much damaged—I followed for some time, taking particular notice of them—it appeared to me that great exertions were made to keep the ship from sinking, which, with the brig, settled in the water; the man of war appeared at times to render them assistance—the ship was called the *George of Liverpool*, capt. Wilson; and the brig the *Gambier*, of Hull, capt. Smith—at 10, a. m. went in pursuit of the *Bowes*, and at meridian spoke her. I have since learned from several vessels which I boarded from Pernambuco, that the man of war brig was damaged very much, besides having her first lieutenant and five men killed, and a number wounded; amongst the latter was the captain, who had his thigh shot off, and has since died of his wound; the ship's masts severely lashed to carry her to Pernambuco; her cargo was nearly all damaged; she was dismantled and obliged to get new topmasts put to her—the brig was nearly in the same situation, the greater part of her cargo being damaged, and it was with difficulty they kept her from sinking before they reached Pernambuco harbor."

Here follows in detail an account of the capture of the ship *Adelphi*, of Aberdeen, from Liverpool for Bahia, 361 tons, carrying eight 15 pounders, laden with salt and dry goods—of a chase by the famous British frigate *Surprise*, which was easily outailed—of the ingenious manoeuvres of captain Boyle, to obtain a supply of water at St. Bartholomew's, the governor refusing him the privilege of supplying himself—with a narration of his exertions to do and fro among the West India islands. The journal proceeds:

"On the 6th of Feb. at day light, discovered two brigs to leeward, the island of St. Johns bearing NNW, distant two leagues; made all sail in chase, and called all hands to quarters, discovered the nearest to be an armed brig; we coming up with her fast; at 6, she hoisted English colors, fired a gun, and hauled them down again; took possession of her immediately; she proved to be the brig *Alexis*, of Greenock, from Demarara, loaded with sugar, rum, cotton and coffee, mounting 10 guns; sent Mr. Ball and six men on board to take her to the U. States, and made all possible sail after the others; at 8 A. M. discovered a man of war brig, upon a wind standing to the S. E. apparently from St. Thomas; found out by the prisoners that they were part of a convoy of nine sail from Demarara, bound to St. Thomas; that the greater part of the convoy had got in in the night; that the man of war brig then in sight was the same that convoyed them, she was called the *Swaggerer*; at 9 A. M. hoisted our colors and prepared to give the brig we were in chase of, a broadside, when she hoisted her colors and gave us her whole broadside of great guns, which we instantly returned, and down came her colors; after she had struck, they cut away her top-sail and jib, hatches, &c. in addition to the damage we had done by our shot, which was very considerable; sent Mr. Cashell, first lieutenant, and some men to make sail and repair the rigging as quick as possible; took out the most of the prisoners with the boat I had kept belonging to the *Alexis*, and sent Mr. Gilpin, prize-master, and seven men in the boat to relieve Mr. Cashell, the brig by this time had made sail, and I filled away with the *Comet*; the boat being at a little distance from us, ordered it alongside for the purpose of gaining the brig sooner, but unfortunately in getting alongside they sunk the boat and she was lost; fortunately no one was drowned; the man of war by this time had gained very much on us; I thought it imprudent to make any delay, and ordered Mr. Cashell to make the best of his way through between St. Johns and St. Thomas, as the only possible means of saving the brig from re-capture, and in the meanwhile I would with the *Comet* keep close to the man of war brig to divert his attention till he could escape. The brig captured was called the *Dominica Packet* of Liverpool, from Demarara to St. Thomas, loaded with rum, sugar, cotton and coffee, mounting 10 guns; I accordingly hove about and lay by to give the man of war brig an opportunity of approaching me, which she did to within gun shot; I soon discovered we were very superior in sailing; of course could perplex her as I pleased, by either approaching or running away

from him, as circumstances required; we kept him in play in this manner till meridian, when I found Mr. Cabell had got through the Passage, who I had ordered to steer to the north and I would endeavor, if possible, to fall in with him at meridian—made all sail upon a wind, for the purpose of going round St. Johns, and out of the passage between Tortola and St. Johns; the Swaggerer carrying all sail she could pack in chase of us; at 2 P. M. had dropped him full four miles to leeward; at the same time discovered a sail upon our weather bow, and shortly after could discover her to be a schooner coming before the wind; at 3 P. M. was close to her; fired several muskets at her, and she hove too; put Mr. Wild, prize-master, and six men on board, took out the prisoners, and ordered him through the passage between Tortola and St. Johns; she was the schooner Jane, from Demarara to St. Thomas, loaded with rum, sugar and coffee—the man of war-brig carrying every thing in chase, though far to leeward.”

PRIVATEERING.—The Paul Jones privateer has returned to New-York after a cruise of three months, having made nine prizes and taken 500 prisoners, without losing a man, or receiving a shot!—Extracts from her log-book—“Jan. 7, captured ship Seaton, of 12 six pounders, laden with flour, from St. Salvador for Lisbon. 25th, re-captured the American brig Little James. Same day, captured ship St. Martin’s Planter, 12 guns, from Malta for London, richly laden. Same day, captured transport ship Canada, of 10 guns, 100 soldiers and 42 horses, ransomed her after disarming the troops, for 3000£. sterling. Same day, captured ship Quebec, from London for Gibraltar, of 12 guns, and laden with 750 packages of dry goods. Feb. 2, captured sloop Pearl, of London, from St. Michael’s, with fruit. Same day, captured brig Return, of London. Same day, captured brig John & Isabella, of Berwick on Tweed. Same day, captured brig London Packet, 6 guns. A very active business. The Paul Jones was often chased by the British cruisers.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 53.

“The winds and seas are Britain’s wide domain,

“And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!”

British Naval Register.

366. Transport ship Canada, 12 guns, 100 soldiers and 42 horses, captured by the Paul Jones and ransomed for £3,000 stg. after disarming the men.

367. Brig John & Isabella, of Berwick on Tweed, captured by the same, and given up to discharge her prisoners.

368. Brig Three-Brothers, of Liverpool, from Malta, for that port; 12 guns, with a full cargo of sumac, sulphur, oil, &c. &c. valuable; sent into New-York by the Dolphin of Baltimore. (T) The very rich ship Hebe, taken by the Dolphin, has been re-captured.

369. Sloop Mary-Ann, of London, coppered, 4 guns, with gold dust, &c. worth \$28,000—cargo taken out and vessel burnt, on the coast of Africa, by the Yankee privateer.

370. Ship Andalusia, 10 guns, 100 men (81 free blacks) sent into Savannah by ditto—worth \$34,000.

371. Schooner George, cut out of Tradestown, (Africa) by ditto, part of the cargo taken out, and given up to discharge her prisoners.

372. Ship Albion, 12 guns, 25 men, from Demarara for London, with a cargo of 400 bbls. sugar, 69 puncheons rum, 10 bales cotton, 300 bags and 36 casks coffee—sent into St. Mary’s, by the privateer Hazard, of 3 small guns. The vessels having separated the prize was retaken by the British privateer Caledonia, of 6 guns and 50 men—two days after the Hazard fell in with and engaged both of them at once, (having only 28 men at quarters, a part of her crew being on board the ship, prisoners) and soon beat off the privateer and brought down on the ship’s colors a second time. The night coming on, enabled the privateer to escape. “Rule Britannia.”

373. Brig Harriot & Matilda, of eight 12 and 18

pounders—262 tons, from Liverpool for Pernambuco with an assorted cargo, and some dry goods, sent into Boston by the Yankee privateer. This vessel was formerly a Danish sloop of war, which the British peaceably captured in 1808.

374. The ship Nelson, a monstrous three-decked vessel, of 600 tons, with an immensely valuable cargo, bound for Jamaica, sent into New-Orleans by the Decatur. Also,

375. The huge ship Neptune, of like burthen, sent to the same place, by the Saratoga.

(T) These are probably the most valuable ships taken during the war. We have not yet received the desired particulars.

376. Ship —, of 9 guns, sent into Newport, R. I. by —

377. Brig —, of 12 guns, with an assorted cargo, from St. Michael’s, sent into New-London, by the Dolphin, of Salem.

THE CHRONICLE.

Late accounts from Carthage, (says a Jamaica paper) state the Independents have been very successful in their operations against the Royalists; they had marched against the Rio de la Hache and Maracaibo, and it was supposed they would both easily fall; after which they intended to proceed to the reduction of Porto Bello.

A French letter of marque ship of 500 tons, with a full cargo of very valuable dry goods, has arrived at New-York, from Bordeaux.

It is stated the emperor of the French will open the campaign against Russia with 500,000 men; for which the levies are now making.

GLORIOUS POSTSCRIPT.

The U. S. sloop Hornet, capt. Lawrence carrying 18 guns, has arrived at N. York, from a cruise. The Bonne Citoyenne would not meet her. But on her return she fell in with the British sloop of war Peacock, capt. Peake, carrying 22 guns and 130 men, which she captured in 15 minutes: the British captain and 9 men being killed, and 32 severely wounded. Our loss, one killed and two wounded. The Peacock was so torn to pieces that she sunk while they were removing the wounded; by which 4 Americans and nine English men were lost, going down with the vessel. The Hornet was not much injured. She has on board \$23,000 in specie, and some valuable dry goods, taken from a vessel that she captured and sunk.

OF THE DEDICATION.—The Dedication of the present number was not drawn up in consequence of its contents being particularly devoted to naval affairs, though it so happens that a very liberal notice is taken of them—but because we also, “in our own way,” desired to show our respect for the tars of Columbia. In due time, other affairs will be noticed; particularly the late events at Frenchtown.

OF THE INDEX AND APPENDIX TO THE 3d VOLUME. We are laboring with all diligence to complete the promised appendix as soon as possible; until that is finished, the Index cannot issue. We hope to get them out in about 4 weeks, when the volume will be ready for binding.

IN THE PRESENT NUMBER we have indulged freely in detailing the “events of the war,” collected from many private as well as public sources. So much detail, in several cases, appeared necessary to the future understanding of expected events in various quarters. The labor of such compilations can be estimated only by those who have made them—ag carefully as I endeavor to do.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 5 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 83.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Law of Pennsylvania.

A supplement to an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a Canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake bay.

Whereas, during the time of war against the United States of America the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal would be greatly beneficial to the United States by forming the great link of an inland navigation of six or seven hundred miles, and thereby establish a perfectly safe and rapid transportation of our armies and the munitions of war through the interior of the country, and which would ever tend to operate as a cement to the union between the states: *And whereas*, the prosperity and the agricultural interest of the state of Maryland, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Delaware state are more deeply interested than their sister states in the useful work of opening a communication between the Chesapeake bay and the river Delaware by means of the said Chesapeake and Delaware canal: *therefore*, in order to enable the president and directors of the said canal to prosecute and finish the important work of the said Chesapeake and Delaware canal:

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That if the United States shall subscribe seven hundred and fifty shares, the state of Maryland two hundred and fifty shares, the state of Delaware one hundred shares in the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, in such case, the governor of this commonwealth is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe in behalf of this state three hundred and seventy-five shares in said company, and the money necessary to be paid in consequence of such subscription shall be paid by this state, and the governor of this commonwealth shall appoint a proper person to vote for president and directors of said company, according to such number of shares, and the treasurer of the commonwealth shall receive upon the said stock the proportion of the tolls which shall from time to time be due to the state for the shares aforesaid.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the fifth section of an act entitled "An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of cutting and making a canal between the river Delaware and the Chesapeake bay, and to authorise the clearing of obstructions in the river Susquehanna, down to the Maryland line, and for other purposes, passed the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and one," shall be valid and become part of this act, as fully and effectually, at if the same was hereby enacted at full length.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this act shall not take effect unless the legislature of Maryland shall pass or shall have passed, a law declaring that in consideration of the act of the legislature of Pennsylvania incorporating said canal company, the river Susquehanna, from the Maryland line to the Chesapeake, shall forever hereafter be a highway, and that individuals or bodies corporate may at all times remove obstructions therein.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the governor of this state to send a copy of this act and of the fifth section of the act incorporating the Delaware and Chesapeake canal company passed nineteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and one, to the president of the United States, with a request that he lay the same before congress, and a copy to the governor of the state of Maryland, and also a copy to the governor of the state of Delaware, with a request that they will lay the same before their respective legislatures.

The murder of John Pierce.

The murder of *John Pierce*, off the port of New-York, in 1806, by the British squadron then *peaceably blockading* that port, and committing depredations of a character never before heard of, has been nearly forgotten, or remembered only as an "old man's tale." To revive the sense of wrong that then prevailed; and give a greater degree of durability to the narration of this horrid outrage, as published in the newspapers of the day; to bring into review the multiplied aggressions and wanton violations of right committed by insolent *Englishmen* on the defenceless and unoffending, and provoke a generous zeal to secure an honest peace by a successful prosecution of the war, this article is inserted and recorded in the REGISTER. The bloody deed was never atoned for. *Whitby* underwent a burlesque trial; was cleared and promoted.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1806.

MURDER!!!—The British frigates which, on a former occasion, *blockaded our port, and plundered the property of our citizens*, have not been contented with the spoils which they then gathered, but have again *besieged us*. Having captured several outward bound American vessels, within the American jurisdiction, they have at length consummated their wickedness by the *massacre of a peaceable American*.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 26, 1806.

The mayor laid before the common council two affidavits respecting the atrocious conduct of the British in murdering John Pierce, one of our fellow-citizens, while on board the sloop Richard, one of our coasting vessels, near Sandy Hook. And also in violating the jurisdictional rights of the United States. Therefore,

Resolved, That in testimony of the lively indignation which this board feels respecting the atrocious murder of a citizen of the United States, and this daring aggression upon our national rights, that the said John Pierce be interred, with the assent of his relatives, at the public expense, on Monday next at 12 o'clock; that Aldermen Fairley, Mott and Mr. John D. Miller, be a committee to make the necessary arrangements on this occasion; that all the captains of American vessels in the harbor be requested to hoist their colors half-mast on that day; that the bells be tolled during the solemnity, and that our fellow-citizens generally be invited to unite with us on this melancholy occasion.

The mayor having informed the common council that he had immediately communicated to the president of the United States a statement of the improper conduct of the British ships of war off our coast.

Resolved, That the board approve of the mayor's prompt attention to the interests of our city, and that he be requested to obtain such further information as may be practicable respecting illegal captures, impressments and detentions off our port by the said ships, and to transmit the same to the national executive, in full confidence that proper measures will be adopted for the vindication of our national honor and interests.

By the common council,

T. WORTMAN, city clerk.

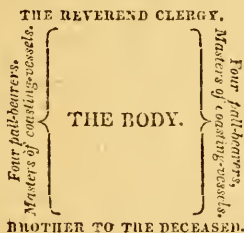
Funeral procession of John Pierce, who was murdered by a shot from the British ship of war *Leander*, Henry Whitby, commander, *within a quarter of a mile of Sandy-Hook*, on Friday, five o'clock, P. M. 25th inst.

The committee appointed by the common council to superintend the funeral of *JOHN PIERCE*, have concluded on the following arrangement:

The masters of American vessels in port, are requested to display their flags half-mast, from sunrise till sun-set.

The funeral procession to move from the City-Hall precisely at 12 o'clock. The bells of all the churches to be tolled until the arrival of the corpse at St. Paul's church, the place of interment.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.



Crew of the sloop *Richard*, of *Brandywine*, to which the deceased belonged.

Mayor, and members of the common council.

CIVIL OFFICERS FOUR DEEP.

CITIZENS.

The procession to move through Wall-street, Pearl-street, Whitehall-street, and Broadway to St. Paul's church.

The reverend clergy are respectfully requested to attend at the common council chamber, city-hall, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and our fellow-citizens are generally invited to assemble in front of the city-hall, at the same hour.

The committee feel confident that the demeanor of every citizen who attends the funeral will be such as the solemnity of the melancholy occasion demands.

JAMES FAIRLEY,
JACOB MOTT,
JOHN D. MILLER, } Committee.

City-Hall, April 27, 1806.

Patriotic Resolution—In general committee of republican citizens, Saturday, April 26, 1806.

Whereas it is represented to this committee, that the British ship *Leander* has wantonly fired upon one of our coasting-vessels, and thereby inhumanly taken the life of one of our fellow-citizens; and that

the corporation of this city, taking the subject under their consideration, have requested the relations of the deceased to permit them to inter the body at the public charge: And whereas this committee view the aforesaid assault upon our neutrality with the most pointed indignation, and highly approve of the aforesaid patriotic and humane act of the corporation. Therefore,

Resolved, That this committee do invite their republican fellow-citizens to attend with this committee, the funeral of the deceased, not only as a mark of their approbation of the laudable conduct of the corporation in this particular; but as an evidence of their detestation of the conduct of the British ships of war that infest our coasts.

ALD. DRAKE, Chairman.

G. GILBERT, Secretary.

FEDERAL PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the Federal Republicans at the Tontine Coffee House, called on Saturday to take into consideration the defenceless state of our harbor, Cornelius Ray, esq. in the chair.

On motion resolved, That Rufus King, Ebenezer Stevens, Oliver Wolcott, William W. Woolsey and William Henderson, be a committee to prepare and report to this meeting, as to the subjects on which they were convened: which committee reported the following—

Resolved, That the citizens of the United States are of right, and according to the constitution and laws of the land, entitled to the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and that it is the primary and most important duty of government to defend, preserve and protect the same.

Resolved, That upon the strength and resources of the United States, that we can alone, under Providence, rely for national safety, and the maintenance of national rights.

Resolved, That the repeated outrages committed by foreign ships of war at the mouths of our harbors merit the resentment and indignation of every friend to his country.

Resolved, That an administration which consents to pay money to avoid foreign insolence, to prevent the violation of national rights, while it sells and dismantles its naval force, instead of increasing and preserving it for the defence of our ports and commerce, prostrates the national honor, endangers the public safety, and invites both injustice and insult.

Resolved, That the suffering of foreign armed vessels to station themselves off our harbor, and there to stop, search, and capture our vessels, to impress, wound and murder our citizens, is a gross and criminal neglect of the highest duties of government, and that an administration which patiently permits the same, is not entitled to the confidence of a brave and free people.

Resolved, That the body of merchants who foresaw the impending danger and petitioned congress and the state legislature to afford protection to this city and its lawful commerce, have merited the approbation of their fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the memorials of the merchants and citizens to congress have been neglected, and that we have not perceived on the part of the members of the senate and assembly from this city, such exertions and zeal as were expected of them to engage the interposition and influence of the state legislature with congress for the protection of our defenceless city.

Resolved, That so long as the British ships of war which have assumed a station at the entrance of this port are suffered to remain there, it is earnestly recommended that no supplies, provisions or succors

of any kind should be afforded them from our markets, nor any intercourse held with them in any shape whatever, and that our pilot boats should abstain from visiting them.

Resolved, That the murder of John Pierce, one of our fellow-citizens, by a shot from a British ship of war, at the entrance of our harbor, and within half a mile of the shore, while he was engaged in peaceably navigating a coasting vessel, laden with provisions for our market, was an act that excites our detestation and abhorrence, and calls upon our government for the adoption of prompt and vigorous measures to prevent a repetition of such wanton and inhuman conduct, and so flagrant a violation of our national sovereignty.

Resolved, That this meeting approve the conduct of those persons who intercepted the supplies which were sent from this city to those vessels who now blockade our harbor, and who have murdered our fellow-citizen, John Pierce.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of the deceased, and that it be recommended to the ships in the harbor to display the customary signs of mourning.

Resolved, That John B. Coles, Ebenezer Stevens, Samuel Mansfield, Robert Bogardus, and Samuel Gedney be a committee to confer with the friends of the deceased, and make the necessary arrangements in behalf of this meeting relative to his funeral.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

CORNELIUS RAY, *Chairman*.

SAMUEL BOYD, *Secretary*.

* * The subscribers being the committee appointed at the meeting of Federal Republicans, on Saturday evening last, to make the necessary arrangements in behalf of that meeting, for the funeral of J. Pierce, murdered by a British ship of war at the mouth of our harbor, give notice, that they have waited on a committee of the corporation, in whose hands they found the corpse of the deceased, and were informed that the corporation had directed the same to be interred at the expense of the city, this day at 12 o'clock. The services of the committee for this purpose, have therefore become unnecessary; but they earnestly recommend to all classes of their fellow-citizens to unite in performing the last offices of humanity towards the deceased, not only for the purpose of manifesting the public sorrow, but as a solemn and impressive testimony against that system of administration, which, regardless of humble petitions withholds all adequate protection from our city and sea-faring brethren, and thereby leaves us and them defenceless and exposed to the violence and depredations of the free-booters of the ocean.

EBENEZER STEVENS.
SAMUEL MANSFIELD.
SAMUEL GEDNEY.
ROBERT BOGARDUS.

APRIL 28th, 1806.

A pilot-boat full of men, well-armed, sailed on Saturday afternoon in quest of the vessels which had been captured at the entrance off Sandy Hook by the British frigates who have commenced an actual blockade without any formal declaration of war. This expedition is undertaken at the expense of several commercial gentlemen, who have also volunteered their services on the occasion.

A large pettinger, which had sailed early on Saturday morning with provisions for the blockading squadron, was intercepted by the above pilot-boat, and compelled to return. The populace assembled at the wharf took out the provisions, loaded several carts therewith, and paraded through some of the

principal streets to the alms house, where the meat was deposited for the use of the poor.

TAMMANY SOCIETY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.

Brothers—The die is cast. The disturbers of the world's peace have spilt the innocent blood of your countryman, John Pierce. The standard of the nation will be hoisted half mast at sun rise at the great wigwag. The society are requested to attend this morning, precisely at nine o'clock, with buck's tails in their hats, and crape edged with red on their left arms, in order to join with the corporation and the rest of their fellow-citizens, in paying a tribute of respect and honor to the manes of their murdered countryman.

Brothers—On this solemn occasion you will appear without your tomahawks, your bows and your arrows: nevertheless you will have the tomahawks well sharpened, the arrows pointed, and the bows well strung. The enemy are on our borders: The black belt of wampum, stained with American blood, is now before your eyes in the great council chamber of the nation.

Brothers—Be vigilant: be prepared.

By order of the grand sachem,

JAMES D. BISSETT, *Secretary*.

Season of Blossoms—Year of Discovery } April 28th.
314, and of the Institution 17th. }

MURDER OF PIERCE.

City of New-York, ss.—Jesse Pierce, master of the sloop Richard, a coasting vessel of Brandywine, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that as he was approaching Sandy Hook, and was about a quarter of a mile off the beach and two miles south from the light house, in his said vessel yesterday evening about five o'clock, two shots were fired at different times from a large British ship of war, with two tier of guns, supposed to be the Leander. That one of the said shot struck about forty yards ahead of the said vessel, and the other went nearly over her—upon which the deponent rounded tow his vessel, and about five minutes after another shot was fired from the said ship and struck the tassel rail and the quarter rail, and killed immediately a man at the helm named John Pierce, brother of this deponent who was a hand on board of his vessel. That the deponent cannot accurately determine the distance of the said sloop from the Leander, but he conjectured it to be above a mile. That the deponent then continued his course, and entered the Hook without further molestation.

JESSE PIERCE.

*Sworn 26th April, 1806, }
before De Witt Clinton. }*

Hezekiah Pratt, master of the brig Sally of this port, deposes, That as he was approaching the said port from St. Thomas yesterday evening, and within twenty rods distance from the said mentioned sloop, he observed the facts stated in the within affidavit of captain Pierce, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief they are true, except the killing of the man, of which this deponent has no personal knowledge. That there were at that time three ships of war in the offing, and that the one mentioned in the within affidavit was a two decker, and the largest. That all the said vessels fired at the deponent's vessel, at least twenty shot in the whole—but that he proceeded without coming to. That a sloop of war fired at the deponent's vessel when he was about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and after the within mentioned death is said to have occurred. That about twenty sail of vessels were coming into port at the same time, and that upwards of a hundred shots were fired at the said vessels by the said ships of war.

H. PRATT.

Sworn 26th April, 1806, before De Witt Clinton.

Indictment of murder.—The grand jury, found a bill on Saturday last, against *Henry Whiby*, capt. of the *Leander*, for the murder of John Pierce.

[*N. Y. Morn. Chron.*]

Postscript.—Just as this paper was put to press, ten cart-loads of provisions, which had been procured in this city for the British squadron, now blockading our harbor, and which had been arrested on the way to the ships, and brought back to town, were conveyed to the Ahns-house, amidst the loud huzzas of the multitude.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*]

NEW-YORK, April 29.

To the Public.—In this critical posture of our national affairs insulted and oppressed as we are by the detested tyrants of the ocean, I have considered it my duty to this community, to inform them that the Common Council have made an application to the President for a naval force. The following memorial was unanimously adopted and transmitted to the seat of government, by this morning's mail.

TUNIS WORTMAN,

Clerk of the city and county of New-York.
April 28, 1806.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The memorial of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the city of New-York,

Respectfully sheweth—

That your memorialists repose full confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the present administration of the United States. They are sensible that the general government is disposed to afford sufficient and adequate protection to every portion of the union.

A melancholy event has taken place. This day consigns to the grave the remains of John Pierce, a fellow citizen inhumanely and wantonly murdered by the British. Our port is blockaded, our vessels intercepted, our seamen impressed, our commerce interrupted, and our jurisdictional rights most grossly violated. A British squadron is now before our harbor, evincing a disposition to renew its outrages and to perpetrate additional enormities.

We therefore respectfully request that a naval force may be immediately stationed at this port, and that three or more American frigates may, without delay, be sent for our protection.

DE WITT CLINTON.

By order of the Common Council,

T. WORTMAN, city clerk.

To the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR—In consequence of a late injurious and unwarrantable attack upon me, I feel it a duty to submit to the public the following statement; which I beg may have a conspicuous place in your paper.

ROBERT MITCHELL.

State of New York.—City of New-York, ss.

R. Mitchell, of the said city, branch pilot, being duly sworn according to law, deposeeth and saith, that on Friday last, about 6 o'clock, p. m. he was off Sandy Hook, and discovered four sail of American vessels brought too by the British ship of war *Leander*, frigate *Cambrian* and *Driver* sloop of war, which proved to be the ship *Aurora*, brigs *Ceres* and *Jupiter*, and schr *Concord*, not farther distant (as nearly as this deponent could judge) than five miles, S. E. from the light-house; whereupon this deponent immediately made for said vessels, with intent to board the first vessel that should be discharged—that he spoke the brig *Ceres* about pistol shot from the *Leander*, under her lee (yet lying too) and was hailed by the captain of the said brig for a pilot; that

this deponent replied "he would board him immediately," at the same time enquired whether the frigate's boat had boarded him; to him he answered in the negative; that in the mean time the ship *Aurora* bore away from under the *Cambrian's* lee, and hove too again near the pilot boat, waiting, as this deponent supposed, for a pilot; under which impression, he immediately boarded the *Aurora*, and discovered her to be in the possession of a British officer and eight men; that he enquired whether the brig *Ceres* had been cleared, and received the following reply: "I shall take my own time for that—give yourselves no further trouble respecting the vessel or perhaps you may be sent to Halifax," and ordered this deponent instantly to quit the ship; that this deponent then left the said ship, and went on board his boat, the brig *Ceres* yet laying close under the guns of the *Leander*. That after getting on board his boat, the brig *Jupiter* and the schooner *Concord* (having been cleared by the *Driver* and *Cambrian*) stood for the boat, and this deponent boarded the *Jupiter*, and hailed the schooner, directing the master to follow him, no other pilot being in the boat; the brig *Ceres* and ship *Aurora* still near the British vessels as long as they could be discovered by day-light. And this deponent further saith, that he did not, when hailed by the master of the brig *Ceres*, say "he would not board him until regularly dismissed," but that it was the intention of this deponent to have boarded him if the British officer would have permitted him so to do.

ROBERT MITCHELL.

Sworn the 28th day of April, A. D. 1806, before me,
J. LENNINGTON, S. P.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

At a special meeting of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, convened by order of the Grand Sachem, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our deceased republican fellow-citizen, John Pierce, on Monday, the 28th April, 1806, at 11 o'clock, pursuant to public notice.

1. *Resolved*, That this society will proceed, at 12 o'clock, in a body, to the funeral of our deceased fellow-citizen above named, who was murdered by the British in our own harbor.

2. *Resolved*, That this society view with the strongest sentiments of indignation the conduct of the British in stationing their ships off our harbor, and violating our lawful commerce—And that all those who have been, and are still engaged in such acts of piracy, or aiding and abetting in the same, deserve the execration of every American.

3. *Resolved*, That the society are ready to unbury the tomahawk whenever their country's good requires it.

4. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this society be given to the mayor and corporation of this city, for the patriotic and spirited arrangements, adopted by them on this occasion, and that brothers George I. Warner, Garret Gilbert and Naphthali Judah, be appointed a committee for that purpose.

5. *Resolved*, That the standard of the state of Delaware, of which the deceased was a native, be hung in black, during the usual days of mourning.

6. *Resolved*, That the Grand Sachem be requested to communicate, to the relatives of the deceased, a letter of condolence, expressive of the sentiments of the Tammany society on this subject.

7. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this society be published. By order of the society,

JAMES D. BISSETT, Sec'y.

Season of blossoms, year of
discovery, 314, and of the
institution, 17.

"NEW-YORK, April 28, 1806.

SIR—"Agreeably to a resolution of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, convened for the purpose of attending the funeral of your deceased brother, I hasten to communicate to you the condolence of that society, composed of several hundreds of our republican citizens, on the melancholy occasion. We have long viewed with indignation, the conduct of the British in committing depredations on our lawful commerce, and feel with peculiar sympathy towards you and the other relations of the deceased, the indignity committed on our national rights; rest assured, sir, that whatever may be your sensations as a brother, ours are equally strong, for we feel that we too have lost a brother. His blood be on the piratical invaders of our sovereignty! It swells to heaven and calls for the vigorous exertions of every friend to his country to avenge it.

I remain, very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
W. M. MOONEY, *Grand Sachem.*
Mr. Jesse Pierce."

By THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the U. States,
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, satisfactory information has been received, that Henry Whitby, commanding a British armed vessel, called the *Leander*, did, on the twenty-ninth day of the month of April last past, within the waters and jurisdiction of the United States, and near to the entrance of the harbor of New-York, by a cannon shot fired from the said vessel *Leander*, commit a murder on the body of John Pierce, a citizen of the United States, then pursuing his lawful vocations within the same waters and jurisdiction of the United States, and near to their shores, and that the said Henry Whitby cannot at this time, be brought to justice by the ordinary process of law.

And whereas it doth appear that both before and after the said day, sundry trespasses, wrongs, and unlawful interruptions and vexations on trading vessels coming to the United States, and within their waters and vicinity were committed by the said armed vessel the *Leander*, her officers and people, by one other armed vessel called the *Cambrian*, commanded by John Nairne, her officers and people, and one other armed vessel called the *Driver*, commanded by Slingsby Simpson, her officers and people, which vessels being all of the same nation, were aiding and assisting each other in the trespasses, interruptions and vexations aforesaid.

Now therefore, to the end that the said Henry Whitby may be brought to justice, and due punishment inflicted for the said murder, I do hereby especially enjoin and require all officers, having authority civil or military, and all other persons within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States, whosoever the said Henry Whitby may be found, now or hereafter, to apprehend or secure the said Henry Whitby, and him safely and diligently deliver to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded against according to law.

And I do hereby further require that the said armed vessel the *Leander* with her other officers and people, and the said armed vessels the *Cambrian* and *Driver*, their officers and people, immediately and without any delay, depart from the harbors and waters of the United States. And I do forever interdict the entrance of all the harbors and waters of the United States to these armed vessels, and other vessels that shall be commanded by the said Henry Whitby, John Nairne, and Slingsby Simpson, or either of them:

And if the said vessels or either of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or shall re-enter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all

intercourse with the said armed vessels, the *Leander*, the *Cambrian*, and the *Driver*, or with any of them, and the officers and crews thereof, and do prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished them or either of them. And I do declare and make known, that if any person, from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to either of the said armed vessels, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences; and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this proclamation and every part thereof to the full effect.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Given at the City of Washington, the third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirtieth.

(Signed)

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON,

Secretary of State

Captain Isaac Hull.

AN OBITUARY SKETCH.

From the Analytic Magazine.

There are few employments more pleasing and useful than that of paying a just tribute to those who have honorably distinguished themselves in the service of their country. It is pleasing because it gives opportunity for the indulgence of merited admiration; and useful, inasmuch as it serves to stimulate others to similar exertions, that they may obtain similar distinctions. To those, too, who are capable of meriting either praise or gratitude, praise honorably bestowed, and gratitude expressed without exaggeration, are the most pleasing and heart-felt rewards that a people can bestow. Titles may for a while give a short-lived gratification, by attracting the wondering gaze of vulgar admiration; but the purest, the noblest, and the most lasting reward of virtuous heroism is to be found in the applauding tongues, and grateful hearts of our countrymen.

Public curiosity, with regard to the lives of individuals who have distinguished themselves in honorable pursuits, is a sort of indirect praise; for we seldom feel a disposition to inquire into the character and actions of any man, until he has performed something that excites our admiration. This universal curiosity, when called forth by praise-worthy achievements, is an honorable testimony to the merit of him who excites it, and as such ought to be gratified.

We therefore feel much pleasure in offering to our readers such particulars of the gallant officer whose portrait accompanies the present number, as have come to our knowledge, regretting at the same time that our information is not more ample.

Captain ISAAC HULL was born at Derby, a small town in the state of Connecticut; about ten miles from New-Haven. He is a son of the gentleman who distinguished himself in the capture of some whale boats in the sound during the late war. Choosing the sea for the exercise of his profession, he entered, soon after leaving school, on board a merchant vessel, and in due course became master of a ship. He was in this situation at the first establishment of the navy, and, at that time, received the appointment of a lieutenant. In this capacity he always ranked high as an excellent seaman; an attentive and vigilant officer. The situation of the United States for some years past, it is well known, afforded little opportunity for the acquisition of either naval or military reputation; or to obtain any other distinction than that which arises from an attentive discharge of an officer's daily duties. It is only, therefore, since the declaration of war with Great Britain, that captain Hull has become the object of public attention, by two brilliant exploits; the one exhibiting an instance of admirable skill as a seaman, and the other, of his gallantry as an officer.

Leaving the Chesapeake bay on the 12th of July last, in the Constitution, of 44 guns, he, on the 17th, fell close in with a British squadron, consisting of one ship of the line, four frigates, a brig and a schooner, the nearest frigate within gun-shot. It was a dead calm, and the only head-way to be made was by towing. The enemy attached all his boats to two frigates, and by so doing gained on the Constitution, so as to bring some of his bow guns to bear on her. In this situation they continued all day, the Constitution occasionally firing her stern chasers; and it was not until the next morning that a light breeze enabled her to escape from an enemy so superior in force as to render a contest desperate. The whole chase lasted sixty hours, and during all that time the gallant crew remained at their stations without a murmur. Nothing, we think, can evince a more decided superiority of activity and skill, on the part of the Americans, than this extraordinary escape from two frigates, towed by the boats of a squadron of seven vessels. It is related on good authority that the enemy himself expressed his admiration of the skill with which captain Hull manœuvred his vessel and effected his escape.

The public notice taken of this affair and the praises bestowed on capt. Hull induced him, on arriving at Boston, to insert the following card on the books of the Exchange Coffee-house.

[Here follows a card from capt. Hull, inserted in the Register, attributing the chief merit of this affair to his officers and crew.]

It was naturally to be expected, that a man, who had the honest pride to decline monopolizing that praise, which, he was conscious ought to be shared with others, would, when opportunity offered, distinguish himself in the most honorable manner.—Those who are themselves conscious of desert, are the last to claim that praise which belongs to others; and those who feel a capacity to acquire reputation, are ever the most liberal in according it to others. It is only little, stinted minds that are anxious to claim that glory which they can only gain by defrauding their associates; liberal hearts are not afraid to resign what they can so easily acquire.

Accordingly, we find captain Hull, on the 19th of the ensuing August, with the same vessel, the same officers, and the same crew, falling in with a large frigate, which struck to him after a close action of 30 minutes. She proved to be his Britannic majesty's ship the Guerriere, rated at 38 guns, and carrying 50; commanded by capt. J. E. Dacres, who some time before had politely endorsed on the register of

a merchant ship, an invitation to capt. Hull to give him a meeting of this kind.

In this action, where there was a vast disparity of loss on the part of the enemy, we think we can trace some of captain Hull's generous self-denial, on his officers and crew. Whatever may be the fashion of considering soldiers and sailors as mere machines, without capacity of being operated upon by any excitement but that of the fear of punishment, we are convinced that all men, high or low, are fond of glory, and that this fondness is one of the strongest incitements to brave actions, even in the most common minds. Mere discipline, however indispensable it may be to constitute a soldier or sailor, is but a tame inspirer, when compared with the impulse given by the hope and expectation of renown. It was from this conviction, that all the distinguished commanders we ever heard or read of, were careful to celebrate the valor of their officers and soldiers, and to bestow on them the glory of every action. Men, let them be what they may, will assuredly make greater sacrifices and exertions in an engagement where, if they conquer, they share the glory, than if it is all to be given to the commander, let them love him ever so well. Small as may be the portion of this glory which falls to the share of each man, still we are to consider, that though he is not individually named in the records of the times, or transmitted to future periods in the page of history, yet in that little circle by which every being, however insignificant, is surrounded, he moves an object of wonder, and is a hero among the little men of his little world. In our minds, therefore, that commander, not only displays his magnanimity, but his knowledge of mankind, who assigns a large portion of his fame to his followers. They will fight the better for it, and the world will make him ample amends for his generosity, inasmuch as this liberal self-denial is a much more rare and heroic quality than mere personal courage or military skill.

Captain Hull has not been at sea since his return from the cruise which terminated in the capture of the Guerriere, having been, we understand, employed in settling the affairs of a deceased brother. It was reported, but without foundation, that he was under some disgust at the command of the Constitution being assigned to capt. Bainbridge, who, as his senior officer, had undoubtedly a right to claim it according to the etiquette of the service. Captain Hull, we are confident, knows too well the duty which he owes to his country in this period of danger, to desert his colors. The sailor as well as the soldier is a man who in war, by defending his country, makes her amends for the care she extends to him in the time of peace. Their duties are reciprocal, and we think the officer who in time of war retires permanently from a station where he has been placed in time of peace, ought to have the strongest motives for such a desertion.

This gallant officer is still in the vigor of life; of pleasing, unaffected manners; and of unblemished reputation in all the relations of social life.

In reverting to the victory obtained by captain Hull, over one of the finest frigates in the British navy, we cannot but view it as one of the most important events that has occurred in the history of this country for many years past; important not from the loss sustained by the enemy in this single ship, but from its effects in having in a great measure dissolved an enchantment under which the people of the United States had so long labored with regard to the unequalled skill and prowess of the British sailors. Without giving in to the visionary folly of those who anticipate the downfall of the

British navy, by the exertions of our little fleet; we hail this event as the dawning of a glorious era for our country; as the parent of a well-founded confidence in ourselves, without which neither nations or individuals can ever be distinguished.

Dazzled and awed as we have been by the glory of England, in her naval victories over France, Spain and Holland, and fascinated with the splendid achievements of a Nelson, our imaginations had been infected with a sort of superstitious reverence.—The power, the wealth, the lion-hearted prowess, the eminence in literature and the arts, of that illustrious nation, have ever been the theme of wonder in this youthful country. With the fond credulity of a child, she has been ready to receive the most exaggerated impressions of a nation to whom she once looked up as to a parent. When Britain lost the government of these colonies, she retained through the instrumentality of her writers, an influence over our minds, deep, lasting, and invincible. Her historians, philosophers and poets, still keep possession of our understanding, our imagination, and our hearts; and there is hardly a reader in America that does not still cherish in his bosom a pure and respectful affection for the soil at least that produced such inestimable fruits of genius. Indeed for the most part we receive all our early impressions of mankind, and of the world at large, from the writers of Great Britain, and are accustomed to submit to their decisions, not more from reason than from a habit which has grown up with us from the cradle. This cordial sensation, united with this early habit, naturally disposes us to receive, without enquiry the most extravagant opinions in favor of that country. Authors in every nation, except this, if they wish to become popular, must in some respects, flatter the vanity of their countrymen, and administer a little occasional adulation. The historian, if he does not absolutely falsify events, will naturally so detail them as to gild the successes and varnish the defeats of his friends; while the poet will swell their achievements to a magnitude utterly disproportionate to their real dimensions. Those who compare and examine the events thus celebrated, can easily reduce them to the standard of impartial truth; but with the majority of readers they pass for irrefragable chronicles.

From these causes had arisen what we conceive was an exaggerated opinion of the superior skill and prowess of the British sailors, compared with our own unpretending tars, who as yet hardly know the extent of their own power.

Every man of the least observation is aware of the tyranny which early and long cherished opinions exercise over the human mind, and of the intensity of thought and labor of enquiry necessary to free us from their dominion. Our reason once brought into subjection to the belief of what is either true or false, is prone to submit with quiet and indolent resignation, rather than undergo the trouble of further exertion. This is more especially the case with opinions implanted early in life, when reason unfortified by experience or reflection, is assailable on all sides, and is overcome, not by the force of the attack, but by the weakness of the resistance. The mind of man has this analogy to his body, that if once completely subjected, it loses that elastic vigor and energy which are necessary to regain its freedom, and either quietly acquiesces in its vassalage, or resists with such weakness and indecision, as serves only to rivet its chains.

The effect of long established opinions on the destinies of mankind, is sometimes altogether extraordinary. Once let a nation adopt an opinion that any other nation is its superior in valor, force or military skill,

and it will generally cherish that opinion when the foundation on which it was first erected has mouldered away. Nations often retain this superiority in the minds of men, long after the circumstances in which it originated have ceased to exist, and live upon their hereditary renown, as a man lives upon his credit when his capital is exhausted. To reason against established habits is a vain undertaking, and even demonstration, though it may produce conviction, often fails to produce acknowledgment; for there is a pride in human nature that revolts from a confession of error.

The foregoing observations are intended to apply to those events which have taken place at the very outset of our naval career. We believe there was scarcely a man in this country, except our gallant officers themselves, who did not look towards the event of a contest on the ocean, with British sailors, with a comparative degree of despondency. Even the most elastic minds sunk under the overwhelming idea of British naval prowess; and those who were the most sanguine, just scarcely hoped that if a single vessel of the U. States encountered an equal force of the enemy, whatever might be the event, there would be no loss of honor on either side. They did not consider that we were too enterprising, too amphibious, too much in fact, of Englishmen in our habits, to be easily overpowered; and every man must remember; every man that has a spark of feeling for his country's honor must indelibly remember with what a mixture of surprise and delight he first heard of the capture of the *Guerriere*, achieved, as it was, with almost the celerity of magic. To have escaped on equal terms; to have made it a drawn battle, would almost have been considered a triumph: but to have taken one of England's finest frigates, and conquered one of her most boasted and boasting heroes, in equal fight, in thirty minutes, and with so little comparative loss, was an event that could scarcely be realized. From that moment the enchantment under which we had so long lain spell-bound, was dissolved; the spectres that had haunted us from the cradle upwards, vanished like shadows at the dawn of day; and we firmly believe our country at that moment received into her bosom a spark, which, at some future period, will animate her to deeds that will realise this first promise of her youth.

This victory, though in itself an object of apparent insignificance, we look upon as one of those events which have a lasting influence upon the character and destinies of nations. It has disclosed to us an invaluable secret, and given a shock to that superstitious veneration for British naval supremacy under which the minds of the people of the United States have so long been oppressed. It constitutes a noble example for the imitation of our gallant officers, who we are, however, convinced, do not require the excitement; and it has given a confidence which in the hour of battle is of incalculable influence. This confidence from being at first the consequence of victory, becomes afterwards a cause; and we believe has hitherto been one great moving principle of the uniform successes of the British navy. The influence of captain Hull's victory is apparent in the eyes of our officers and seamen; we see them exalted in their own estimation, and in that of their countrymen; proud of their profession, and zealous to emulate the glory of that gallant achievement. The subsequent instances of similar victories will add vigor to these effects and do much to form a national character, which will render our country respectable abroad, and honored by her own citizens. They form a little precious hoard of national glory round which our hearts will rally at all times,

and many a gallant spirit that has hitherto kept aloof, ashamed that our country has done nothing since she became an independent nation, but grow rich, will now be drawn nearer the bosom of his native land.

No man, we firmly believe, can love his country and be at the same time ashamed of her. To be revered as she ought, she must be illustrious, so that every native of her soil, wherever he goes, in whatever foreign land his lot may be cast, will be proud of his nativity; that he may be able to repel any insinuation to her disadvantage, by proofs of her gallantry, and may boast of her achievements, without the imputation of vanity. It is this kind of reputation that perhaps attaches men to their native country more than any other tie whatever; which forms one of the best ingredients in the character of a nation, because it is a barrier against injury or insult; and which is almost the only tie now wanting to secure an union of hearts among every class and denomination. The unanimity which distinguished the happy administration of Washington, was perhaps not more owing to the confidence of the people in his pure and spotless virtue, than to the splendor of his name in war. The people loved him for his virtues; but they gloried in him because he had made not only himself but his country illustrious while he lived, by the radiance of his simple character as a consummate commander.

Philosophers may reason, and moralists may rail in their closets against the emptiness of that reputation which is acquired by arms; but there is at the bottom of every man's heart a feeling which causes him to rejoice at the successes of his country. This feeling is grounded on the universal principle of self love, inasmuch as every man appropriates to himself some little portion of the glory acquired by his countrymen.

But more than thirty years had elapsed since the United States had gained any considerable accession of that reputation which is dear to the hearts of all, whether enlightened or vulgar, wise or illiterate. It is, we believe, the nature of most men, that if they have nothing to admire at home, they will turn their affections abroad; and accordingly, we find the good citizens of the United States fixing their admiration upon the glory of other nations, for want of some domestic attraction of this kind. They want something to rally round: some brilliant light to allure them from afar off, and like the sweet watch-light of the Pole, the star of mariners, to act as a common guide to the people who inhabit the east and the west, the north and the south. They want something to attract and concentrate their affections; to call them off from brooding over those virulent and petty local feelings which have of late occupied their attention. They want, in short, some great universal bond of union, distinct from any convention whatever, and that bond, we firmly believe, is only to be found in *national glory*. P.

Gold for Paper.

A letter from London gives the following "prices current" for specie, payment being made in the notes of the bank, the great *Bank of England*.

Portuguese gold in coin	£ 5 7 0
Gold in bars	5 7 0
New dollars	6 6
The standard value of gold is	3 17 0

The depreciation is, therefore, nearly 40 per cent. Such is the difference between one pound one, in a guinea, and one pound one in a *Bank of England* bill.

The following is copied from the master roll of the *Macdonian*—one leaf of the roll was missing, and the exact number of Americans on board that vessel could not be ascertained. This statement was first published in the *Baltimore Patriot*; we know the source from whence it was derived, and are confident that it is a true and literal copy from the original. It is worthy of remark that the British acknowledge those persons as *impressed Americans*.

IMPREESSED SEAMEN.

Year Month	When and whether pressed, or volunteers.	Men's names.	Quality (described or dead)	Time taken, and place where.	Description.			Place of Abode.	Single or Married
					Age	Stature Ft. In.	Complexion		
1810 July 1.	Pressed by H. M. S. Thisbe, date Dedaigneuse, Delatius.	Christy Dodge	Ord. S.		32	5 5 1-2	Black	America	
1810 Aug. 24	ditto.	Peter Johnson	2d L.M.		32	5 5 3-4	Sallow	America	
1810 25		John Alexander	2d Gun		29	5 3 1-2	Fair	Cape Ann, America	
1810 4	Namun, late Ceres, prest.	C. Dolphin	Ord. S.		22	5 6	Black	Connecticut, America	Single
1810 Sept. 10	Royal William, late Mercury	Major Cook	Ord. S.		27	5 10 1-2	Black	Baltimore, America	Single
1811 Jan. 16	Lisbon, prest.	Wm. Thompson	Ord. S.	Proxowed at sea board- ing an American.	20	5 4	Fair	Lisbon, America	Single
1812 Feb. 16	Triton, H. S.	John Wallis	Ord. S.	Killed in action in the Macdonian.	23		Light blue eyes, light brown hair.	America	Single
1811 April 13	North Star.	John Gard	Able S.	Killed in action in the Macdonian.	27			America	

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUSSIAN MEDIATION.—Mr. *Swershskoff*, counsellor of the Russian legation, near the U States, arrived at Norfolk, on Sunday, the 21st ult. He was furnished with a flag of truce, and immediately proceeded on board the *Marlborough*, of 74 guns. To the business there transacted, *bury rumor* has given great importance—so much as to intimate that an armistice will be immediately signed, with a view of negotiating for peace—the ministers for that purpose to meet at *St. Petersburg*. But we believe there will not be an armistice.

The loan to the United States, of half a million of dollars, proposed in the senate of this state, is refused by the house of representatives, on the plea that all the resources of the state are wanted for its own particular defence, in addition to what can be obtained from the general government. And we are therefore to infer, we presume, that the supplies required of our state executive, in cases of emergency, will be promptly and liberally furnished.

New-York Col.

Further to aid in repelling the enemy, the corporation of New-York have granted permission to Gen. *Izard* to erect a temporary breast-work around the battery. Very heavy cannon are to be stationed at short intervals.

The marshal of New-York has taken into custody a number of British subjects for disregarding his repeated notices for removal. His example might be followed to advantage in other places. These folks have so long been accustomed to interfere in our elections, &c. that nothing but force will reach their modesty, or learn them to respect the law.

A wag proposes to petition the secretary of the navy to direct the commanding officers of our public vessels to use only one half of their accustomed quantity of powder, that they may take the British ships "*alive*." The *Guerriere*, *Java* and *Peacock*, would have made a pretty addition to the U. States navy, if *Hull*, *Bainbridge* and *Lawrence* had not mauled them so unmercifully.

It is stated that the British have prohibited the exportation of *news* and *news-papers* to America. This will be severely felt by the manufacturers at "home" as well as by the retailers in the United States.

One million and a half of dollars, of the loan for 1813, have been actually subscribed in *Baltimore*, and proposals are made to the secretary of the treasury to take a like sum—say three millions in all.

The strong fort lately erected by gen. *Harrison*, at the Rapids, is called Fort Meigs, in compliment to the patriotic governor of *Ohio*. It is beautifully situated, and well supplied with cannon and all the munitions of war. The army is considered as perfectly secure. By the last accounts the troops stationed there consisted of the Pennsylvania and Virginia brigades, col. Campbell's regulars, capt. Cushing's artillery, and the Petersburg, Pittsburg and Greensburg volunteers. Gen. *Harrison* was on his way from Chillicothe to Cincinnati the last accounts we had of him, urging forward the troops from Ohio and Kentucky.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have directed the purchase of 2000 copies of col. Duane's "hand book for infantry," and also 100 copies of his treatise for riflemen. By general orders, these systems are directed to be used in all the armies of the United States.

An act has also passed granting a bounty of \$20 each, to the militia and volunteers of that state, in

the service of the United States, under gen. Harrison.

☞ We have a list of promotions, &c. in the army of the United States, made during the last session of congress—but expecting a complete roll of persons holding employment under government, postpone its insertion for the present.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

Many little brushes happen between our armed private vessels and the tenders, &c. of the enemy.—The escape of some of our vessels shews the cool courage of our people in a very remarkable manner. The British have no possible way of *managing* them but by overwhelming them.

It is stated that 1000 Pennsylvania militia are to rendezvous at Philadelphia, under the command of gen. Bloomfield.

WILMINGTON, D. March 26.

The following correspondence was received at Wilmington from Lewistown, last evening, by the Dover mail.

HEAD QUARTERS, *Lewis*, March 23d, 1813.

SIR—As the governor of the state of Delaware, and the commander of its military force, I improve the earliest time afforded me, since my arrival at this place, of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. directed to the chief magistrate of *Lewis*.

The respect which generous and magnanimous nations, even when they are enemies, take pride in cherishing towards each other, enjoins it upon me as a duty I owe to the state, over which I have the honor at this time to preside, to the government of which this state is a member, and to the civilized world, to enquire of you, whether, upon further and more mature reflection, you continue resolved to attempt the destruction of this town.

I shall, probably, this evening receive your reply to the present communication, and your determination of executing or relinquishing the demand mentioned in your letter of the 16th inst. If that demand is still insisted upon, I have only to observe to you, that a compliance would be an immediate violation of the laws of my country, and an eternal stigma on the nation of which I am a citizen: a compliance, therefore, cannot be acceded to.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH HASLET,

Governor of the State of Delaware.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Poictiers,

In the mouth of the Delaware, March 23.

SIR—In reply to your letter received to-day by a flag of truce, in answer to mine of the 16th inst. I have to observe, that the demand I have made upon Lewistown is, in my opinion, neither ungenerous nor wanting in that magnanimity which one nation ought to observe to another with which it is at war.

It is in my power to destroy your town, and the request I have made upon it, as the price of its security, is neither distressing nor unusual. I must, therefore, persist: and whatever sufferings may fall upon the inhabitants of *Lewis*, must be attributed to yourselves, by not complying with a request so easily acquiesced in.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. BERRESFORD, *Commodore,*
and commander of the British squadron in the Delaware.

To the hon. JOSEPH HASLET,
Governor of the State of Delaware.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

On the afternoon of the 20th ult. capt. *Stuart* of the *Constellation*, manned nine of the gun-boats, and proceeded from *Norfolk* for the purpose of attacking a frigate then lying at the mouth of James River; but on discovering the flotilla, a great number of British boats were immediately dispatched from the squadron to tow the frigate "out of harms way"—and she thus escaped a contest. The British appear to have a very respectable opinion of the gun-boats. The enemy was reinforced by two heavy frigates on the 22nd.

A ship and two brigs lying in *James River* have been seized by the British. They were laden with flour for *Cadiz*. The captains were on shore and had their *protections* [licenses] with them; and the admiral says they are, therefore, good prizes.

The Spanish schooner *Santa Margareta*, from *St. Jago* for *Baltimore*, was turned off by the blockading squadron some days since. After being at sea a few days, on her way to some other port, experienced a heavy gale, in which she carried away her mainmast, put back in the bay, when the squadron had a survey on her, and permitted her to pass for any other port in the bay but *Baltimore*. She arrived at *Norfolk* on Monday last.

A letter from *Norfolk*, of the 29th of March, says: "Yesterday all the English vessels sailed from *Hampton Roads*, report says, to *Lynhaven* bay. A boat has this moment arrived from *Hampton*, with information that not a frigate is to be seen. Thirty-six of the Englishmen ran away, and got safe to *Hampton* yesterday in a tender."

MILITARY.

Gen. *Harrison* was at *Chillicothe* the 20th inst. He expected to proceed to *Cincinnati*. His efforts are to hurry on and prepare the troops for the spring campaign. The fort at the *Rapids* is spoken of as amply competent to the purposes of defence; the roads are at present nearly impassable, and the lake is full of great sheets of floating ice. So that an attack can hardly be expected, though all preparation is made to meet one.

It is stated major-general *Ogden* (governor of *New Jersey*) is to take the fixed command of the important post of *New-York*—and that major-gen. *Hampton* is to command at *Norfolk*. It is probable that major-general *Wilkinson* will head the army of the Centre, the commander in chief, gen. *Dearborn*, being with the army of the north. It is pleasant to hear of the increased vigor with which all the affairs of the army are latterly managed. Col. *Wm. Duane*, of *Philadelphia*, has been appointed adjutant-general. Colonels *Izard* and *Z. Pike* are promoted to brigadiers.

It appears that the British have again taken possession of *Ogdensburg*, declaring the country for fifty miles round to be theirs!—The inhabitants have chiefly abandoned the village; many have retired to *Cooper's-town*, to which place the post-office has been removed.

Five hundred *Maryland* militia are to be stationed at *Annapolis*, by the requisition of the President of the *United States* on the executive of the state.

Buffalo, March 9.—On Saturday last, while a lieutenant and an ensign, and eight privates, belonging to the regular army, were in pursuit of a deserter, who was making for the *Canada* shore on the ice, five sleighs, with troops on board, passed up from *Fort Erie*, pursued and took the party in pursuit of the deserter; only one making his escape.

SAVAGE BARBARITY!

Mrs. *Helm*, the wife of *lieut. Helm*, who escaped from the butchery of the garrison of *Chicauqua*, by the assistance of a humane Indian, has arrived at this

place, [*Buffalo*] the account of her sufferings during three months slavery among the Indians and three months imprisonment amongst their allies, would make a most interesting volume; one circumstance alone I will mention. During five days after she was taken prisoner, she had not the least sustenance and was compelled to drag a canoe, (barefooted and wading along the steam) in which there were some squaws, and when she demanded food, some flesh of her murdered countrymen and a piece of colonel *Wells'* heart was offered her. She knows the fact, that col. *Proctor* the British commander at *Malden* bought the scalps of our murdered garrison of *Chicauqua*, and thanks, to her noble spirit, she boldly charged him with his infamy in his own house—She knows further, from the tribe with whom she was a prisoner, and who were perpetrators of those murders, that they intended to remain true, but that they received orders from the British, to cut off our garrison whom they were to escort.

Oh! spirits of the murdered Americans can ye not rouse your countrymen, your friends, your relations, to take ample vengeance on those worse than savage blood-hounds?

AN OFFICER.

March 8, 1813.

KENTUCKY PATRIOTISM.

Extract from a circular of a committee of the legislature of *Kentucky*, to their constituents, since the defeat of *General Winchester*.

An act has passed, authorising the governor to organize and detach to the number of 3000 of the militia of this state, for any term of time not exceeding six months, to be employed either in this state, or in the service of the *United States*. Also a resolution requesting him to take the command thereof, if it shall meet with his approbation.

Fellow citizens,—The fate of our volunteers that have recently fallen by the enemy, and the situation of those that still remain under the command of Gen. *Harrison*, demand more of us than the sympathetic tear—some measure more efficient than that of mourning must be resorted to. It is expected that an immediate call will be made once more upon the patriotism of *Kentucky*, for another requisition of volunteers. OUR VENERABLE GOVERNOR—the distinguished hero of *King's Mountain*, will lead his western sons on to battle, and give them an opportunity of avenging the death of their brothers. We should soar above misfortune and surmount all difficulties at times like the present—who can remain inactive at home, while our fellow-citizens are falling victims to a rapacious enemy? Then obey the call—let us fly to the standard of our country—looking to him for support, who rules the destinies of the world.

DAVID THOMSON,
ROBERT JOHNSON,
B. S. CHAMBERS.

ANNAPOIS, March 24.

GENERAL ORDERS—Head-Quarters,
Government-House, March 17, 1813.

The volunteers and draughts composing this State's quota of one hundred thousand militia, directed by a law of Congress, passed April 10, 1812, will hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice, except so many of them as have already performed a tour of duty. The officers of the militia generally, but more particularly those of the volunteer infantry and cavalry, will attentively inspect the arms of their respective corps, and see that they are in the best possible order for service. The officers of the militia in general, near the waters of the *Chesapeake* and its tributary rivers, and on the seaboard, will be on the alert, to discover and

repel any depredations which may be attempted by the enemy. By order,

JOHN GASSAWAY,
Adjutant-general.

BATTLE OF FRENCHTOWN.

From the Kentucky Reporter of March 13, 1813.

STATEMENT.—The public mind is ever anxious about events which excite interest, and about none is it more solicitous than those which relate to battles either won or lost. Upon such occasions it is almost impossible to prevent misrepresentation from going abroad, or to induce public feeling to wait upon the convictions of evidence, for those opinions which it is desirable on similar occasions should rest upon no other foundation.

Therefore to silence conjecture, prevent mistatement as far as may be practicable, and fix the public eye on some facts relative to the late action at Frenchtown, we, the undersigned officers, who were engaged in the battle, have deemed it proper to make the following statement, which presents, so far as it extends, a true picture of the transaction as it transpired on the day of battle.

On the 22d of Jan. 1813, a detachment from the North-Western army, under the command of brigadier-general James Winchester, was attacked in their camp, by a force combined of British regulars, Canadian militia, and Indians. So far as could be ascertained, the number of the assailants engaged amounted to 1500, supported by six pieces of artillery. Our own number was about 800. The attack commenced about the break of day, by a heavy fire of musquetry, and the constant discharge of several field pieces; and was sustained on our part with great firmness and good order for a quarter of an hour, when it was discovered that a portion of our troops, more exposed than the rest, were giving ground, for the purpose of forming in a situation less exposed to the fire of the enemy and more favorable to their own.

Just at this moment, general Winchester arrived at the place of conflict; his quarters being at the distance of three or four hundred yards from the camp. Having reached the scene of battle at this juncture, his attention was consequently first drawn to the formation of that portion of his force which had left the lines; and which he never lost hope of effecting until they had retreated too far to return, and it was also discovered that a large body of Indians had possessed themselves of the woods on each flank and were fast gaining the front. These savages had taken post early in the action, for the purpose of preventing retreat, and were only discovered in such numbers, when it was too late to regain the temporary breast-work, from behind which the balance of our troops were engaged with the enemy. To form this portion of our force in order of battle, every possible effort was repeatedly essayed by the general and other officers who accompanied him on that occasion, without effect, until the few who remained with the party, overpowered by numbers, submitted as prisoners.

Having returned to the field where the action commenced, and brought to the commanding officer of the British forces, it was apparent that our forces who still were engaged, under cover of a temporary breast-work, were defending themselves in a state of desperation against a great superiority of numbers aided by six pieces of artillery.

In a situation thus critical, the general was induced to surrender the few troops who remained as prisoners of war, on condition that their lives and private property should be protected. Two causes weightily impelled to this determination; our own ammunition was nearly exhausted, the enemy was

concentrating their light forces on the right and left, determined to set the town on fire with their artillery; and secondly, assurances were given that if driven to that extremity no responsibility could be assumed for the conduct of the savages, who then surrounded the place in great numbers. To retreat was impossible. No alternative remained but surrender or a general massacre. The former was deemed most advisable, and was agreed to on the conditions before stated, 384 of our men who remained behind the garden fence, exclusive of non-commissioned officers and those bearing commissions, were surrendered as prisoners of war. The minutiae of the battle will appear in the report of the general hereafter. These leading facts it was deemed proper to state, that the public might not be ignorant of the general character of a transaction about which much anxiety will doubtless be witnessed.

WILLIAM LEWIS, com. 5th Rt. K. V. M.
GEO. MADISON, major 2d bat. 1st R. Rt.
JAMES GARRARD, jr. brigade inspector.
JOHN MCALLA, acting adj. detachment.
POLLARD KEENE, quarter-master.
JOHN TODD, surgeon 5th regt. K. M.
RICHD. HIGHTOWER, capt. 17th R. U. S. I.
SAML. WILLIAMS, capt. 5th Rt. K. V. M.
C. A. COLLIER, capt. 1st Rt. K. V. M.
R. BLEDSOE, capt. 1st rifle Rt. K. V. M.
JOSEPH KELLY, capt. 5th Rt. I.
C. N. HOLDER, 1st. lieut. 17th Rt. U. S. I.
L. COMSTOCK, lieut. 5th regiment.
WILLIAM M'GUIRE, lieut. 5th Rt. K. V.
WILLIAM H. MOORE, lieut. 5th Regt.
JOHN HIGGINS, lieut. 5th regt.
W. O. BUTLER, ensign 2d regt. U. S. I.
J. L. BEARIN, ensign 5th regiment.
JOSEPH HARROW, ensign 5th regt.
JOHN BOTTE, ensign 5th regt. K. V.
WM. RASIE, ensign 5th regiment.
WM. FLEET, ensign 1st regt. K. M.
URIEL SEBREE, capt. 1st regt. K. V. M.

NAVAL.

A New-London paper says that a ship of 22 guns, a brig of 18 guns and a schooner of 5 guns, were cruising between Rhode-Island and Montaug Point, blockading Long-Island sound. We presume they will not remain there a great while.

A large fleet consisting of 8 ships of the line and several frigates, is said to have been spoken 10 or 12 days ago, direct from England for the American coast.

Capt. HULL has gone to Portsmouth to superintend the building of a 74 and frigate at that place, and com. BAINBRIDGE is to superintend the building of a 74 in Charlestown.

FIFTH NAVAL VICTORY.

After a considerable number of last week's REGISTER had been worked off, we stopped the press to insert a short postscript to inform our readers of another glorious victory. We have now the pleasure of presenting the official account of the battle between the HORNET and PEACOCK.

This affair (as they say, on some parts of the eastern shore of Maryland, of things super-excellent) is, indeed, the "cap-sheaf" of all; and, without metaphor, we are really at a loss to find words to utter our feelings respecting it. Lawrence has done nothing more than it was believed he would do; or than any other officer of his rank in the service would have done, the golden opportunity being afforded—but it is with inexpressible joy that we find the well-deserved fame our gallant seamen is so ably sustained by this contest; while the proud enemy, who spoke of our vessels as being manned by "bas-

tards and blackguards" has suffered—more, much more, than we could have desired. If we look at the difference of effect in the fire of these vessels, as well as on all former occasions, perhaps, (without making ourselves liable to the charge of canting hypocrisy,) we might be permitted to say, it appears as if an over-ruling Providence had, indeed, interfered in behalf of injured "sailor's rights."

It is important to enquire what may be the consequence of these splendid victories. Will the enemy learn wisdom, and cease those measures of oppression that are driving us into a maritime power? Or, will passion rule, and rage direct the annihilation of our little navy, by a grand exertion of strength, instead of suffering the chance of manly combat?—The British character is lost—it cannot be regained—it will not be to her glory if a 74 gun ship shall take one of our frigates—and, if they do, the purchase will be dearly made. Already the British seamen know the effect of our fire; and bold as they are, they tremble when the stripes appear. We are assured that the fight between the *Constitution* and *Java* had hardly begun, before the crew of the latter calculated on being dreadfully mauled and beaten; on board the *Peacock* the same sort of ideas prevailed. The strange slaughter that has been made on board "his majesty's ships," is enough to appal the stoutest heart; and, disaffected as the British seamen are, they never will willingly engage an American vessel of an equality of force. To "beat a Frenchman," they think a common duty, and they obey with alacrity; but to fight an American is a new business, in which, as yet, they have met with nothing but disasters.

It is more than probable that these victories will be the cause of bringing on our coast every 74 gun ship the enemy can spare; with a view at least, of blockading our frigates if they cannot destroy them. On the turn of events in Europe in the spring, will materially depend the quantum of force they will be able to send for this object. Our opinion is, they will find enough to do nearer home. In the mean time, good fortune with our own exertions, may increase our naval force; and the enemy will be diverted by our vessels sailing singly, as we learn it is designed they shall do.

Copy of a letter from capt. James Lawrence, of the United States' sloop of war Hornet, to the secretary of the navy:

UNITED STATES' SHIP HORNET,

Holmes' Hole, March 19, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port, of the United States' ship Hornet, under my command, from a cruise of 145 days, and to state to you that after commodore Bainbridge left the coast of Brazil (Jan. 6) I continued off the harbor of St. Salvador, blockading the Bonne Citoyenne until the 24th, when the Montague 74 hove in sight, and chased me into the harbor; but, night coming on, I wore and stood out to the southward. Knowing that she had left Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the packet (which I had also blockaded for 14 days, and obliged her to send her mail to Rio, in a Portuguese smack) I judged it most prudent to shift my cruising ground, and hauled by the wind to the westward, with the view of cruising off Pernambuco, and on the 4th Feb. captured the English brig Resolution of 10 guns, from Rio Janeiro, bound to Maranh, with coffee, jerked beef, flour, fustic and butter, and about 23,000 dollars in specie. As she sailed dull, and I could ill spare hands to man her, I took out the money and set her on fire. I then ran down the coast for Maranh, and cruized there a short time; from thence ran off Surinam.

After cruising off that coast from the 15th until the 23d of February, without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demarara with an intention, should I not be fortunate on that station, to run through the W. Indies on my way to the United States; but on the 24th, in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase—run into quarter-less four, and not having a pilot, was obliged to haul off. The fort at the entrance of Demarara river at this time bearing S. W. distant about 21-2 leagues. Previous to giving up the chase I discovered a vessel at anchor, without the bar, with English colors flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating round Carobana bank, in order to get to her, at half past 3 P. M. I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging down for us—at 4 20 she hoisted English colors, at which time we discovered her to be a large man of war brig; beat to quarters, and cleared ship for action, and kept close by the wind, in order, if possible, to get the weather gauge. At 5 10, finding I could weather the enemy, I hoisted American colors and tacked. At 5 25 in passing each other, exchanged broadsides within half pistol shot. Observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, run him close on board on the starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well directed fire, that in less than fifteen minutes she surrendered (being totally cut to pieces) and hoisted an ensign union down from his fore rigging, as a signal of distress. Shortly after, her main-mast went by the board. Despatched lieutenant Shabrick on board, who soon returned with her first lieutenant, who reported her to be his Britannic majesty's late brig Peacock, commanded by capt. Wm. Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action; that a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast, she having then six feet water in her hold. Despatched the boats immediately for the wounded, and brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes as could be got at were then plugged, guns thrown overboard, and every possible exertion used to keep her afloat until the prisoners could be removed, by pumping and bailing, but without effect, as she unfortunately sunk in 5 1-2 fathoms water, carrying down thirteen of her crew, and three of my brave fellows, viz. John Hart, Joseph Williams and Hannibal Boyd. Lieutenant Connor and midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves by jumping into a boat that was lying on the booms as she went down. Four men of the thirteen mentioned were so fortunate as to gain the foretop, and were afterwards taken off by our boats. Previous to her going down, four of her men took to her stern boat that had been much damaged during the action, who I sincerely hope reached the shore; but, from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number of killed. Captain Peake and four men were found dead on board.—The master, one midshipman, carpenter and captain's clerk, and twenty-nine men wounded, most of them very severely, three of which died of their wounds after being removed, and nine drowned.—Our loss was trifling in comparison. John Place killed, Samuel Coulson and Joseph Dalrymple, slightly wounded; George Coffin and Lewis Todd severely burnt by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days. Our rigging and sails were much cut. One shot through the foremast and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage.

At the time I brought the Peacock to action, the

Espeigle, (the brig mentioned as being at an anchor) mounting sixteen two and thirty pound carronades, and two long nines, lay about six miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were used by my officers and crew, in repairing damages, &c. that by nine o'clock our boats were stowed, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At two A. M. got under way and stood by the wind to the northward and westward under easy sail. On mustering next morning, found we had two hundred and seventy-seven souls on board (including the crew of the American brig Hunter of Portland, taken a few days before by the Peacock) and as we had been on two-thirds allowance of provisions for some time, and had but 3,400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to three pints a man, and determined to make the best of my way to the United States.

The Peacock was deservedly styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches, but her extreme length not so great by four feet. She mounted 16 four and twenty pound carronades, two long nines, one 12 pound carronade on her top-gallant fore-castle as a shifting gun, and one four or six pounder, and two swivels mounted aft. I find by her quarter bill that her crew consisted of one hundred and thirty-four men, four of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgments, and I beg leave to recommend them to the notice of government.

By the indisposition of lieutenant Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer—had he been able to stand on deck, I am confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of lieutenant Sluibrick and acting lieutenants Connor Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice. Lieutenant Sluibrick was in the actions with the Guerriere and the Java—captain Hull and commodore Bainbridge can bear testimony as to his coolness and good conduct on both occasions.

With the greatest respect I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES LAWRENCE.

Wm. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

P.S. At the commencement of the action my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize, and lieutenant Stewart and six men on the sick list.

THE HORNET AND PEACOCK.

In addition to the interesting particulars detailed by capt. Lawrence in the preceding letter, we have gathered the following:

Capt. Lawrence blockaded the *Bonne Citoyenne* of 24 guns as well as the packet brig Fox of 12 guns, and an armed schooner, all lying in the harbor of St. Salvador! The blockade was raised by a 74 gun ship!

There were on board the Peacock, at the time of action, three impressed American seamen, who solicited the British officer to be permitted to go below, as they could not fight against their countrymen:—*which was refused.* They were then ordered to their quarters, and strict orders given to see that they performed what was called *their duty.* One of these men was killed in the action. The other two are now on board the Hornet. One of the impressed

American seamen compelled to fight on board the Peacock, was a cousin of the lady of capt. Lawrence.

Liberality of American tars.—It is a fact worthy of note and in the highest degree honorable to our brave tars, that on the day succeeding the destruction of his Britannic majesty's brig Peacock, the crew of the Hornet made a subscription and supplied the prisoners (who had lost almost every thing) with two shirts, a blue jacket and trowsers each.

The British prisoners taken on board the Peacock were yesterday morning brought over from the navy yard and marched to fort Gansevoort above the state prison. The officers are parolled. While the marshal was taking an account of the prisoners on board the Hornet, two of them slipped down the side of the ship and swam for the shore, in hopes of making their escape.

N. Y. paper March 27.

IMPRESSED AMERICAN SEAMEN.

New-York, March 27.—Captain Lawrence, of the United States sloop of war Hornet, has authorised us to state, that there were two impressed American seamen on board the late British sloop of war Peacock, one a native of this state (New-York) and the other a native of Norfolk. One of them was pressed two years and a half ago, and the other about 18 months since, neither of whom entered, and both were compelled to fight during the engagement with the Hornet.

Before the engagement commenced, the above mentioned American seamen left their station, went to the captain of the Peacock, and asked his permission to go below with the crew of the brig Hunter, of Portland, as they could not fight against their country. This request was peremptorily refused by the late capt. Peake, and the two Americans were forced to their station, and compelled to fight.

[We give the above information upon authority which we are confident will not be questioned.]

Capt. Lawrence further states, that another impressed American was reported to have been on board the Peacock, and that he was killed during the action.

The two first mentioned seamen, have arrived in the Hornet, and were not wounded.

Since we have brought this most important subject before our country, we cannot omit giving publicity to the fact, that two impressed American seamen, were on board the Macedonian, during her engagement with the frigate United States, com. Decatur, and were compelled to fight. Neither of them had entered, and one of them was killed. The names of these men were John Cand, a native of the district of Maine, killed; and Peter Johnson, a native of this city, who is now on board the John Adams, or Alert. Johnson, after the action was half over, left his station and refused to do duty any longer, telling capt. Carden he would prefer death, by his order, rather than be compelled to fight against his countrymen.

[We received this information from an authority which will effectually silence all doubt. Com Decatur is our author.]

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Messrs. Monroe & French—Seeing your notice of the 5th inst. requesting every one that has had a friend impressed by the British, to give information—I now inform you my brother JOHN CAND, of Woolwich, in the district of Maine, was press on board his majesty's frigate Macedonian, on the 10th of June 1810, from the ship Mount Hope, of Wiscasset, and was killed on board the Macedonian, in the battle with the United States, com. Decatur. A disconsolate wife and child, are in mourning and in sorrow, for the loss of a husband and parent, on whom they were dependent.

JOSEPH CAND.

The privateer Yankee has arrived at Newport (R.I.) after a cruise of about 150 days, during which she has scoured the whole western coast of Africa, taken 3 prizes, 62 guns, 196 men, 406 muskets, and property worth \$296,000.

The Yankee has on board 32 bales fine goods, 6 tons ivory, \$40,000 worth of gold dust. The Yankee looked in at every port, harbor, river, factory, town, &c. on the coast of Africa—touched at several Portuguese islands for water and supplies. The following is a list of the Yankee's prizes:—

Sloop Mary-Ann, Sutherland, of London, coppered, 4 guns, 11 men, gold dust, ivory and camwood, worth 28,000 dolls—took out cargo, and burnt the vessel.

Schr. Alder, Crowley, of Liverpool, coppered, 6 guns, 9 pounders, 21 men, 400 casks muskets, flints, bar lead, iron, dry goods, &c. vessel and cargo worth \$24,000; ordered to the first port; her quarter-deck blew up in the contest at taking her, and killed her captain and 6 of her men.

Brig Fly, Tydeman, of London, 6 guns, 14 men, with gold dust, ivory, gun-powder, iron, dry goods and sundries; ordered to the first port; vessel and cargo worth \$36,000; taken under Fort Appollonia, of 50 guns.

Brig Thames, Toole, of Liverpool, 8 guns, 14 men, with ivory, dry goods and camwood, worth \$40,000; ordered to the first port.

Brig Harriot and Matilda, Inman, of Maryport, from Cork for Pernambuco, 8 guns, 14 men, with fine cloths, linens, iron, salt, porter, ware, &c. worth \$41,000.

Brig Shannon, Kendall, from Maraham for Liverpool, 10 guns, 15 men, with cotton, worth \$50,000.

Andalusia, Kendall, 10 guns, 100 men, (81 free blacks) vessel and cargo worth \$34,000, arrived at Savannah.

Schr. George, cut out of Tradestown, cargo rice, part taken out, and vessel given up to prisoners, worth \$2,500.

GALLANT EXPLOIT.

Extract of a letter from captain Le Chantier, of the privateer Hazard, to a gentleman in Charleston, dated St. Mary's, 6th March.

"I have just arrived here with my prize, the ship Albion, which I captured on the 1st Feb. long. 64, lat. 16, N. On the 23d Feb. being on Savannah bar, having lost sight of her in a fog, she was retaken by a privateer from N. Providence, mounting 8 pieces of cannon; after which we fell in with her again, the privateer in company, which we engaged, and after an action of seven hours and an half the privateer struck, and we retook the ship. If we had had half an hour more of day-light I should have brought in the privateer, but fearing to lose my prize, I was forced to abandon her. My lieutenant and carpenter were wounded dangerously, and five seamen slightly. It is surprising I had so few wounded, my vessel being extremely crippled by the grape shot of the enemy. My force consisted of 28 fighting men; the enemy had 20 guns [on board the prize and privateer] continually playing on me, and 60 men—I should rather have sunk than struck. I hope the *Caledonia* will remember a long time the small *Hazard*." The *Hazard* carries but three small guns.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 72.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,

"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"

British Naval Register.

¶ The brig *Emu*, (No. 361) was a "king's vessel" carrying 12 guns, and provided with a patent

defence surmounting her bulwarks, composed of spring bayonets, to prevent boarding. She had a great quantity of ammunition on board. She was commanded by an arrogant lieutenant of the British navy; who could not persuade his crew to fight the Yankees.

378. Schr. ———, worth \$10,000—sent into New Orleans, by the *Lovely Lass*, of Wilmington, N. C.

379. Brig ———, sent into Chatham, by the *Paul Jones* privateer.

380. Brig *Shannon*, 12 guns, from Brazil for London, laden with 100 tons of cotton, sent into Bristol, R. I. by the Yankee.

381. Ship *Mentor*, of London, 12 guns, with a cargo invoiced at £60,000 sterling, sent into New Orleans, by the *Saucy Jack*, of Charleston.

382. Schr. *Huzzar*, sent into Savannah, by the *Liberty* of Baltimore, laden with turtle, &c. supposed as presents for admiral *Warren* and his officers.

383. Brig *Resolution*, 10 guns, from Rio Janeiro to Maranhau, laden with coffee, &c. burnt by the United States sloop of war *Hornet*, after taking out \$23,000 in specie.

384. Sloop of war *PEACOCK*, 22 guns, 134 men, attacked and torn to pieces by the *Hornet* in fifteen minutes—sunk before all the prisoners could be removed. See official account, page 84.

385. Brig *Antrim*, from Ireland, with dry goods, &c. valued at £60,000, sent into New-Orleans, by the *Saucy Jack*.

386. Brig *Fly*—valuable, sent into Charleston by the Yankee.

387. Schr. ———, 100 tons, laden with bees wax, and red wood, has arrived at Tarpaulin Cove, a prize to the Yankee.

388. Brig *Earl Percy*, for Brazil, laden with dry goods and salt, prize to the *Chesapeake* frigate, is ashore on Long Island, but will get off.

British Parole.

The following is, indeed, a curious paper. It gives the reason for making an American merchant a prisoner of war; and the reason is as strange as the act itself—because, the person was a citizen of a state that had consented to call out the militia, for the general defence. We dare not trust our pen to comment upon this outrageous procedure.

By his excellency sir George Beckwith, K. B. commander of the forces in the windward and leeward islands, captain-general and governor-in-chief of the Island of Barbadoes, &c. &c. &c.

I do hereby certify, that *William R. Swift*, esq. a citizen of Maryland, in the United States of America, having been found in this government at the period in which the declaration of war by the American States reached Barbadoes; I judge it necessary to give my reasons why I require a parole of the present nature, from a gentleman so circumstanced, not serving professionally as a military man either by sea or land.

By the laws of the several states, all persons of a certain age are militia men, but the nature of their consequent duties were hitherto purely defensive within the limits of the state to which they belonged; by the present gigantic system, however, introduced by the federal government, drafts from this militia are required to be furnished, not only beyond these limits, not only within those of the other states, but for the purposes of foreign war of the most unprovoked description, and the armies which have invaded the Canadas were to a great extent so constituted.

All the states which have acceded to this measure of

war and ambition, I view it to operate as a FRENCH conscription, although under a different name and in a manner somewhat less obnoxious; but every man within the prescribed age is liable to this draft, and if he does not march himself must find a substitute. The consequence is, that I search in vain in the conceding states for a non-combatant, and I therefore feel it my duty in addition to the usual parole which will be furnished to Wm. R. Swift, by the agent of the transport board, to require him not to bear arms in any shape either by sea or land, or to embark in any vessel armed for war against his Britannic majesty or his subjects, until duly exchanged.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, this thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

GEORGE BECKWITH.

By his excellency's command,

WM. HY. WILBY, Secretary.

British Discipline.

A Charleston paper publishes a curious document found on board a British vessel proceeding from Demasara to Surinam, (in which was major *Whitmore*, of the Royal West-India Rangers) by the privateer Sparrow, of Baltimore. Its title is as follows:

"Return of men of the First West-India Regiment, who have been tried by courts-martial since the last half-yearly inspection."

It states, at length, the names of the persons tried, the sentence on each case, and the punishment inflicted. The result is 83 courts martial; five persons acquitted, several non com. officers reduced, and 28950 lashes ordered to be inflicted on the remainder, of which 10809 were actually suffered, as high as 800 on one person—all in the space of six months in a single regiment, probably not 500 strong. *Cobbett* says "*The English are a flogged nation.*" The old regimen of *Prussia*, so celebrated for beating the soldiery, cannot match this.

Remarkable Coincidence.

A neighboring gazette, alluding to the preparations made for the defence of BALTIMORE, has these words—

"The spade and pick-axe are the proper implements for the mob men to work with, and as it is what they ought long since to have been brought to, very few will censure admiral *Warren* for setting them to hard labor these dull times. The penitentiary or public roads would be a more suitable scene of action for a majority of the vagabonds and blood hounds upon which the devoted city depends for defence."

The following is from a British paper called the "*London Evening Star.*"

"There is only another way, therefore, in which the intellects of this sophist can be kept within their original humble sphere, and Great Britain alone possesses the salutary medicament. *The American navy must be annihilated*; her arsenals and dock yards must be consumed; and the turbulent inhabitants of Baltimore must be tamed with the weapons, which shook the wooden turrets of Copenhagen."

New Weapons.

Spring Rockets.—On Saturday (Feb. 13,) we understand Mr. Beath, the inventor of the spring rocket, made trial at Boston of several compositions, in the presence of commodore Rodgers, captain Hull, and

others, to ascertain the greatest range his rockets could be made to perform, and we are happy to state that he succeeded in throwing one of six pounds weight the great distance of two thousand yards, which is five hundred yards more than the celebrated Congreve rocket, of twelve pounds weight. The cylinders of Beath's rockets are made of iron, and terminating at the head with a cone 12 inches in length, which may be charged with grape shot, musket balls, or combustible matter, are capable of doing much execution—springs also are attached to them when the object is to fire the shipping, which cannot fail to have the desired effect.—We wish him all the patronage and support from government which his invention justly merits.

Boston Gazette.

New Gun.—Messrs. William Church and Chros-tus Barteny of Chelsea, Vermont, have invented a gun which is but one pound and a half heavier than the common Springfield gun, containing in three separate apartments ammunition for forty different charges. It may be loaded and discharged twenty five times a minute, and may be used with equal advantage in wet as in dry weather; it also may carry a bayonet and defender for the breast.

One of the gentlemen have gone to Washington for the purpose of obtaining a patent right, and offering the invention to government. The extra expense in making this gun is but about five dollars more than the Springfield guns. *Boston pap.*

"The Tug of War."

Hitherto our courteous enemy has confined his operations to the mere blockade of our bays, rivers and creeks, without essaying to do us a more "essential injury;" but subsequent events shew that this forbearance was all an artifice to throw us off our guard. The good old women in the neighborhood of the waters which these intrusive visitors have the sovereign control of, having survived the fright occasioned by the first appearance of their terrible armada, began to believe at last that they really did not intend to land and attack the country. How much were they mistaken! At the very time they were indulging this delusive fancy, lo! two powerful expeditions were actually fitting out for that very purpose.—Not to keep the reader unnecessarily in suspense, several of the enemy's boats, (the number we cannot positively state, as some people were of opinion there were three, some five, some ten, some fifty, some an hundred, and so on)—all well manned and provided with munitions of war, proceeded up Nansmond river but a day or two ago, as far as Chuckituck creek, when espying a comfortable mansion on the margin of the river, entirely undefended, they resolved to make descent; for which purpose a detachment of marines were landed to reconnoitre, covered by two pieces of cannon, and meeting with no obstruction, orders were given for a general debarkation, when the whole marched resolutely up, and took possession of the farm-yard in the name of their sovereign lord king George the third; nobody but an old negro woman appearing to dispute their title. All except a *corps du reserve* left in the rear to secure a retreat in case of accident, were then drawn up in battle array, when the commanding officer arranged the plan of attack on the fortifications in the following order. The marines being most accustomed to that kind of warfare, were sent round to the rear of the house by a private avenue, under an officer of great experience, to surprize the household; another party composed of the most resolute spirits, were ordered to storm a neighboring pig-sty,

and the third, being the remaining disposable force, headed by the commander in chief, proceeded to sack the dairy and smoke-house. The arrangement was excellent, but unfortunately the marines, by omitting to send out an advance guard, were surprised while defiling through a narrow pass, by a flock of turkies, who charged them furiously in flank and rear. After a sharp engagement of near half an hour, however, the assailants were either killed, taken prisoners, or put to flight; without the smallest injury to his majesty's troops except a violent palpitation of the heart, and a cold sweat, common on such occasions. The antipathy which turkies have for a red coat is remarkable ever since the last war, when the British soldiery were so famous for their depredations on that species of the feathered race. This will account for the obstinacy with which they maintained the conflict with the British marines. But to proceed—the turkies having been defeated, the hen-roosts were taken possession of; the pig-sty was carried after a slight resistance, the store-houses were sacked, and the whole of the forces retreated in excellent order, laden with spoil, and without the loss of a man!

While these operations were going on, another expedition equally formidable, made a descent upon Crancy Island. The result was glorious and profitable to his majesty's arms. All the bacon and other salted provisions of the Island, together with all the poultry and pigs that they could catch, were the spoils of this redoubtable band of heroes, who retreated to their ships in perfect safety. *Vivat Rex at Regina.*

[*Norfolk Herald.*]

Ship Building.

Interesting memoranda—from a London paper—The first double deck ship built in England was A. D. 1509, in the 25th year of the reign of Henry VII. whose name it bore, and was 1000 tons burthen, the total expenditure of which is estimated at £14,000. Before this, 24 gun ships were the largest in our navy, and those were without port-holes, the guns being on the upper deck only.

For the invention of port-holes, and various other improvements, we are, undoubtedly, indebted to the ingenuity of M. Decharges, an eminent mechanic of Brest about the year 1500, in the reign of Louis XII.

We find, however, that the vessels in which our illustrious countryman, sir Francis Drake, embarked for the West Indies, in the year 1570, were of a very inferior class; the *Pascha* being of 70 tons, and the *Swan* of 25 only: from which circumstance we may naturally infer, that first rate ships did not become very general, comparatively speaking, until a very recent date, although in Queen Elizabeth's time the armament of England, in the naval department, was computed at 15,270 men,

A first rate man of war, of the present day, requires above 70,000 cubic feet of timber, and expends 180,000 lbs. of rough hemp, in the cordage, &c. It is calculated that the ground on which the timber for a 74 gun ship would require to grow, would be 50 acres. Thus, by due gradations, and progressive improvements, we find that the art of ship building has attained its present high perfection.

THE CHRONICLE.

A letter from Cadiz, dated February 10, says that the Cortes have abolished the Inquisition forever in Spain. If they proceed thus, we shall begin to feel an interest in their success.

It appears that great quantities of goods are shipping in England to be smuggled into the United States. The constant practice of remitting forfeitures, or suffering goods to be "bonded," has reduced the risk to almost nothing. We really hope that the department to which these matters belong may be put upon the *war establishment*. The following deserves our notice, for we have heard much of such things—

Extract of a letter from an officer at Burlington, Vt. to his friend in the town of Salem, dated Feb. 28.

"Smuggling goes on as brisk at the lines as ever. We constantly keep towards the lines a picquet guard, and property to a considerable amount has been taken and sent into camp. A few days since three sleighs were sent in laden with *wire*. It was curious to see the manner in which it was put up to avoid detection. In the first place it was packed in large tin canisters, brazed together to make them perfectly tight, about two thirds as large as a barrel; these canisters were then set into barrels, and confined on all sides with salt. The wire is judged to be worth \$5,000; and I have since learned of a man, under guard for smuggling, that this but a small part of what he knew was intended to be run; the amount he states at \$30,000.

"Yesterday our parade was graced with a string of double sleighs (27 in number) heavily laden with English goods, crates, &c. sent in by the picquet guard. I believe they are taken care of by the collector. The goods will probably be bonded. Thus goes on smuggling!"

We have only a few scraps of European news, and they are not very important. The French papers state that their "grand army" of the north still consists of 200,000 men, and speak of mighty reinforcements to open an early campaign in Russia. The British papers, on the other hand, represent the affairs of France as in the most desperate situation in that quarter; and encourage a belief of a general rising against *Bonaparte*. Lord Wellington's army is in his strong holds near *Lisbon*. The British are making great exertions to fit out and man their vessels of war; it appears they have not latterly had so much need of them as at this time.

A London paper, of January 25, reports the capture of the French frigates *La Noiriede* and *Eletole* by the British frigates *Andromache* and *Briton*, on the 14th of that month, 30 miles to the eastward of *Lisbon*.

A report was lately made to the class of Physical Science of the Imperial Institute, in which it is affirmed, that out of 2,671,662 subjects, properly vaccinated in France, only seven authenticated cases appear of patients having afterwards taken the small pox, which is as 1 to 331,666.

London Chronicle.

PRICE OF STOCKS, January 26.—3 per cent. consols, 50 75 88; 3 per cent. red. 60 1-8 59 3-4; 4 per cents. 76 13-28; 5 per cent. 59 7 890 89 5-8; Exch. bills (3 1-4d) 7 pm; ditto (3 1-2) 8 9 pm; Omnium 8 3-4 pm; consols for Jan. 60 59 1-8.

Washington City, March 20.—The following extract of a letter from com. *Brimbridge*, commanding the United States frigate *Constitution*, to a friend in this city who had congratulated him on his beating and destroying the British frigate *Java*, proves the truly brave are always unassuming as well as generous.

"I was fortunate in having an opportunity; and opportunity only is wanting to insure equal success to all my brother officers."

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 6 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 84.]

Hec olim meminisse iurabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Russian Victories.

A splendid entertainment was lately given at *Boston* to the *Russian* consul, with a view of celebrating the victories of the Emperor *Alexander* over the Emperor *Napoleon*. The character of the thing is clearly laid down in Mr. *Otis*' speech on that occasion. The reader will make his own remarks, and draw conclusions for himself.

GENTLEMEN—We are now convened to celebrate a festival prepared for no ordinary occasion. It is not for the purpose of commemorating the birth or achievements of our heroes, or the anniversary of events exclusively auspicious to our national prosperity—it is not for objects of party triumph or exultation, or to manifest unjust partialities towards any foreign nation, that we find ourselves at this festive board. But we have come hither to express our gratitude and joy for the emancipation of Europe from thralldom; and the deliverance of the world from impending danger. Events of high concern to the human race; in honor of which not only all good men of all parties, but every intelligent member of the family of mankind should be ready to keep a sincere and universal jubilee.

It has been the lot of the present generation, to witness a series of stupendous revolutions in the states and empires of the old world, accompanied by fearful changes in the moral character of man. A cruel and gigantic despotism rose from the ruins of the French monarchy, and spreading with tempestuous force and velocity, subverted the ancient establishments of regular government, and changed the political landscape into a dreary waste—So rapid was the succession of these revolutions, that before the history of one could be read and digested, another was consummated.

But as preparatory to these events, the virtue which constitutes the safeguard of a free people had been corrupted, the loyalty which unites the interests of the subject with those of the prince was seduced—the dignity which adorns the throne was degraded. The religious and moral propensities of man, were checked and diverted from their legitimate objects, and his intellectual powers either chilled by fear, or impelled by force to extend the field, and amplify the materials for his own destruction—Altars were erected in the heart of every state, to a terrific idol. Kings, princes, perjured magistrates and corrupted demagogues became officiating priests, and the liberties and blood of the people were the chosen oblations.

Amid the gloom and horror of this chaos, the most experienced statesman could not discern the cheering ray of hope or consolation. One nation indeed remained true to herself, and competent to sustain her liberties, but not competent or disposed to force upon other nations, the benefits of protection and freedom, the value of which they were too stupid to distinguish, or too proud and jealous to accept. But suddenly, the Almighty fiat which first illumined creation, was repeated. "God said, let there be light, and there was light." A light of glorious effulgence burst from the northern vaults of heaven. The skies of Russia sparkled with their pe-

culiar splendours, and exhibited to the astonished world, its enemy prostrate and in ruin.

Never was reverse more sudden and complete. An army the most effective and best appointed which the world had ever seen; flushed with perennial victories, confident of future success; commanded by a conqueror whose name inspired terror, and led by generals accustomed to conquer kingdoms in a single battle; had penetrated to the centre of the Russian empire, seized upon its ancient capital, and planted its bloody standards on the towers of the Kremlin. But what they deemed the completion of their enterprise was the commencement of their destruction. They now encountered an obstacle new and unsurmountable.—The union of a determined sovereign and loyal people. Now was displayed for the admiration of all ages, and for the instruction of all nations, the unexampled spectacle of an immense metropolis fired by the torches of its own citizens, to render it untenable by their enemies. The formidable invader now too late commences his retreat, when pursued by the vengeance of his foe and the judgment of God, his army is beaten, routed, dispersed and miserably destroyed; and he a fugitive in disguise, stripped of his trophies, flies to his own capital, to meet the secret execrations of the myriads, whose best hopes in this life have been sacrificed to his ambition.

By this signal and irretrievable defeat of his army and his designs upon Russia, we may confidently predict, that the colossal power of Napoleon though not destroyed, is shaken to the centre—His resources will now be in requisition to defend the territories, or secure the allegiance of his nearest allies. His schemes of universal conquest must be abandoned—the magic of his influence, the terror of his name, the danger of his arts have passed away—more has been effected in one short campaign for the restoration of the balance of power in Europe, and towards the downfall of tyranny, than the most sanguine had ventured to predict during his life—More indeed than could have been accomplished, without an immediate and conspicuous interposition of Divine Providence.

If then we regard merely the condition and happiness of other nations, we have a just and national foundation for our joy on this occasion—and who can be indifferent to the happiness or misery of millions of his fellow men? Who could behold without anxious emotion, the strides of universal tyranny, and the approach of that night of military despotism in which the world had formerly been shrouded? Who indeed could remain unmoved by the miseries of the French people; (to whom we have no enmity) by their oppressions, their conscriptions, their privation of the most estimable enjoyments? Who in a word, could remain unaffected, while the fairest portion of the globe was in chains and in tears? But if there be any whose exclusive patriotism rejects all interest in the welfare of other nations, they may also find cause of rejoicing, in the influence which these events will produce at home—We have nearly been victims to the delirium which has occasioned the destruction of other states. The history of our government for several years, has exhibited

G

a coincidence in the measures and a conformity to the plans of Napoleon too plain to be mistaken. It will not be very easy to specify any measure calculated to promote his views which according to our circumstances and means we have not adopted—we have sacrificed our resources by embracing his continental system; and we have exchanged a state of unprecedented prosperity for that of voluntary and ruinous war. It is of secondary consequence, now to ascertain, whether our unhappy condition has arisen from obedience to his suggestions, fear of his power, sympathy in his policy, hatred of his rival, or a mere respect for his example. The tendency to a close connection in the event of his success was irresistible, and in such a connection, it is but too probable that our domestic peace and national union would have met their fate.

By the check now given to this formidable power; the basis of the disastrous policy which is big with ruin, for our country is undermined, *and we are rescued from our greatest danger.* The rage of the passions which have produced the present war, will not be suddenly assuaged; but they are deprived of their chief aliment. Probably we have great sufferings to endure, but the bitter experience which we yet undergo *has now a chance to make us wise, before it makes us slaves.*

Let us then hail these glorious events as the prelude to better times for our country, as well as the immediate cause of happiness and liberty to others.

ADDRESS OF MR. EUSTAPHIEVE, THE RUSSIAN CONSUL.

Gentlemen, or, to call you by the highest of titles, Citizens of Boston!—To do full justice to your sympathies in the great common cause, or to acquaint you with the real state of my feelings, in any other way than by appealing to your own, would be to possess a language, as yet unknown, and the power of uttering "things unutterable," as great as the solemnity of the present occasion, and the wonderful events you so cordially unite in celebrating. Yet the task of addressing you is too delightful to be relinquished, and my overflowing heart pants to be relieved from the restraints of silence, more painful even than the apprehension of failure. To you however, I can without fear unbosom myself; well knowing that your own imagination will supply the deficiency of expression; for you are my best, my most honored friends. During the late affecting and eventful spectacle, like me you have been moved, and with me you have smiled, hoped and trembled. Your countenance, like my own, was illumed with joy, or clouded with sorrow, as each succeeding gale, bearing the homage of the old world, alighted on these happy shores with the auspicious or unpromising tidings. But when, at the nod of the Almighty, the balance of fate was turned against the cruel invader; when the Russian heroes, with the swiftness of lightning, pursued him, and thundering amidst the conspiring elements, hurled him down the fathomless abyss of perdition, then a calm sun-shine settled on your mainly brow, and, by its reflected light, increased even that which had rested on mine. I was a Russian, and may have rejoiced at the prosperity of my country from selfish suggestions of pride and interest, while you—how superior are your motives to mine!—You have rejoiced from that generous impulse of the heart, from that purest source of human nature, which, altered by no distance of time or space, marks with indignation the daring footsteps of lawless oppression; weeps with the sufferers, assists them by wishes and prayers, when other means are denied, and hails with rapturous joy their final deliverance. It is thus, you have amply, with ten-fold interest, repaid Russia for all those emotions

of admiration and concern, with which she beheld your revolutionary struggles, with which her former sovereigns contemplated the glory of your living heroes, and with which her present monarch dwells on the memory of your Washington, like whom, and like his own ancestor, Peter the great, he aspires only to become the father of his country; a noble ambition, worthy of imitation, and deserving of success.

Reflections arising from this well known disposition of the Russian emperor, complete our joy by giving it the sanction of prudence and cool judgment; for, the immediate advantages of the present happy change, are not like to be counteracted by the events with which futurity is pregnant. Alexander cannot become the persecutor of those whom he rescued from persecution; or withdraw his protection from those who wish and deserve to have him for their protector. Moderation has always been an ingredient in the system of Russian policy. In the immense Russian empire; where almost every thing is yet in its incipient state, where the produce of the soil constitutes wealth and riches, and where time and encouragement are necessary to mature infant industry and nurse national strength, peace is a blessing, devoutly to be wished, incessantly pursued, and preferred to all other means of aggrandizement. From the reign of Peter the great, down to the present time, such has uniformly been the course of the Russian sovereigns; and though important conquests were made from time to time, yet they never proceeded from caprice—from that wanton and unprovoked aggression, which threatens the subjugation of the world, merely for the pleasure of triumph. They were dictated by necessity and not by the quenchless thirst for human blood. The greater is the influence of Russia, the greater will be the security and happiness of nations. It is the limitation of her power in Europe which the great son of Chatham endeavored to establish, from apprehensions altogether groundless, that has raised France to her dreadful eminence; and this illustrious statesman, who lived to be undeceived, never ceased to regret the error he thus committed. Russia being in her natural state, and in no need of artificial or extraordinary means to sustain herself in a new and painful, though imposing attitude, advances in her career with regular pace, removing obstructions immediately in her way, but leaving all other roads to the free use of her fellow-travellers.

Her power, therefore, never can be so fatal as has been that of France, who, impelled by the revolution beyond her natural strength, required unnatural means to feed it, and thus became at length the monster of war, subsisting on the spoils of others, and devouring her own children, in order to prolong her feverish existence. France appeared like some high and inaccessible cliff, whose snowy summit, suddenly heated, descends in overwhelming torrents, and leaves in the parent mountain, and all around, the deep and melancholy traces of its devastating course. Russia, on the contrary, resembles an extensive plain, where waters, collected from natural springs, move gently on, and receiving in their progress many a tributary stream, swell into a majestic river, dangerous when disturbed by tempests, but otherwise safe and peaceful, bearing on its bosom the labors and hopes of mankind, and distributing abundance and happiness through the regions it passes. Such then has been the difference between these two powers; our joy is but a tribute to humanity, whose sufferings we have heretofore bewailed. It is an offering to Heaven, which in aiding the efforts of Russia, has heard our prayers, and rescued the

world from that ruthless tyranny whose sway was as extensive, as his annihilation is unexampled.

With regard to myself, individually, *thanks*, is the only word I am capable of uttering. You have cherished me, you have received me as one of your own, you have kindly overlooked my defects, and magnified my little deserts—I can say no more. I will wear you in the “core of my heart,” and if ever I forget what I owe you, or if ever I wilfully render myself unworthy of your friendship, I shall become the destroyer of my own happiness!

Massacre of the Prisoners.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

Interesting correspondence between a committee of gentlemen of this city and the hon. A. B. Woodward, judge of the supreme court of the territory of Michigan, relative to recent events in that territory:

Albany, March 23, 1813.

SIR—It has been intimated that you have recently made a communication to the secretary of state of the general government, relative to the situation of the Michigan territory, since it was surrendered to the British government. Sensibly participating in the sympathy which the unfortunate fate of that territory excites in the citizens of the United States generally, and on the frontier of this state particularly; We, the undersigned, acting in behalf of a number of respectable citizens of this city, would be gratified in being possessed of the information you may have so transmitted—and of your opinion whether it would be improper for us to cause the same to be published.

We have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

FR. BLOODGOOD, }
I. TOWNSEND, } Committee.
G. Y. LANSING, }

The Hon. A. B. Woodward, judge of the Supreme Court, Michigan territory.

To Messrs. Francis Bloodgood, Isaiah Townsend and Garret Y. Lansing, a committee of gentlemen of the city of Albany.

Albany, March 27, 1813.

GENTLEMEN—The sympathy which the unhappy fate of the territory of Michigan, has excited in the citizens of the United States generally, and in those of the frontiers of this state in particular, is at once as natural as it is honorable to the human heart.

The information which I have had occasion to communicate to the honorable the secretary of state of the general government, relative to the situation of the territory of Michigan, since it has been surrendered to the arms of Great Britain, is such as might have been put into the possession of the government and the public through any other channel, and I conceive there is no impropriety in my complying with your polite request. I do not perceive any reason why the same information might not, without impropriety, be laid by you before the public.

I therefore do myself the honor to transmit to you herewith, copies of the several communications, which I have had occasion to make to the general government, relative to the situation of the territory under the British flag.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with perfect respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

A. B. WOODWARD.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus.

Albany, March 29, 1813.

SIR—Of the documents communicated to us on the 27th inst. by the hon. judge Woodward, we transmit you an extract of No. 20, and Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, for publication in the Argus, as containing matter of public interest.

We are, sir, respectfully, your humble servants.

(Signed) FRANCIS BLOODGOOD, }
ISAIAH TOWNSEND, } Committee.
GARRET Y. LANSING, }

Extract from No. 20, being a letter from Judge Woodward to General Procter, dated Detroit, February 2, 1813.

“It is well known to you, sir, that the capitulation of the 16th of August, 1812, has suffered many infractions in every quarter of the territory, by the savages in the employ of the British government.—The inhabitants have borne them with an unexampled patience. They have entertained a constant apprehension that when the American forces approach the territory, and when an engagement has taken place, the fury of the savage mind at the sight of blood, and in reflecting on the dead they lose, and perhaps on the retaliatory treatment of prisoners or of the dead, which their cruel mode of warfare produced, is always likely to drive them to an ignoble revenge on the prisoners they find in the country, and the inhabitants of it who are American citizens. They therefore pressed the subject on your attention previous to the battle of the 22d January, 1813—and felt satisfied with your assurance, that you considered your own honor pledged for their effectual protection.—Since the result of that battle, facts are before their faces, which they cannot shut their eyes upon. Some of them are, perhaps, unknown to yourself. I will enumerate some which I believe there will be no difficulty in establishing beyond the reach of contradiction.

First—Some of the prisoners, after the capitulation of the 22d January, 1813, have been tomahawked by the savages.

Second—Some of the prisoners, after that capitulation, have been shot by the savages.

Third—Some of the prisoners, after that capitulation, have been burnt by the savages.

Fourth—Some of the inhabitants of the territory of Michigan, citizens of the United States of America, after that capitulation, have been shot by the savages.

Fifth—The houses of some of the inhabitants of the territory, American citizens, after that capitulation, have been burnt by the savages.

Sixth—Some of the inhabitants, American citizens, after that capitulation, have been pillaged by the savages.

These facts evince, that in some quarter, and in some department or other, either the moral or physical means of preventing a violation of your capitulation do not exist. The alarms of the inhabitants therefore, are the more highly excited by the expectation of another battle; and they feel, and perhaps very justly, that their persons and property are not respected.

It is on this account that I have been requested to submit to your consideration, a convention between the citizens and yourself, which may remove the first difficulty suggested in this letter, and obviate the second.”

No. 23.

Sandwich, 9th February, 1813.

SIR—You will have the goodness to appoint a day for the purpose of adducing before colonel Procter,

such proofs as you may have, to substantiate the assertions stated in your letter to him, relative to the slaughter of the enemy's sick and wounded, on the 22d January last.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. W. McLEAN, A. D. C.
Augustus B. Woodward, Esq. Detroit.

(Copy) Sandwich, Feb. 10, 1813.

SIR—I had the honor to receive on the third day of this month, a verbal message from you, communicated to me by major Muir, requesting me to endeavor to procure some evidence of the massacre of the American prisoners, on the 23d January last.

I met with only a few persons at Detroit, who are inhabitants of the River Raisin, nor was it altogether a pleasant task to those, to relate in these times, the scenes they have beheld: some of them, however, appeared before a French magistrate, and I send you copies of what they have stated.

It will occur to you, sir, immediately, that what any of them state on the information of others, though not direct evidence in itself, leads to the source where it may be obtained.

The truth will undoubtedly, eventually, appear; and that unfortunate day, must meet the steady and impartial eye of history.

In communicating your message, major Muir added something having relation to American citizens, who might be willing to take the oath to the king. It will be obvious to you, sir, that in a state of open and declared war, a subject or citizen of one party cannot transfer his allegiance to the other party, without incurring the penalties of treason; and, while nothing can excuse his guilt, so neither are those innocent, who lay temptations before him.

The principles adopted by the United States on the subject of expatriation, are liberal, but are perfectly inapplicable to a public enemy in time of war.

The law of nations does not justify coercion upon any man to bear arms against his country. VATELL says that a man of spirit ought rather die ten thousand deaths.

Some of the French inhabitants of the territory of Michigan, citizens of the United States of America, have been much urged on this subject, and are apprehensive of being further troubled.

I had the further honor of receiving on the 8th inst. your verbal message by your aid-de-camp, Mr. McLean, acquainting me, that there was no capitulation on the 22d January, and that the prisoners surrendered at discretion. I therefore beg pardon for that mistake. The principles of the law of nations, however, impose an obligation almost equally strong.

I beg leave to repeat a request for the favor of a passport.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) A. B. WOODWARD.
Colonel Henry Procter, Sandwich.

NO. 25—TRANSLATION.

Territory of Michigan—District of Detroit, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace in the district of Detroit, Joseph Robert, an inhabitant on river aux Raisins; who being duly sworn on the holy Evangelists, deposes and saith—that on the next day after the battle on the said river Raisin, a short time after sunrise, he saw the Indians kill the American prisoners with their tomahawks; and that they shot several, to wit, three: that the In-

dians set the houses on fire, and that in going out, the prisoners were massacred and killed, as aforesaid; that is to say, three were shot, the others were killed in the houses and buried with the houses. The Indians burnt first the house of Jean Baptiste Gereauine, and afterwards that of Gabriel Godfrey, junior. The deponent has been informed that there were about forty-eight or forty-nine prisoners in the two houses. The deponent has seen dead bodies on the high way which the hogs were tearing and eating. Mr. Brunot, told the deponent, that the Indians had killed those who were least wounded, and that the others were burnt alive.

Antoine Cuellierie and Alexis Salliot, inhabitants of river Ecorces, told the deponent, that two prisoners have been burnt in the house of Gandon, on the river aux Sables. The deponent has heard that the Indians had torn out the hearts of the prisoners and brought them still smoking into the houses, but does not recollect the names of the informants—he believes, however, they were men worthy of credit.

The deponent says further, that after the first action on the river Raisin, the Indians fired on one named Solo, son-in-law to Stephen Lebeau, an inhabitant on the river aux Sables, when returning from the house of Gandon to his father-in-law; on his arrival, he hallowed to his father-in-law to open the door, saying that he was mortally wounded; Stephen Lebeau opened the door, and told his son-in-law to throw himself on his bed, but that in trying to move he fell dead. An Indian knocked at the door, and Lebeau having opened it, received a ball in his breast and fell dead. The son of Lebeau made his escape; the Indian shot several shots at him, which did not reach him.

The deponent says further, that Baptiste Conteur was killed near the house of the deponent, on the day of the second battle, on the river Raisin, a little after sun rise.

The deponent says further, that the Indians have often threatened to burn his house and barn, if he did not march with them against the Americans.—The deponent says he is an American citizen.

The deponent says that several of his neighbours have told him that they received the same threat.—Other settlements have been threatened with fire. The mills and houses on the river aux Roches were burnt in September last, after the capitulation of Detroit. And further this deponent saith not.

JOSEPH ROBERT.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 14th Feb'y. 1813.

PETER AUDRAIN, J. P. D. D.

No. 26.

Territory of Michigan—District of Detroit, ss.

Be it remembered, that on this day, February the fourth, A. D. 1813, personally came before the undersigned, a justice of the peace, for the district aforesaid—viz: John McDonnell, an inhabitant of the city of Detroit, who after being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposed and saith, that a few days after the battle of the 22d January last, at the River Raisin, he was personally present at the house of James May, esq. when he heard the said James May ask Mr. William Jones, the acting agent for the Indian department, if there would be any impropriety in purchasing the prisoners from the Indians, and that he heard the said William Jones say, "that he thought there would be no impropriety in purchasing them, but would not undertake to authorize any person to do so," that in consequence of which, this deponent purchased 3 or 4 prisoners, amongst the number was one by the

name of ——— Hamilton, a private in the Kentucky volunteers, who declared to this deponent, that on the first or second day after the battle at River Raisin, on the 22d January last, as he and some of his fellow-prisoners were marching with the Indians, between this place and River Raisin, they came up to where one of the prisoners was burnt, the life just expiring, and an Indian kicking the ashes off his back, saying, "damn'd son of a bitch."

This deponent also further deposes as aforesaid, that Dr. Bowers, a surgeon's mate of the Kentucky volunteers, who was purchased by him and some other gentlemen, stated to this deponent, "that he was left to take care of the wounded, after the battle, but felt rather timid on account of the savages, but that he received such assurances from captain or colonel Elliott of the safety of himself, as well as the remaining prisoners, he concluded to stay, as sleighs were promised to be sent to fetch them away next morning—that near about day-light of the morning following the day of the battle, the Indians came into the house, where said Bowers was with the other prisoners, and proceeded to plunder and tomahawk such as could not walk, and stripping the said Bowers, and the wounded prisoners of all their clothes; that while the said Bowers and two other prisoners, named *Searls* and *Bradford*, as near as this deponent can recollect, were sitting by the fire in the Indian camp, an Indian came up, who appeared to be drunk, and called the said *Searls*, as near as this deponent can recollect a "*Madison or Washington*," then took up a tomahawk and struck the said *Searls* in the shoulder, that the said *Searls* caught hold of the tomahawk, and held it some time, that the said *Bowers*, advised the said *Searls* to submit to his fate; with that, the Indian gave him a second blow on the head, killed, scalped and stript him; during this time, the said *Bowers* and *Bradford*, were personally present, and being apprehensive for their own safety, that he (*Bowers*) ran and came up to the old chief, who sold him to this deponent and others, who took him under his protection, and was very kind to him, whilst he remained with him. This deponent, further deposes, that he has reason to believe the aforesaid *Bowers* and *Hamilton*, are now at Sandwich, and if applied to, they could give more ample information relative to the particulars, of the aforesaid, and further this deponent saith not.

J. McDONNELL.

Sworn and subscribed at my chambers, in the city of Detroit, the day and year before written.

JAMES MAY, J. P. D. D.

No. 27.—TRANSLATION.

Territory of Michigan—District of Detroit, ss.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace, in the district of Detroit, Antoine Boulard, of the river aux Raisins, who being sworn on the holy Evangelists, deposed and says, that on the next day after the last battle on the river aux Raisins, he saw the Indians kill the secretary of the American general, who was on the horse of the Indian, who had taken him prisoner, with a rifle shot; that the prisoner fell on one side, and an Indian came forward with a sabre, finished him, scalped him, stript him, and carried away his clothes. The body remained two days on the high-way, before the door of the deponent, and was part eaten up by the hogs. Afterwards, the deponent, together with Francois Lasselle, Hubert Lacroix, Charles Chovin, and Louis Lajoie, took up the corpse at dusk of the evening, and carried it into the field

near the woods, where hogs did not go. They dared not to bury it for fear of being surprised by the Indians. And further this deponent saith not.

ANTOINE [his mark] BOULARD.

Sworn and subscribed in my presence, the 5th of February, 1813. P. AUDRAIN, J. P. D. D.

No. 28.

I hereby certify that the next day after the last battle at the river aux Raisins, the secretary of the American general was taken near the door of the deponent—was wounded and placed on a horse, that seven or eight Indians were near the house, one of whom shot him in the head with a rifle; that he did not fall off his horse, until another Indian drawing a sabre, struck him on the head several times, and then he fell to the ground; was scalped and stript of his clothes, and left on the road, where he remained one day and a half; I the deponent, with Francois Lasselle, Hubert Lacroix and Louis Chovin, on the evening of the second day, took up the body, carried it to the skirts of the woods, and covered it with a few branches, but could not stay to bury it, for fear of the Indians that were in the neighborhood; that on the next day after the last battle, I was near the house of Gabriel Godfrey, jun. and the house of Jean Baptiste Geraume, where a great number of prisoners were collected, and that I heard the screaming of the prisoners whom the Indians were tomahawking; that the savages set the houses on fire and went off.

LOUIS [his mark] BERNARD.

Detroit le 5 Fevrier, 1813.

No. 29.

I certify, that the bodies of the Americans killed at the battle of la Riviere aux Raisins, of the 22d of January last, and the day after, remained unburied, and that I have seen the hogs and dogs eating them. The hogs appear to be rendered mad by so profuse a diet of christian flesh. I saw the houses of Mr. Geraume and Mr. Godfrey, on fire; and have heard there were prisoners in them. The inhabitants did not dare to bury them, on account of the Indians.—The inhabitants have been threatened by the Indians, if the did not take up arms against the Americans.

ALEXIS [his mark] LABADIE.

Michigan, Feb. 3, 1813.

No. 30.

This is to certify, that on or about the 28th day of January last, an Indian woman came to my dwelling house on the river Rouge, and informed me that on the morning of that day, an American prisoner had been killed in the Indian camp, and the reason she assigned for killing him was, because he had expressed an hatred for the Indians.

ROBERT ABBOTT.

Detroit, Feb. 8, 1813.

[We are obliged to omit to-day, the three remaining documents sent to us for publication. No. 31 is an affidavit of Aaron Thomas and Agness his wife, detailing the description and value of property (to the amount of \$123) taken from them by the Indians subsequent to Hull's surrender, and in violation of the guarantee of protection made by the British. This is selected from a great number of similar cases. No. 32 is a letter from Round Head and Walk-in-the-water, Indian chiefs, to the inhabitants on the river Raisin, calling upon them to join in arms against the Americans, and intimating unpleasant consequences if they refused. No. 33 is a letter from the inhabitants on the Raisin to Judge Woodward, soliciting his counsel and advice.—ED. ANG.]

Ensign Baker's Statement.

BRITISH NIAGARA, Feb. 25, 1813.

Brigadier-General Winchester,

SIR—In compliance with your order of the 29th January directed to Dr. Bowen and myself, I took charge of the American prisoners at Sandwich on the 30th of the same month. On the 15th inst. I was ordered on to this place by col. Proctor; having arrived I deemed it my duty to report to you whatever transpired with the prisoners under my charge, and the information I was able to collect concerning the other prisoners taken by the Indians.

The enclosed report marked (A) gives you a view of all the prisoners who were under my charge during my stay at Sandwich, their respective companies, regiments and physical condition, along with the names of the British officers, by whom they were sent to Sandwich.

From this report you will discover that of the fifty-two prisoners thirteen were at Sandwich. On my arrival from Detroit, 7 men were sent from Malden by col. Elliott, one was obtained by col. Baubec, and 33 including those who came over with Dr. Bowen and myself, were sent from Detroit by major Muir, British commander of the American fort there. For the greatest number of our unfortunate fellow-soldiers being sent from Detroit, we are indebted to the exertions of our prisoners, fellow-citizens *there*, who with an unexampled generosity, when they saw their countrymen driven through the streets like sheep to a market, lavished their wealth for their ransom; nor was the procuration of our liberty all—we had been almost entirely stripped by the Indians; cloathes such as the exigence of the occasion permitted to be prepared, were furnished us.

Enclosed I send you a roll of 33 prisoners who were sent from Sandwich on the 8th inst. as well as eleven who came on to this place with Dr. Bowen and myself, and of 5 others who remained at Sandwich, under the care of Dr. Samuel McKeekan, surgeon's mate 2d regiment, 2d brigade, Ohio volunteers.

The prisoners at Sandwich with the exception of Jesse Green will all recover, and much is to be hoped for him.

One man died on the 1st instant, Martin Netherford, a private in capt. Bland U. Ballard's company, 1st regiment Kentucky volunteer riflemen.

On the 8th inst. col. Proctor ordered me to make out a return of all the prisoners who were killed by the Indians subsequent to the battle, agreeable to the best information I could collect. The enclosed return marked (B) was produced by this order; I might have added the gallant capt. Nathaniel Gray E. Hart, deputy inspector-general; captain Virgin McCracken, of col. Allen's regiment; captain John M. Woolfolk, your secretary; ensign Levi Wells of the 7th U. S. infantry, and a number of privates, whom I find by subsequent information have been massacred. The memory of past services rendered me by captain Hart's family, made me particularly anxious to ascertain his fate, I flattered myself he was alive, and every information I could get for some time flattered my hopes; but one of the last prisoners who was brought in told me that the captain was certainly massacred; he was so badly wounded as to prevent him from walking; the Indians took him some distance on a horse, but at length took him off and tomahawked him.

About the 10th instant, an Indian brought captain McCracken's commission to Sandwich; the paper was bloody. The fellow said he took the captain in trust, but some time after when stripped and examining him, he found an Indian scalp in his bosom, which induced him to kill him. This you cannot

but be assured is an humbug of the fellow's own making to screen himself from the odium of barbarity. The captain's character and the danger that attended his carrying such furniture in a disastrous battle, gives it the lie.

Captain Woolfolk after having been wounded in two places, by some means had got refuge in one of the French houses on the Raisin—he was discovered next day and dragged from his assylum—he was taken to the house of a Mr. Lasselle, where he said he would give him for one thousand dollars to any one who would purchase him. Mr. Lasselle said it was not in his power, but he had no doubt his brother would do it who lived at hand—he directed his owners to the house of his brother, but as they were on their way an Indian from a waste house shot him through the head.

Ensign Wells was taken from my side unhurt.—I considered him alive until on my arrival at this place, captain Naggs told me he was killed by a Puttawatamie Indian, not long after he was taken.

Many fresh scalps have been brought us since the battle, and dead bodies seen through the country, which proves that others have been killed, whose names I have not been able to find out; independent of those reported to colonel Proctor.

This, sir, is all the information I have been able to collect concerning those who were massacred. The fifteen or eighteen mentioned in the remarks to the return made to colonel Proctor, whose names do not appear, were not known by those who saw them killed.

Major Graves of the 5th regiment of the Kentucky Volunteers, I have been able to get no information of, further than that he was brought to the river Rouge on the 25th or 26th January, in a sleigh; I fear from our not having heard any thing of him since, that he is no more—and that valuable officer is forever lost to his country.

Enclosed (C) gives you the names of those who from good information, are still in the bush. At a rough guess founded on the few facts I have been able to glean, I may say, with some certainty, that there are still thirty or forty alive with the Indians.

The prospect of a speedy return of those poor fellows I think but gloomy, as colonel Proctor has issued an order, enjoining individuals to purchase no more; and the Indians have been paid a greater price for those already delivered, than the government will give. Colonels Wells, Lewis and Allen's servants are acting as valets to Indian chiefs. Captain Hart's servant is alive, but where he is, is uncertain.

The dead of our army are still denied the rites of sepulture; at the time I left Sandwich I was told that the hogs were eating them; a gentleman told me he had seen them running about with skulls, arms, legs and other parts of the human system in their mouths. The French people on the river Raisin buried captains Hart, Woodfolk and some others, but it was more than their lives were worth to have been caught paying this last tribute of humanity to the dead.

I several times agitated the subject of burying the dead while in company with British officers, but they always answered, that the Indians would not suffer it.

Before I close this communication, I must in justice to my own feelings, mention those of our fellow-citizens of Detroit, who were most servicable to us. Colonel Elijah Brush, Mr. Richard Jones, Henry I. Hunt, esquire, judge May, major Mack, and Mouse Godfrey, were most active: Oliver Williamson, esquire, Mr. Chittenden, Mr. Ten Eyke, Mr. Smart,

Doctor Brown, Mr. Miller, Mr. M'Daniel, Monsieur Odrain, lieutenant Reed, Mr. McComb and many others purchased provisions and alleviated our wants; others befriended, whose names through ignorance or want of retention are not inserted.—But in paying a just tribute to our patriotic fellow citizens, who for their services to us, are driven from their homes, our fair country women should not be forgotten—young ladies were frequently seen soliciting their fathers for horses, and when they had gained their point, exchanged their presents for Kentuckians. Mademoiselles Lasselle and Labardie, Miss Scott, M. Hays and others, deserve to be mentioned.

The exertions of these worthy people were directed and point given to them by our ever to be venerated countryman, *Augustus B. Woodward*, who with unwearied zeal exerted himself in our behalf at Detroit: he was the life and soul of the remaining Americans, the man to whom they all looked up for succor in the hour of difficulty; for advice on every occasion. This added to the influence he at first had with some of the British officers, enabled him to do wonders for us. This gentleman, whose exalted understanding entitles him to the first consideration for talents, appears to have no wish separate from the interests of his country; though eminently qualified to enjoy society, he gives up all its sweets to shield the unfortunate of his country from savage cruelty and British oppression.

In the admiration of our countrymen, the deeds of our generous enemies should be remembered.—Colonel Baubee took an active part in providing for our welfare, and showed that he possessed a generous nature, the noblest attribute of a soldier.

Colonel Elliott was serviceable in rescuing some prisoners from the Indians.

Major Muir is truly a gentleman and shewed every disposition to serve us.

The reverend Mr. Pollard of Sandwich visited the hospital frequently, and read the service over Wetherford when he was interred. Captains Atkins, Curtiss and Barrow, who commanded the guard of our prisoners, all deserve my thanks. Dr. Bowen was unwearied in his attendance upon our wounded, and during our stay studied only to alleviate their pain. He was ordered on to this place with me.

Dr. McKeekan, is the gentleman who was sent through by general Harrison with a flag of truce, to attend the wounded—his wound had prevented him from doing much while we remained. He is a worthy man, and I have no doubt but the prisoners will do well under his care.

Wishing you health, and all the happiness your situation permits, I remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ISAAC L. BAKER.

Ensign 2d reg. U. S. Inf'y.

The British and Indians.

Extracted from the American Remembrancer (an impartial and authentic collection of facts, published during the revolutionary war) for the year 1782, vol. 14, p. 185:

Boston, March 12.

Extract of a letter from captain Gerrish, of the N. England militia, dated Albany, March 7.

"The peltry taken in the expedition, will, you see, amount to a good deal of money. The possession of this booty at first gave us pleasure; but we were struck with horror to find among the packages, eight large ones containing scalps of our unfortunate country folks, taken in the three last years by

the Seneca Indians, from the inhabitants of the frontiers of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, and sent by them as a present to colonel Haldimand, governor of Canada, in order to be by him transmitted to England. They were accompanied by the following curious letter to that gentleman.

"Tioga, January 3d, 1787!"

"May it please your excellency,

At the request of the Seneca chiefs, I herewith send to your excellency, under the care of James Boyd, eight packages of scalps, cured, dried, hooped, and painted with all the Indian triumphal marks, of which the following is invoice and explanation:

No. 1. containing 43 scalps of Congress soldiers, killed in different skirmishes: these are stretched on black hoops, 4 inch diameter—the inside of the skin painted red with a small black spot, to note their being killed with bullets. Also 62 of farmers, killed in their houses; the hoops painted red—the skin painted brown and marked with a hoe—a black circle all round, to denote their being surprised in the night—and a black hatchet in the middle, signifying their being killed with that weapon.

No. 2. Containing 98 of farmers, killed in their houses: hoops red—figure of a hoe to mark their profession—great white circle and sun, to shew they were surprised in the day time—a little red foot, to shew they stood upon their defence, and died fighting for their lives and families.

No. 3. Containing 97 of farmers: hoops green, to shew they were killed in the fields—a large white circle with a little round mark on it, for the sun, to shew it was in the day time—black bullet mark on some, a hatchet on others.

No. 4. Containing 102 of farmers, mixed of several of the marks above, only 18 marked with a little yellow flame, to denote their being of prisoners burnt alive, after being scalped, their nails pulled out by the roots, and other torments; one of these latter, supposed to be of an American clergyman, his hand being fixed to the hoop of his scalp. Most of the farmers appear, by the hair, to have been young or middle aged men, there being but 67 very grey heads among them all; which makes the service more essential.

No. 5. Containing 88 scalps of women: hair long, braided in the Indian fashion, to shew they were mothers—hoops blue; skin yellow ground with little red tad-poles, to represent, by way of triumph, the tears or grief occasioned to their relations—a black scalping knife or hatchet at the bottom, to mark their being killed by those instruments. 17 others, hair very grey—black hoops—plain brown color—no marks but the short club or easse-tete, to shew they were knocked down dead, or had their brains beat out.

No. 6. Containing 193 boys scalps of various ages: small green hoops, whitish ground on the skin, with red tears in the middle and black marks, knife, hatchet or club, as their death happened.

No. 7. Containing 211 girls scalps, big and little: small yellow hoops, white ground—tears, hatchet, club, scalping knife, &c.

No. 8. This package is a mixture of all the varieties above mentioned, to the number of 122; with a box of birch bark, containing 29 little infants scalps, of various sizes—small white hoops, white ground; no tears, and only a little black knife in the middle, to shew they were ripped out of their mother's bellies.

With these packs the chiefs send to your excellency the following speech, delivered by Connetag-

chie in council, interpreted by the elder Moore, the trader, and taken down by me in writing.

Father.—We send you herewith many scalps, that you may see we are not idle friends. *A Blue Belt.*

Father.—We wish you to send these scalps over the water to the great king, that he may regard them, and be refreshed, and that he may see our faithfulness in destroying his enemies, and be convinced that his presents have not been made to an ungrateful people.

A Blue and White Belt with Red Tassels.

Father,

Attend to what I am now going to say; it is a matter of much weight. The great king's enemies are many, and they grow fast in number. They were formerly like young panthers; they could neither bite nor scratch; we could play with them safely; we feared nothing they could do to us. But now their bodies has become as big as the elk, and strong as the buffalo; they have also got great and sharp claws. They have driven us out of our country for taking part in your quarrel. We expect the great king will give us another country, that our children may live after us, and be his friends and children as we are. Say this for us to our great king. To enforce it, give this belt.

A Great White Belt with Blue Tassels.

Father,

We have only to say further, that your traders exact more than ever for their goods; and our hunting is lessened by the war, so that we have fewer skins to give for them. This ruins us. Think of some remedy. We are poor; and you have plenty of every thing. We know you will send us powder and guns, and knives and hatchets; but we also want shirts and blankets. *A Little White Belt.*

"I do not doubt but that your excellency will think it proper to give some further encouragement to those honest people. The high prices they complain of, are the necessary effect of the war. Whatever presents may be sent for them through my hands, shall be distributed with prudence and fidelity. I have the honor of being your excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

JAMES CRAWFORD."

Indian Talk.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman attached to general Crook's brigade of Pennsylvania militia, to his friend in Pittsburg, dated

Fort FERE, Feb. 5, 1813.

"I am still at Upper Sandusky. The fort is built within one third of a mile of our first encampment. The troops here have been industrious to a wonder. Such is the present condition of the fort that a few men would defend it against a multitude. The strength of the fortifications is increasing every day. Our men have already received much applause for the zeal and activity they have displayed on the present occasion. A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, at general Harrison's head-quarters, informs us they have a sure prospect of hard fighting in a few days. Harrison's army is strong and well furnished with artillery—we have plenty of cannon well mounted at this place.

"Yesterday attended a grand council of the war chiefs of three nations, held with general Crooks. Major Stickney, the Indian agent, with his interpreters, were present—when Longhouse, a Wyandot chief, made a speech, of which the following is a literal translation—taken down as it fell from his lips.

"Father—Do you not see us present here before you? Behold three nations, by their representatives, sitting around you. We have had a serious council

among ourselves to learn each other's mind. Now we have come here to divulge the matter and acquaint you with every circumstance.

"Father, we are all looking at you.—We have been looking at you for some time—my head has been hanging down but now I lift it up. *Father*, when I lift up my head I see you are travelling along this road. *Father*, what I now say comes out of my very heart. It came into my mind that I should come and look after my father as he travels along, and take notice of the course he is going.

"Father, the reason why I thought I would come and look out of my own eyes was in order to see what Heaven would do for us. *Father*, all your red children are of one mind—they are agreed to go and see what prosperity the Almighty will give us.—

Father, I thought to myself that I wanted to see father Harrison and make our speech to him—but we thought, again, that if our speech went to father Harrison, and if father Harrison's speech should come here to us it would do as well as any way.—

Father, as you are left here behind, a chief in your army, we thought it would answer the same purpose to deliver our speech to you, as to go to general Harrison.—*Father*, we no longer sit as idle and unconcerned spectators of what you are doing. We have raised to our feet, and have taken hold of the handle of your tomahawk, to strike when and where you do. *Father*, this is all your red children have to say at the present time. Our speech is but short—because when a man says too much, it too often happens that all he says is not true. *Father*, when we hear father Harrison's speech, you will hear a few words more from the chiefs of these nations.—*Father*, we are much obliged to you for your kind, obliging conduct towards us, and your kind speech that you have made on the present occasion."

"The ceremonies were introduced by presenting general Crooks with a belt of wampum as a token of friendship. It was also intended to enjoin on all the remembrance of the words that is spoken on these occasions. General Crooks politely presented them with a liberal portion of James' river tobacco, which was thankfully received. They are able and willing to furnish a large number of active warriors, and I have not any doubt, under existing circumstances, their services will be accepted, but under particular restrictions, that the volume of savage cruelties may never appear at Heaven's bar to invite Almighty vengeance against any but our enemies."

Cherokee Indians.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER,

Highwasse Garrison, March 6, 1813.

Gentlemen,

The enclosed address of the Cherokees to the citizens of the United States, is transmitted to you with a request that you will give it a place in the National Intelligencer. The object of the address is to remove prejudices, if any exist, and to smooth the path of peace, which they are determined to keep white and clean between them and their white brothers.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RETURN J. MEIGS.

To the citizens of the United States—particularly to the good people living in the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi territory.

Neighbors, Friends and Brothers,—By the rapid progress of settlements in this western part of the United States, our country is now nearly surrounded by our white brothers; our intercourse with you keeps pace with your and our population. It is for the interest of all that harmony and good neighborhood should be preserved between us—and when from misunderstanding, or the disorderly conduct of individuals on either side, our harmony may have been temporarily interrupted, it gives you and us concern and uneasiness, because we cannot control the passions of men; but as it has been, so it will be our constant care, to remove as far as shall be in our power, the causes of complaint, and to make remuneration for injustice suffered, and we have no doubt that the good people on your part will do the same. The present circumstances of the United States contending honorably for their just

rights, against an overbearing, haughty and powerful enemy, has awakened and aroused the spirit of the citizens to a degree of vigilance, in some perhaps bordering on savagery. Our local situation and close conjunction with our white brothers, has necessarily made the contest interesting to us. Our interest and yours are the same and cannot be separated.

In former years we were of necessity under the influence of your enemies. We spilled our blood in their cause; they were finally compelled by your arms to leave us; they made no stipulation for our security. When those years of distress had passed away, we found ourselves in the power of a generous nation; past transgressions were consigned to oblivion; our boundaries were established by compact, and liberal provision was made for our future security and improvement, for which we placed ourselves under the protection of the United States. Under these provisions our nation has prospered, our population has increased.—The knowledge and practice of agriculture and some of the useful arts, have kept pace with time. Our stocks of cattle and other domestic animals fill the forests, while the wild animals have disappeared. Our spinning wheels and looms now in use by the innumerable hands of our wives and our daughters, enable us to clothe ourselves principally in decent habits, from the production of materials the growth of our soil. In addition to these important acquisitions, many of our youth of both sexes have acquired such knowledge of letters and figures as to show to the most incredulous that our mental powers are not by nature inferior to yours—and we look forward to a period of time, when it may be said, this artist, this mathematician, this astronomer, is a Cherokee; but in order to the attainment of these things, there must be tranquillity. There may be individuals on both sides, whose ignorance and illiberal prejudices may occasionally lead us into difficulties; this has already been experienced by the impudence of some of our people, and by the fabrication of reports, some of which have found their way into the newspapers, having been so indignantly constructed as to induce a belief that they were true, and having a tendency to produce acts of violence. The recent transactions near Battle Creek have deprived us of the lives of two of our people. The previous bad conduct of some of our people, it is said, led to the commission of these murders, alluding to the cruel treatment of John Tally, a citizen of Franklin county. This shall be strictly enquired into, and justice shall be done as far as the nature of the case will admit, and we sincerely regret that any of our people should so far deviate from what we flatter ourselves is our national character. And here we beg leave to appeal to you whether we are not kind to strangers, whether we let a white man leave our houses hungry. We confidently believe that hospitality is a trait in our character; this has been handed down to us from our ancestors and we will not spoil it. We detest as much as you do the treatment of John Tally, but the punishment we have received bears no proportion to the crime committed—we do not meditate revenge, we appeal to the treaties and to the laws for redress. If these cannot afford satisfaction, we have only to regret, in knowing that the best institution cannot in every case reach the real aggressor. The intrusions on our lands are serious causes of complaint, they are deliberate acts of fraudulently calculation, not induced by sudden impulse of passion; they are meditated on the pillow, and to aggravate the nature of these breaches of law and justice, every intruder has his rifle and all the apparatus of a warrior—for what? to defend his just rights? No, but to keep forcible possession, to keep the rightful owner out of his patrimony, descended to him from his ancestors from time immemorial.

Brothers, we are sensible that it is not possible for you or for us to restrain the licentious conduct of all our people at all times; but when we find the facts fully substantiated, we are willing to make such indemnity to the sufferers as the nature of the cases require, and we believe this to be the case on your part. One of the citizens of Tennessee has lately been grossly abused in our nation by a white man, amenable to our laws—the white man has fled from our country—we have with much care examined the case, and have resolved to make a present of a small sum to the injured citizen—not as full compensation for his sufferings—this cannot be done by pecuniary means; but as an expression of our regret for what has been done within the limits of our country, and we hope it will be received in the same spirit of conciliation as we present it as a peace offering, for we wish it to be believed that we detest the conduct of bad men, more especially where the laws of hospitality are infringed. Since our connection with the United States we have been taught to lay aside the barbarous practice of retaliation, especially not to punish the innocent where the guilty cannot be found; but we find that there are bad men in the best governments. Some unprincipled men have killed two of our people for injuries alleged to have been received—not for the life of any man, but for property, as they say, stolen. They took the legislative, the judicial, and the executive power into their own hands, and the result is as might have been expected. Brothers, we do not mention these things in a spirit of reprimand, or resentment, for we really respect and esteem the great body of the citizens, and we admire the wise institutions of your government, and only remark, that the wisest provisions and institutions cannot at all times restrain the passions of men. Brothers, we find that you are honorably contending for your just rights with a nation who feeling power is forgetful of right. When the whole receives a shock, all the parts feel it, and although we have not the honor to share an active part with you, we wish for you, that you may be carried through the contest with that success which a good cause entitles you with confidence to expect, and we leave to subscribe ourselves your friends and brothers.

In behalf of the Cherokee Nation.

[Signed]

TO-CHA LEE, *Head Chief.*

CHUL-LOA, *A Principal Chief.*

CHARLES HICKS, *Secy.*

Alexander M' Coy, *Clerk.*

Full Council at High-wassee, March 6th, 1813.

The War of the Allies.

As the man who sees a serpent in his way, is startled and surprised; so shall the future historian regard the body of evidence and of facts it is our melancholy duty this week to *Register*. We have confirmation strong—almost

"As strong as proofs from holy writ,"

of the most horrid assassination and cold-blooded butchery ever committed, or suffered to be done, by civilized men. The high professions of the British in religion; their boasted magnanimity; their numerous moral and humane institutions; their advancement in the arts, sciences and literature; and their much extolled love of liberty, with the excellency of their general polity, instead of washing out this "damned spot" will tint it with the deeper crimson: and faithful history shall record these murders of the wounded, without the plea of necessity; the day after the battle, when the heat of the contest had cooled. As was eloquently observed by a writer on this subject, "we cling to the hope of an hereafter as the only adequate means of punishing the wretches."

The Kentucky volunteers that surrendered at *Frenchtown* (whose lives were spared) were paroled on condition that they should not bear arms against "his majesty or his allies." This must never be forgotten. It was demanded "who are his majesty's allies?" The cold impudence of the "royal officers" shrunk from the needful question; and they contented themselves with saying, "his majesty's allies are well known." Yes—indeed—they are known. The allies of the head of the English church, the allies of the defender of the faith, are hell-hound murderers of the wounded and prisoners.

The general statement of facts is before the public; but the minutiae of the details are chilling in the extreme. Take a single case, that *lieut. Baker* narrated to the editor of this work a few days ago, transacted within five or six paces of him, the day after the battle at the *River Raisin*, or *Frenchtown*. A fine young man, a Kentucky volunteer, was brought in a prisoner. While expressing his apprehensions to *lieut. Baker* of a general massacre by the savages, one of them, of mere wantonness, and without the least apparent cause, knocked him down with a war club. Stunned by the blow, he lay for a few minutes as dead, and then, recovering a little, groaned dreadfully. After sometime a boy, about 15 years of age, was ordered to scalp him; the operation was performed with singular butchery, the writhing volunteer shewing his sensibility by the most piteous moans and shrieks of anguish, ascending to heaven for vengeance. When the horrid trophy had been torn from the head of the victim, he raised himself upon his hands and knees, and with the blood streaming over his face, cast a look upon his companions, that *lieut. Baker* well observed, could not be described; and we agree with him, that no tongue can tell, or pen depict, in its true colors, the *tout ensemble* of this scene. After the savages had viewed the sufferer for some minutes with indifference, the boy was despatched to tomahawk him. This being probably the first essay, he battered the reeking head a considerable time without bringing death to the victim, who still groaned weakly; indeed, but as if in unutterable anguish. An old Indian then stepped forward and taught the young savage where to strike to kill with a single blow; the ready pupil improved by the lesson, and gave the *coup de grace*!

Many others were treated in this way; and in the immediate presence of "his majesty's royal officers."

The excuse [what can the British do that some among us will not excuse?] offered for these enormi-

ties, is weak and pitiful. It is said the *British* could not restrain the Indians. The assertion is as false in fact, as contemptible in principle; for no exertions were made to check the slaughter.* The qualities of the savage warriors is not of doubtful character. The *British* were fully acquainted with all their propensities and habits. They had employed them in a former war with the U. States, to the reprehension of of the great and good of that day. Their mode of warfare is understood by all men—no age, sex or condition whatever is repulsive of their tomahawk; a deluge of blood, wantonly shed, is the universal sequel of victory. A member of the *British* parliament attempted to *legalize* the employment of the savages, as a means that "God and nature had put into their hands"—this brought down the indignation of the illustrious *Chatham*, whose speech on that occasion is well known. "God and nature" have also placed *poison* in the hands of man; but all men accurse him who uses it, even against his most inveterate personal enemy; and much more would poisoning be reprehended if suffered to form a part of the munitions of war. But in what respect would a general poisoning be more criminal than a general slaughter by the insidious and ruthless savages?—Either *agent* produces *hidden death*, and should be equally reprehended.

In a note below will be found an account of the education of the blood-hounds introduced by the *Spaniards* into *St. Domingo*, first to destroy the Indians and afterwards the fugitive negroes. All who have written upon the settlement of *America*, have endeavored to give *immortality* to the cruelties of the *Spaniards* in this particular; and many *British* historians are singularly eloquent on this great theme for censure. But who had the astonishing audacity to justify the *Spaniards* on the plea that these blood hounds could not be restrained from thrusting their heads into the bowels and tearing out the living hearts of their victim?—No one has had the impudence to do this; but the blame is universally laid where it justly applies, and the *Spaniards*, who used the dogs, are considered as responsible for the enormities they committed.

From the famous speech of lord *Dorchester* to the Indians in 1794, to the present day, the *British* in *Canada* have constantly trained savages for the very work they are now engaged in. This is not mere assertion. It can be sustained by hosts of testimony; and will be received as an established fact by impartial posterity. A war with the United States has always been regarded by the *British* as a probable event, sooner or later; and his "gracious majesty's" officers in *Canada* have been unremittingly employed to attach the biped blood-hounds to themselves, while they excited their hatred to the Americans, by every means in their power.

From the organization of the government of the United States, the constant care of every administration has been to better the condition of the Indian tribes, and preserve profound peace with them.—Such is the spirit of our republican institutions.—We never began a war with them, or placed the

tomahawk in their hands. During the revolution, when the *British*, in alliance with some of them, ravaged our frontiers, and committed murders until then unheard of, we advised others of this restless people to peace, and resisted their importunity to retaliate on the enemy the wrongs he committed. They were sometimes employed in small numbers, as spies and guides; but in no other capacity that I ever learned. At this moment, the United States could let loose upon the *British* in *Canada*, upwards of 1,000 Indian warriors. Many of them are impatient for the field of battle, thirsting for blood. But the same policy prevails; they are restrained by force, or persuaded, or *pensioned* to remain quiet.—What a glorious contrast!—Let it be maintained; and when the blood of innocence murdered shall ascend to heaven; when the scalp of the mother and her babe shall rise up in judgment, and plead for justice—let these crimes be heaped, like coals of fire, on *British* heads only.

But while we would discountenance such retaliation, there is much due to self-defence. It appears as though the extermination of the faithless race was indispensable to our safety, the *British* retaining possession of *Upper Canada*. We have evidences of their ferocious hostility that it would be criminal to forget. The fact is clearly shewn, that no rule of justice or spirit of conciliation and friendship, can detach them from their murderous habits, or secure us against their treacheries; and it will hereafter become a serious question, how far they can be spared. In the nature of things, it is impossible they will be able to defend themselves against the enraged people of the west; nor can *Great Britain* give to the bordering tribes, any security by treaty: her clemency will not interfere for those inhabiting on our territory; she may abandon or support the others, as policy dictates, as her usage is on such occasions. That the time is at hand, when they will be swept from the face of the earth with the besom of destruction, is evident. The murders at the *River Raisin* have excited a spirit that cannot be quelled. To avenge her darling sons, *Kentucky*, is again pouring forth her thousands of volunteers; they are to be headed by the venerable *Shelby*, in himself a host. The victory of "*his majesty and his allies*" at *Frenchtown*, was dearly purchased. They lost nearly as many men in manly combat as they killed of our people on the field, or slaughtered after the battle. They have had a grand specimen of what *Kentucky* can do, but have yet to feel the power of the generous freemen of that patriotic state. The hero of "*King's mountain*" will himself lead his western sons to battle—and though late, we deem it certain, that a just revenge will be exacted of the allied assassins, to serve as a beacon for future times to point at, and say, "BEHOLD THE REWARD OF THE MURDERERS OF THE WOUNDED."

NOTE.—BLOOD HOUNDS.

The following is the mode of rearing blood hounds in *St. Domingo*, and the manner of exercising them by chasseurs:

*After the surrender of our troops to the British, at the *River Raisin*, the Indians, in violation of the articles of capitulation, crowded among them, and were plundering their property—when the heroic Madison desired col. Proctor to keep them off:—"The Indians are fierce and unmanageable," said Proctor, "it cannot be done." Madison coolly replied, "if you cannot disperse them, I will!"—the men were ordered to shoulder their arms, and Proctor fearing that "*charge bayonet*" would follow, waved his sword, and the Indians instantly withdrew. [*Ken. Gaz.*

The moment the blood hounds are taken from the dam they are confined in kennels, with iron bars in front, like the dens used by show men, for confining wild beasts, where they are sparingly fed on the blood and entrails of animals. As they grow up their keepers frequently expose in front of their cage a figure resembling a negro, male and female, and of the same color and dress, the body of which contains the blood and entrails of beasts, which being occasionally suffered to gush out, the figure attracts the attention of the dogs as the source of their food. They are then gradually reduced in

their meals till, they are almost famished, while the image is frequently exposed to their view; and when they struggle with redoubled ferocity against their prey the image is brought nearer at intervals, till at last it is abandoned to their hunger, and being of wicker work, is in an instant torn to pieces, and thus they arrive at a copious meal. While they gorge themselves with this, the keeper and his colleagues caress and encourage them. By this execrable artifice the white people ingratiate themselves with the dogs, and teach them to regard a negro as their proper prey.—As soon as the young dogs are thus initiated, they are taken out to be exercised on living objects, and are trained with great care, till they arrive at the necessary nicety and exactness in the pursuit of the poor wretches whom they are doomed to destroy. The common use of these dogs in the Spanish islands was in the chase for run-away negroes in the mountains.—When once they got scent of the object, they speedily ran him down and devoured him, unless he could evade the pursuit by climbing a tree, in which case the dogs remained at the foot of the tree yelping in a most horrid manner till their keepers arrived. If the victim was to be preserved for a public exhibition or a cruel punishment, the dogs were then muzzled and the prisoner loaded with chains.—On his neck was placed a collar with spikes inward and hooks outward; the latter for the purpose of entangling him in the bushes if he should attempt to escape. If the unhappy wretch proceeded faster than his guard, it was construed into an attempt to run from them, and he was given up to the dogs, who instantly devoured him. Not seldom on a journey of considerable length, these causes were feigned by their keepers to relieve them from their prisoners; and the inhuman monster, who perpetrated the act, received a reward of ten dollars from the colony on making oath of his having destroyed his fellow-creature! The keepers, in general acquire an absolute command over these dogs; but while the French army used them in their late war against St. Domingo, while they had possession of the Cape, the dogs frequently broke loose in that neighborhood, and children were devoured in the public way; and sometimes they surprised a harmless family of laborers (who had submitted and furnished the French themselves with necessaries) at their simple meal, tore the babe from the breast of its mother, and involved the whole party in one common and cruel death, and returned when gorged, with their horrid jaws drenched in human blood. Even the defenceless huts of the negroes have been broken into by these dreadful animals and the sleeping inhabitants have shared a like miserable fate.

Of Foreigners.

The mere suggestion that Mr. Gallatin is about to proceed to *Russia*, a special minister from the United States, has re-opened the flood-gates of abuse against that gentleman—particularly in charging him with the *crime* of being a “foreigner”

It is not for the purpose of vindicating Mr. Gallatin on this *serious* accusation, that the following remarks are made; but to shew where the real damage from “foreigners” lies, and exhibit the glaring absurdity of those who are most clamorous about them.

If I am rightly informed, the late General *Alexander Hamilton* (a native of a *British* West India island) came to this country when he was seventeen years old. Mr. Gallatin arrived here sometime after. The first, being the elder, had an opportunity to take a part in the revolutionary war,

and he acquitted himself well in it; but the latter, like the former, assisted in establishing the constitution of his state; and both of them became *citizens* at the same time, and as soon as any of us: either were eligible to the highest office in the gift of the people, and both of them have held the most important station, the presidency excepted, that grew out of that form of government they assisted to erect. How is it then, that while the former is claimed as one of the most illustrious of the *American* people, the latter is stigmatized as a *foreigner*? This question ought to sink deep in the mind. The cause of the clamor is easily exemplified; would to heaven that the *general effect* were as easily removed!

Mr. Gallatin is a native of the former republic of *Geneva*; a portion of country in which the *French* language prevailed, though the people were among the freest and most enlightened of Europe, at the time when he left them; and their manners, habits, religion, &c. were then more different from the *French*, than those of the *United States* are different from the *English*. But the moment Mr. Gallatin speaks, we observe he has a *French* idiom, and all the old prejudices we received from the “mother country” rush upon the mind, to put us on our guard against him as a “natural enemy”—for so the *British* books teach us that *Frenchmen* are. In despite of ourselves, we think he must have some interest separate from ours; and, if he offends us, “*French dog*,” and all the *polite* epithets that *John Bull* delights to bestow on the people of *France*, is immediately on the tip of our tongues, to be hurled at him. Such is the effect of a vile education, that engrafs on the youthful mind (for *political* views) a body of prejudices that reason combats weakly, and never, perhaps, eradicates. Did the same caution guard us, in the presence of Mr. *Hamilton*, even while we were at war with his native country? No: his language and manners were like our own, and his many services with a long residence among us, had divested us of the idea of his being a *foreigner*. Every liberal man who has made himself acquainted with the *political* character of these eminent men, will admit, that Mr. *Hamilton* was a more decided “federalist,” in the estimation of the *federalists*, than Mr. *Gallatin* is a “republican,” in the estimation of the *republicans*. Hence, generally proceeds party asperity; but none in opposition supposed Mr. *Hamilton* less honest or capable because he was born in the *British* West Indies.

The fact is, from education and habit, we readily admit that an *Englishman* has a sort of a right to dabble in our politics, though he has only been one week imported; but we constantly refuse the same courtesy to a *Frenchman*, his tongue always reminding us that he is a “foreigner.” *Hamilton* was a great man; and it matters not where he was born. The mind of a *Kamschatkadale* and a “*Tannier*” are equally susceptible of improvement—equally capable of leading the possessor to a good life; and the merit lies with him who makes the most advantage of the opportunities afforded to polish it.

If we examine all the circumstances of life we may behold the operation of these prejudices against *France* and *Frenchmen* in a greater degree than most persons apprehend—and at the same time the predilection in favor of *England* and *Englishmen* will be as completely manifested. Look at the *Coffee-houses* in our commercial cities. Who are the “foreigners” that frequent them and mingle in the political discussions of the day? They are *Englishmen*; but we do not know them for *certainty* as such—we wonder at their eulogiums upon royalty, and are surprised at the contempt they express for our republican institutions; but it is so common that we pass them by,

even now, as the enjoyment of that liberty of speech to which we are entitled. If a *Frenchman* were to speak thus, who would bear with him? We would ask him "what right have you to ridicule the president and libel congress?" and say, "if you don't like the country leave it. We'll send for you when we want you," &c. This disparity of treatment arises from the force of education as above referred to, and from the circumstance that we always know a *Frenchman*-born to be a *Frenchman*. If every native *Englishman* had these words, "I AM AN ENGLISHMAN," branded on his forehead, we should not be so repulsive of him as we are of a *Frenchman*, though now at war with *Great Britain*; so deeply rooted are our prejudices.

Who are the *foreigners* that chiefly interfere in our elections? Though the *French* are numerous in the middle states, they are not *Frenchmen*. The *French* seldom go to the polls; or, if they do, merely vote and retire. With much experience in election matters, I never saw but one *Frenchman* distribute tickets or take an active part in such concerns; but have often been surrounded by shoals of opposing *Englishmen* and *Scotchmen*. My country had given them the right to do so, and I never disputed the practice of it; though I may have thought, sometimes, they "overstepped the modesty" of their condition. Let every man examine his own experience, and he will see the force of these plain remarks. I knew many *Englishmen* in 1798—9 who discharged their mechanics, &c. because they would not vote as ordered. This was a matter of course in some parts of the union. Was the like ever done by a *Frenchman*?

This subject shall be resumed hereafter.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We have it from a source that may be implicitly relied on, that James A. Bayard, esq. is appointed in conjunction with Mr. Gallatin, on an embassy to Russia.—This we think is as judicious an appointment as could have been made; for however Mr. B. may have been opposed to the measures of the administration, we confide fully in his Americanism, and are sure he will do his duty to his country. [Del. Watchman.]

Col. Barclay, ostensibly as an agent for British prisoners, has arrived at *New-York*, and proceeded to *Washington*. We say *ostensibly*, because rumor has given to his mission a more important character.

We observe that some vessels yet arrive from *England* with cargoes. One of them, lately arrived at *New-York*, was boarded by a 74, and "treated politely." We do not exactly understand these things.

The citizens of *Charleston* (S. C.) have met, and resolved to erect six additional batteries and two additional furnaces, for the defence of that place.

Thirty sail of licensed vessels are "detained" at *Gibraltar* for trial. Their crews will be sent to *England*, as prisoners, in the event of the ships being condemned, as it is expected most of them will be.

H. Wellesley, the British "ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, at the court of Spain," is issuing licenses to American vessels who have arrived at *Cadiz* "under his majesty's license," to enable them to proceed to the United States with cargoes of salt, &c. chiefly perhaps, and probably, to help the smuggling of British manufactures into the United States, as has been for some time expected to be done in this way.

Steel's Lists of the British navy, for January last, and London papers of a latter publication, assign for the *Halifax*, *Bermuda* and *Newfoundland* stations, and off the *Western-Islands*, the following

great naval force, all intended to operate against us: 1 ship of 80 guns; 16 of 74; 2 of 50; 1 of 44; 1 of 40; 9 of 38; 5 of 36; 3 of 32; 1 of 24; 4 of 20; 18 of 18; 3 of 16; and 11 smaller vessels—all 75.

Besides these there were on the *Jamaica* and *Leeward island* stations, for the same purposes—1 of 74 guns; 2 of 38; 3 of 32; 1 of 28; 3 of 20; 9 of 18; 2 of 16; 4 of 14; 3 of 12; 3 of 10; and 3 smaller vessels—Grand total, 109.

All these to watch the "Yankee cock-boats."

"The government being in possession of a treasonable correspondence carried on by British agents in this country, and others, with people in *Great Britain*, and with British commanders in *America*; and being advised that many letters of that kind were sent to *Annapolis*, to be forwarded thence by the packet, ordered all the letters there to be examined, and such as merited animadversion to be detained. It is surprising that any one should think of sending letters by the packet, sealed. None would object to their being examined, whose correspondence would bear examination. Highly criminal would it be in the government to permit a single letter to pass to the enemy without knowing its contents, especially at the present time, when their forces infest our bays and rivers, blockade our ports, and menace our towns with devastation. We hope, and believe, that, in these and all other respects, our government and people will do their duty."

[*National Intel.*]

A letter from *Liverpool* states, that all letters are examined by the Transport Board, and that no newspapers are allowed to be sent to the United States.

The Democratic Press [of *Philadelphia*] of the 6th inst. says it is distinctly understood that the secretary of the treasury has completed the loan of sixteen millions, and might have had much more had it been required, at an interest of less than 8 per cent.

RAZES.—This is a new name by which the British naval administration has christened a non-descript force which they are about to tend out on our coast. They are in fact 74 gun ships, a few only of their lightest and most inefficient guns being excluded by the cutting down a part of their decks; and these are to be classed as frigates! One of them would be a fair match for two first rate frigates. A higher compliment could not be paid to the skill and gallantry of our brave tars, which have triumphantly overcome every thing like an equal force; a fairer confession of inferiority could not be elicited, than this ungenerous and pusillanimous course which the British naval officers have thought proper to take to prop up the declining reputation of the invincible navy of old *England*.

MILITARY.

We learn that cols. *Pike*, *Izard*, *Corvington*, *Cass*, *Winder* and *M. Arthur*, have been appointed brigadier-generals in the army of the United States, in pursuance of the act of last session. A very excellent selection.

Colonel *Cushing*, adjutant-general, has been appointed a brigadier in the place of gen. *Gansevoort*, deceased, and will take the field.

There is to be an adjutant-general for each military district.

It is understood (says a paper published in the interior of *New-York*) that the recruiting parties are ordered in; that the old regiments are generally filled up. The troops at *Burlington* have received orders to be ready at a minute's warning—their destination not mentioned.

It has already been noted that the president of the United States had made a requisition of 1000 milita-

for the defence of *Philadelphia*, &c. A like demand has been made for protection of our naval armament at *Erie*. Governor *Snyder* promptly complied with these requests; and his detachments are, perhaps, already organized.

We notice the marching of several considerable bodies of recruits from the eastern states for the Canada frontier.

We observe some time since the building of a new fort for the defence of *New-York* at *Sandy-Hook*.—The reader will be pleased to learn from the following article that that important work is completed, &c.

New-York, April 3.

Extract of a letter from Sandy-Hook, dated March 31, 1813.

"Since my last, this post has been reinforced by 5 full companies of artillery and 3 of riflemen. The new fort is completed, having 32 prs. mounted and well appointed. The Telegraph on the Highlands ready to work; 800 and odd of the Jersey Blues are encamped on the heights. General Izard has paid us a visit, and we may judge from the reinforcements, and other supplies arriving every day, he is an intelligent, active and zealous officer. Some days ago, commodore Lewis (now here) came down from the city, with the flotilla of gun-boats and fire-ships, he astonished the garrison by landing 400 of his men, armed with boarding pikes and muskets. They formed a very handsome line, were counted off into platoons, with officers regularly posted, went through some marching, and a little exercise, in which the tum-board is meant to correspond with the charge bayonet. Major Forbes, who commands here, turned out the regiment in compliment to the brave tars, reviewed the whole line on the prettiest parade ground I ever saw. 280 workmen came down to build barracks and block houses, which being done here, they are erecting fortifications a few miles hence. We fear nothing, men satisfied and officers emulous of distinguishing themselves in defence of one of the most important posts in the union. It is said the new fort is to be named *Armstrong*, in honor of the Secretary at War. The Jersey farmers have sent out a present of several boat loads of potatoes, cider and apples. So much for the patriotic feeling of people who know that sand-hills afford no vegetables of themselves to the poor soldier."

CHILICOTHE, March 30.

The Indians, faithful to their engagements with the British, have already begun the work of destruction on the frontiers. They have lately killed three men on the west branch of the White Water, while engaged in making sugar; and have committed several murders on the distant frontiers. We hope that the most effectual measures will be adopted to secure the western territories against their depredations, and that the people on the frontiers will not long remain exposed to the barbarity of the merciless savages.

Extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the North Western Army, dated Miami Rapids, March 9.

"Indian spies are on the opposite bank. Yesterday five of them fired on two men, who were gathering grass near the old British fort. One of these men had a *psalm book* in his vest pocket; the ball struck it, and lodged against the inner cover next his body. They made their escape over the ice. At the same time, *lieut. Walker*, of the Pennsylvania line, was gunning near them; three rifles were heard in quick succession, and poor Walker has not been seen since. A small party of discovery has just gone out in search of him. It is rumored here, that eight com-

panies of regulars have just arrived at Malden, and that the militia and Indians are again called in.

"P. S.—Poor Walker has been found. He was shot through the heart, tomahawked, and scalped. His body is now in camp."

BUFFALO, (N. Y.) March 28.

On Wednesday morning last, at about 1 o'clock, in conformity with some previous arrangements, our batteries at Black Rock opened a fire upon the enemy, which continued with but little intermission during the day. The sailor's battery at the navy yard silenced the enemy's lower battery, and probably killed several of the enemy. One man was killed at our batteries by a cannon shot from the enemy, one lost his hand in the act of loading one of the pieces, and several accidents happened—two or three balls passed through our barracks, and several private houses were injured a little.—A few shot were exchanged on Thursday morning.

Last Thursday an express, which left this place 2 or 3 weeks since, returned from General Harrison's army. The army were yet at the Miami, strongly fortified, within a picket, enclosing about eight acres of land; the artillery being placed in very advantageous positions. The army would remain about 3,000 strong, after the militia, whose term of service had expired, or was about to expire, had left it. General Harrison had gone to Chillicothe, to make arrangements with governor Meigs for ordering and equipping a respectable reinforcement.

Three families, residing on the Niagara river, below fort Erie, made their escape from Canada with most of their household effects. They took the back road in the rear of fort Erie, and passing up the lake, they made the beach near Sugar Loaf—they immediately took the ice between the centres, and succeeded in getting a fine start on the lake before they were discovered. They passed through this village. They represent the situation of the poorer class of the Canadian people to be truly distressing.

Plattsburgh, March 26.—A detachment of about 450 men, belonging to the regiment, marched from the encampment at this place, on Friday last, for Sackett's Harbor.

The 9th, 21st and part of the 25th regiments arrived in town on Wednesday evening last, from the encampment at Burlington. Yesterday they proceeded on their march to the westward. General Chandler accompanied this detachment.

FROM THE TROOPKEEPER'S JOURNAL.

The Army.—On Sunday last arrived at this village, by water, the 2d battalion of the 16th regiment U. States' infantry, consisting of more than 500 men, under colonel Dennis, whose first battalion is at Sackett's Harbor. This corps embarked yesterday for Albany. Another detachment of 10 or 1200 U. States' troops are going on in company. We understand that several thousand men, recruited in different parts of the country, are now on their march, by different routes, to join the northern army. These with the troops at Sackett's Harbor, Buffalo, &c. will form a body of about 15,000 men. It is conjectured the campaign will open, by the invasion of Canada, about the first of May; at the same time recruiting will go on, and the different regiments will be filling up and organizing.

NAVAL.

A British squadron, consisting of the Shannon, Nymph and Tenedos frigates, 38 guns, and Curlew brig, of 18, have returned to Halifax, from a cruise of upwards of four months between the banks of Newfoundland and Bermuda. During this long

cruise (the principal object of which was to intercept the squadron under commodore Rodgers) they captured only one American vessel, and retook two prizes.

The freedom of the city of New-York has been voted to captain *Lawrence*, together with a piece of plate.

Captain Lawrence, of the *Hornet*, will, we understand, soon be ordered to take the command of the frigate *Constitution*, in the place of captain Bainbridge, who is to superintend the building of a 74.

The U. S. naval force at Savannah on the 27th ult. consisted of the brig *Enterprize* of 16 guns, the Troup of 18 guns, two gun-boats and six barges.

Several enemy ships are cruising off the coasts of the Eastern states.

Two British frigates have appeared in Boston bay. They are doubtless well informed that the *President* and *Constitution* are not in a situation to give them a meeting, being under repairs. Several enemy privateers are actively engaged in annoying the coasting trade of the eastern states. A late Boston paper says, "If Gen. *Varnum* is governor, our harbors and ports will be as strictly blockaded as those of *Virginia*." Are these enemy frigates stationed for electioneering purposes; or to act in immediate hostility if Gen. V. shall be chosen governor of free *Massachusetts*?

These frigates are the *Shannon* and *Tenedos*. Com. *Brooke* of the former, retained a pilot-boat, making many enquiries, such as "when will your great com. *Rodgers* be ready for sea?" saying "he should like to see him to warm his sides for him," &c. These bloated creatures have not yet learnt wisdom—we only wish that he may see *Rodgers*; which he will have the pleasure of doing in five or six days, if he remains off Boston harbor.

The British have lately made two very valuable captures—The *Montesquieu*, from Canton for Philadelphia, richly laden with China goods; and the *Volante*, from France for Boston. But the latter was liable to be peaceably seized.

We have several good reports of the *Chesapeake* and *Essex*. Be they where they may, we have full reliance they will do honor to their country.

A British West-India paper has, by a single dash of the pen, captured the frigates *President* and *Essex*, and the sloops of war *Adams* and *Hornet*. This is a capital method of destroying our little navy!

Among the naval exploits of the present war, there is none which reflects more credit on American gallantry than the battle of the privateer brig *Montgomery*, capt. Upton, of Boston, with a large British brig, off Surinam, on the 6th of December. This vessel, by which the *Montgomery* lay for half an hour, board and board, was no less than his majesty's brig *Surinam*, carrying 18 thirty-two pound carronades and 2 long nines; while the *Montgomery* had only 12 guns, 10 sixes and 2 eighteen pound carronades. Notwithstanding this disparity of force, the *Surinam* had received such shocks that she was evidently glad to get off; and instead of going direct to the common rendezvous at Barbadoes, she first put into an out port to refit, having had her foremast shot away under the deck; what further damage she sustained, we have not heard.

Capt. Seamen, who arrived here on Wednesday from Bermuda, has informed us, that the sch. General Washington, commanded by one *Letterel Stevens*, had arrived there from New-Haven, with forty head of horned cattle, that the said Stevens, in the presence of capt. Smith, who has also arrived from Bermuda, offered to supply admiral Warren with fresh beef at one shilling per pound, deliverable at

Gardner's island, off the Delaware, the *Chesapeake*, or at Bermuda.

[A. V. paper.]

While our gallant seamen are used like dogs by the "magnanimous English," our papers teem with articles like the following. We gulf at the glorious contrast. Our tars excel them as much in deeds of humanity as they beat them in fight.

TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE.

"the brave
"Love Mercy, and delight to save."

New-York, 27th March, 1813.

SIR—We, the surviving officers of his Britannic majesty's late brig *Peacock*, beg leave to return you our grateful acknowledgments for the kind attention and hospitality we experienced during the time we remained on board the United States sloop *Hornet*. So much was done to alleviate the distressing and uncomfortable situation in which we were placed when received on board the sloop you command, that we cannot better express our feelings than by saying, "We ceased to consider ourselves prisoners;" and every thing that friendship could dictate was adopted by you, and the officers of the *Hornet*, to remedy the inconvenience we would otherwise have experienced from the unavoidable loss of the whole of our property and clothes by the sudden sinking of the *Peacock*.

Permit us then, sir, impressed as we are with a grateful sense of your kindness, for ourselves and the other officers and ship's company, to return you and the officers of the *Hornet* our sincere thanks, which we shall feel obliged if you will communicate to them in our name; and believe us to remain, with a high sense of the kind offices you have rendered us, your humble servants,

F. A. WRIGHT, 1st lieutenant.

C. LAMUERT, 2d lieutenant.

EDWARD LOTT, master.

J. WHITTAKER, surgeon.

F. D. UNWIN, purser.

James Lawrence, Esq.

Commander U. S. sloop *Hornet*.

A letter from an American prisoner at Gibraltar, has the following—"Our fare is but scant I assure you; we are put an allowance of 6 oz. per man a day, and that of condemned and rotten provisions, which no American would attempt to give to his dogs—Every American master, mate and seamen that is brought in here, are strip of their all, even to their bedding—for my part, I was deprived of my last blanket, and even to the most trifling things that was on board my ship. Capt. Selby, of the brig *Margaret*, had his shirt strip off his back, and the last farthing of money he had was also taken from him, amounting to \$346; all which was done by order of the British commodore residing in Gibraltar. British friendship indeed! Before I was confined on board the floating dungeon, if it had not been for the fresh fish that my mate and myself caught along side (all my crew being taken out on our arrival, and put under close confinement) we must have certainly perished."

Extract of a letter from an American prize-master, who was taken in his prize and carried into Jamaica, to a gentleman in Charleston, dated,

"JAMAICA PRISON, Dec. 13, 1812.

"I wrote you on the eighth, informing you of my being captured by the sloop of war *Fawn*, captain Fellows, about 20 miles to the northward and eastward of cape Tiberoon, and carried to Jamaica, where we were immediately all sent to prison, where we are treated more like brutes than human beings. Our allowance is half a pound of salt horse beef, one and a quarter pounds of bread that has been condemn-

ed, being more of worms than bread, and one gill of beans!—This is all our allowance for twenty-four hours! When I was taken I had all my charts, quadrant and clothes taken from me, and was not allowed even to ask for them. There are now on board the prison ship four hundred and fifty-two prisoners, and more arriving daily. It is reported to day that we are all to be sent to England by the fleet, which is to sail in six days, &c. If government would dispatch a cartel to this Island they would restore a great number of Americans to their native country.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

The British have burnt a number of vessels laden with wood; and have also made some valuable captures, particularly the ship *Montesquieu* from Canton. Their force, at the latest accounts, consisted of one 74, one 44, and two of 32 guns, and two or three smaller vessels. Some of the U. S. gun-boats have gone down with the view of checking the depredations of the latter, which are of a very wanton character.

FROM OUR WILMINGTON (D.) CORRESPONDENT.

Watchman office, Wilmington, April 8, 1813.

The following important intelligence was received this morning by express from Dover.

Dover, 7th April, 1813.

Dear Sir—The following are copies of two dispatches received; the one at 3 o'clock, and the other at 9 o'clock this morning, by the governor, from colonel Davis, commanding at Lewistown.—You will no doubt give them immediate publicity.

S. H. BLACK.

Head-Quarters, Lewis, April 6.

Sir—This evening the *Belvidera* and two small vessels came close into Lewis, and commenced an attack by firing several 32 pound shot into the town, which have been picked up;—after which a flag was sent, to which the following answer was returned:

—Sir—In reply to the renewal of your demand, with the addition for 'a supply of water,' I have to inform you that neither can be complied with. This, sir, you must be sensible of; therefore I must insist the attack on the inhabitants of this town is both wanton and cruel.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

S. B. DAVIS, Col. Com.

Head-quarters—at Lewis, April 6, 1813.

SIB—Since the reply to com. Berresford's letter, which I communicated to you by express, I received the following about 5 o'clock.

Belvidera, off the village of Lewis, &c.

"SIR—No dishonor can be attached in complying with the demand of sir John Berresford to Lewis, in consideration of his superior force.

"I must, therefore, consider your refusal to supply the squadron with water, and the cattle that the neighborhood affords, most cruel on your part to the inhabitants. I grieve for the distress the women and children are reduced to by your conduct, and earnestly desire they may be instantly removed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. BYRON, Captain.

"N. B.—The cattle will be honorably paid for.

S. B. Davis, col. com.

To which I have returned the following reply verbally—"That colonel Davis is a gallant man, and has already taken care of the ladies."

The attack immediately commenced and continued till near 10 o'clock. The fire from our battery silenced one of their most dangerous gun boats, against which I directed the fire from our 18 pounder—for which I direct you will immediately send me a supply of shot and powder, as it is uncertain how long the bombardment will continue. They have not succeeded with their boats in reaching the town, and the damage from their 32 pounders and cannon, must be ascertained till day light.

I hope, sir, in this affair, you will find the honor of the state has not been tarnished.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.

S. B. DAVIS, Col. Com.

N. B.—While writing the above, the enemy has recommenced firing. His excellency Joseph Haslet.

A letter that accompanied the above despatch says that the governor had that moment left Dover for head-quarters, to superintend the movements of the militia, all of whom were determined to sacrifice every thing rather than treasonably submit to the demands of the enemy. The *Belvidera* lies within less than two miles of the town.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

A Norfolk paper of the 30th ult. gave notice that the enemy squadron had moved from Hampton Roads to their old post in Lynhaven bay. The force is about the same as heretofore. They plunder all the vessels they catch; even of the most trifling ar-

ticles. They robbed the master of a coasting vessel of \$300 in cash—then ordered his sloop to the admiral's ship for "adjudication;" but, to save them the trouble, the captain run her ashore, where she was taken possession of by the militia. The enemy carries on a system of *picarooning* that would disgrace the most contemptible privateer.

A number of British seamen, from 30 to 50 as stated, have lately escaped from the squadron. One poor fellow had not been on shore for thirteen years—during which time he had never received one cent of pay or prize money. Nor, indeed, had he any use for it. The fugitives have been very kindly treated by the people at *Hampton and Norfolk*.

A vessel arrived at Baltimore on the 4th instant, from Norfolk; she was chased by a tender and a brig a considerable distance up the bay.

The last report we have of the blockading squadron is that they were about to proceed up the bay as near to Baltimore as possible. Though invited to this, we do not believe they will come into the neighborhood of this place, where their large ships cannot act, and their small vessels may be managed.

The following was endorsed upon the back of a letter received this afternoon from Fredericksburgh, of the 7th instant.

"Accounts just received from Rappahannock, state that four frigates and one 74 are above Urbana—that six vessels have been taken by them, one of which was the *Dolphin* privateer of Baltimore after a most desperate engagement with the boats. The militia are all marching from the country below to Lancaster, where it is said the British have landed. The fishermen arrived this afternoon from Smith's point, state that a frigate, a brig, and two schooners chased two outward bound schooners ashore at the mouth of the Rappahannock on Friday last and opened a fire, which continued from 10 o'clock, A. M. till night.

[C. H. Books, Balt. April 9.

Navy-yard, Charlestown, March 1813.—As mis-constructions may be formed respecting the box of plate, which gen. Hislop mentions in the correspondence that passed between him and myself, and which has been published from the navy department. You will oblige me by giving publicity to the two following letters, omitted being sent to the secretary of the navy. Respectfully yours,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

To the editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

United States' frigate *Constitution*,

St. Salvador, Jan. 4, 1813.

DEAR SIR—It is painful for me to learn that you have lost the plate presented by the colony of Demarara; it cannot be found on board here, and I candidly believe it is not: if, however, it should be on board, it will be found, and you may rely on my sending it to England for you. If it came from the Java, I have no doubt it was taken amongst some of the other baggage.

With great esteem, &c.

(Signed) W. BAINBRIDGE,
Lieutenant-general Hislop,
of the British Army.

St. Salvador, Jan. 4, 1813.

DEAR SIR—I am happy in being enabled to inform you, that in opening the large cases of my baggage, one of them has been found to contain two chests, one of which proves to be the one which could not be accounted for this morning, and which arose from the incorrectness of the silver smith in numbering the packages. I am extremely sorry that this circumstance should have occasioned you any

trouble, and beg to assure you that I shall always remain, with esteem and respect, dear sir, your very obedient.

(Signed)

T. HUSLOP.

P. S.—Ere this you will have heard of the death of my late gallant friend poor captain Lambert, which has deeply afflicted us all.

Commodore Wm. Bainbridge.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday afternoon, April 10.—This city [Baltimore] is full of rumours. It is stated that the Dolphin was attacked by 17 boats, with from 40 to 50 men in each, and that she had 36 men killed before she struck her colors. Two of the enemy's boats were sunk, and the havoc among them is said to have been dreadful. In company with the Dolphin were three valuable armed schooners bound to France; and, it is said, they made very little resistance.—It is further said, that the enemy's squadron is proceeding up the bay. But we know not how much of all this to believe; and anxiously wait for particulars that may be relied on.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Whig, dated

SACKETT'S-HARBOR, March 27.

"In about three weeks, it is expected, the ice will be out of the river here, when the little squadron will get to sea. Should they meet the enemy's vessels on the lake, take or destroy them they will."

To the politeness of the editors of the *Baltimore Patriot* we are indebted for a proof sheet of the following important document, received from their correspondent at Portland, the brig *Leo*, having arrived there in 29 days from France.

BONAPARTE'S SPEECH.

Paris, February 16, 1813.

The emperor Napoleon appeared before the legislative body, and delivered the following speech:—

Gentlemen, the Deputies of the Legislative Body,

The war rekindled in the north of Europe, offered a favorable occasion to the projects of the English upon the Peninsula. They have made great efforts, which have proved abortive. Their army has fallen before the citadel of Burgos; and after having sustained great loss has evacuated all Spain. I, myself, entered Russia.—The French armies have been constantly victorious in the fields of Ostrovnoff, of Polotsk, of Mohilow, of Smolensk, of Moscow, of Moloiarowatz. No part of the Russian army has been able to stand before our eagles. Moscow has fallen into our power.

When the boundaries of Russia were forced, and the impetuosity of her arms was ascertained, a swarm of Tartars turned their parried hands against the finest provinces of this vast empire, which they have been called to defend. They have in a few weeks, in spite of the tears and despair of the unfortunate Moscowvics, burnt more than four thousand of their finest villages—more than fifty of their finest cities—thereby satiating their ancient hatred—and all under the pretext of retarding our march and surrounding us by a desert. *We have triumphed over all these obstacles!*

Even the conflagration of Moscow, where in four days they have annihilated the labor and earnings of forty generations, did not at all change the prosperous state of my affairs; but the premature and excessive rigor of the winter has thrown upon my army a tremendous calamity. *In a few nights I have seen every thing changed. I have met with great losses. They would have broken my heart, if, under these great circumstances, I had been susceptible to any but the interests and future glory of my people.*

At the view of the evils which have fallen upon us, the joy of England has been great. Her hopes have had no bounds—she offered our finest provinces as a recompense for treason. She offered as a condition for peace, the dismemberment of this fine empire. It was, in other words, to proclaim perpetual war. The energy of my people, under these great incidents; their attachment to the integrity of the empire; the love which they have shown me, have dissipated all these climatic and has brought our enemies to a more just sense of things.

The misfortunes which the rigor of the climate produced, has shown, in its fullest extent, the grandeur and solidity of this empire—founded upon the efforts and love of fifty million of citizens, and upon the territorial resources of the finest countries of the world.

It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen the people of the kingdom of Italy, those of ancient Holland, and its departments, re-united, in rivalry with the ancient French; and feeling that there is no hope for them in their future prosperity, but in the consolidation and triumph of the grand empire.

The agents of England propagate with all our neighbors, the spirit of revolt against sovereigns. England would wish to see

the whole continent a prey to civil war, and to all the furies of anarchy; but Providence has designed her to be the first victim of anarchy and civil war. I have just signed the Pope an agreement which will terminate all the differences which have unhappily arisen in the church. The French dynasty reigns and will reign in Spain. I am satisfied with the conduct of all my allies. I will abandon none of them. I will maintain the integrity of their states. The Russians shall re-enter their fruitful climate.

I desire peace. It is necessary to the world. Four times since the rupture which followed the treaty of Amiens, I have made solemn overtures. I will never make any but an honorable peace, and conformable to the interest and grandeur of my empire. My policy is not mysterious. I have made known the sacrifices I can make. As long as this maritime war shall continue, my people ought to hold themselves ready to make every sacrifice—for a bad peace would make us lose all, even hope; and all will be compromised, even the welfare of our posterity.

America has resorted to arms to cause the sovereignty of her flag to be respected. The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest. If it terminates in obliging the enemy of the continent to recognize the principle that the flag shall protect the merchandise and crew, and that neutrals ought not to submit to paper blockades, (all is conformable to the treaty of Utrecht) America will merit the applause of the world. Posterity will say that the ancient world had lost its rights, and the new had recovered them.

My minister of interior will make known to you in the *corps*, the situation of the empire, the prosperous state of agriculture, of manufactures, and of our interior commerce, as well as the constant increase of population. In no age have agriculture and manufactures been in a higher degree of prosperity in France.

I have need of great resources to meet the expenses which circumstances exact, but notwithstanding the different means which my minister of finance will propose to you, I hope not to impose any new burdens on my people.

The army for the campaign in Russia (says our correspondent) is to commence its march on the first of May. The emperor, by condescending the Pope, has secured the influence of the clergy, who, as appears by the speech, enter heartily into his views. The people of France appear to be inspired by the same ardor and enthusiasm which animates their chief. The papers are all filled with accounts of patriotic donations, &c. One lady is said to have equipped five young men at her own expense, who were not included in the conscription, and mounted them for the service. The same spirit prevails in all quarters, and additional troops are advancing who were not liable to serve in the present campaign.

THE CHRONICLE.

The British and Russians have made great exertions to detach Austria from her alliance with France. A Russian envoy, prince Korakin, arrived at Vienna on the 26th Dec. He offered 200,000 men to defend the Austrian territory, and 100,000 more to regain the former possessions of that power in Italy. All this might be safely proposed; it would have been a happy event for Russia to have Austria for a frontier. The proposition was rejected; it was resolved to increase the army of reserve to 120,000 men, and remain faithful to the treaties with France.

It is stated in a manner that gains our belief, that an alarming mutinous spirit exists among the British soldiery under lord Wellington; who has issued a circular letter on the subject.

The governor of Virginia has issued his proclamation for convening the general assembly of that state, on the third Monday of May; for the purpose of taking into consideration matters "highly interesting to the commonwealth."

The ice gave way and the packets commenced running in the Hudson on the 25th ult.

Prosperity of Kentucky.—A lady near Lexington, Ky. assisted the population of that state, by producing five hale and hearty children in less than 12 months.

An official return of the Spanish armies gives an aggregate of 102,722 men. The French have four armies in Spain, under Soult, Suchet, Reille and D'Erlon.

The account of imports into Lisbon for October, November, December and January last, taken from the custom-house books, is as follows:

384,375	bbls. Flour, average sale, say D. 16 50 cts. is	6,342,187 50
542,541	bush. Wheat, do.	3 per bush. 1,630,623 00
138,403	7 bush. Rye and 5 do.	2 do. 1,703,644 00
713,419	5 Corn, do.	
21,931	gierres Riccio, C. 6 per ts. is	C181,886 at 8 D. 1,056,088 00
11,540	bbls. Bread do. at D. 10	115,400 00
20,957	bush. Beans, do.	3 62,371 00
82,112	barley, do.	1 50 122,168 00

Dolls. 11,032,981 50

By a vessel arrived at Portland, in a short passage from France, it is stated that the emperor Napoleon is making mighty preparations for an immediate campaign in Russia. It is said he has eight hundred thousand men ready to march. The number is perhaps exaggerated, but his force is unusually great.

Remarkable passage.—It is said that the brig Porcupine, capt. Beekford, a letter of marque belonging to Mr. William Gray, has arrived at a port in France in fourteen days from Boston.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 7 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 85.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Effects of the Orders in Council.

An Abstract of the evidence lately taken in the house of commons against the Orders in Council, being a summary of the facts there proved, respecting the present state of the commerce and manufactures of the country.

The following pages contain a plain and faithful, though a very concise abridgement of the important body of evidence now before the house of commons, against the orders in council. The original consists of 430 folio pages, and contains the examination of eighty-two witnesses. A number of questions were unavoidably put to these witnesses, which had no tendency to illustrate the subject and could, at the best, only lead them into matter of argument or opinion. It is the object of this abridgment to exhibit the *matters of fact* detailed in this long and painful enquiry.

With respect to the arrangement, all the pains have not been taken, which a greater command of time might have afforded the means of bestowing; and in order to render it complete, much repetition would have been unavoidable, as the various heads of the enquiry were in many particulars necessarily connected together. But a few words may suffice to shew the reader the plan here pursued.

The enquiry commenced with a very extensive proof of the present unexampled distresses in the various manufacturing districts. The state of the manufactures accordingly forms the first branch of the evidence; this is detailed in succession, not in the very order in which the witnesses were called, or the different kinds of manufactures were taken, but in a somewhat more convenient form. The manufactures of Birmingham and the neighboring districts come first, then those of Sheffield, which completes the evidence relating to the great staple of hardware; next follow the potteries of Staffordshire, and then the woolen and cotton trades in Yorkshire and Lancashire, comprehending Leeds, Rawden, Wakefield, Halifax, Dewsbury, Saddleworth, Rochdale, Bury, Manchester, Stockport, and Bolton. The carpet trade of Kidderminster, the stocking trade of Leicester and Hinckley, and the worsted trade of Warwick come next, then the glass trade, the salt trade of Cheshire, the linen trade of Scotland, the cloth manufactures of the west of England, and lastly, the Spital Fields trade.

Under each head, the witnesses are arranged in the order of their importance to the proof derived from their depositions; and each statement, given as much as possible in the very words of the witness, is authenticated by a reference to the minutes printed by the house of commons.

The points proved by this branch of the evidence are chiefly the distressed state of the manufacturers, both masters and workmen; the connexion of this with the loss of the American market; the depression of the home market from that circumstance, and the want of other vents to supply those deficiencies. It is also shewn, that whatever the enemy's measures may have done to cramp our manufactures, by closing the continent to them, the

orders in council have not relieved us, as was predicted and expected; and that vast orders for goods to America are now in hand, with instructions to execute them as soon as the orders in council are removed. These are the points principally intended to be established by the first and chief branch of the evidence. But it necessarily involves also many of the proofs that belong to the mercantile part of the question, such as the state of American manufactures.

The next general head is that of commerce. In so far as this is not handled under the first division, it is here detailed by evidence of the state of Liverpool and London, and of the merchants carrying on the American and continental trade. The attempts to find substitutes for the American market in South and North America and elsewhere, are fully explained in the first division.

The evidence touching the American manufactures, in so far as it does not come under the first head, is reserved for a separate division, which closes this abstract. It clearly appears that those manufactures have been greatly promoted by the interruption of intercourse with this country, and that unless that intercourse be speedily restored, the United States will be able to manufacture for their own consumption.

There will be an abstract of the evidence on the other side of the question prepared and circulated, if possible. It consists wholly of opinions and arguments, in many particulars, not very consistent, given to the committee by the several witnesses; apprehensions of bad effects from allowing the enemy to export freely his manufactures, and import the raw materials of them: particularly fears of French and German wares underselling those of G. Britain, and various other ideas founded chiefly upon a supposition that the orders in council do actually blockade the whole continent, which they in no sense pretend to do—and that British industry, skill and capital stand in need of such a blockade and monopoly to resist foreign competition. The few facts which this evidence contains relate to the alledged increase of trade in British America, the Mediterranean, and South America, an increase which no one of the witnesses pretended was in any respect equal to the trade of the United States, and which it was also admitted, did not compensate for the diminution of the foreign European market.

An example of this may suffice: all the gentlemen examined in favor of the orders in council, rested their chief defence on their preventing France, and the countries subject to her, from either importing cotton, &c. for their manufactures, or exporting goods to rival our own. Yet these gentlemen all admitted, when farther pressed in examination, that the orders in council do not prohibit either importation or exportation through the ports in the north of Europe, and south of Italy; and that the best vent for most of those articles is through the ports left free by the orders—such as Altona and the Baltic. They also allowed that France herself imposed a duty of three or four shillings a pound on cotton, instead of appearing to feel the effects of our

prohibiting its importation. See evidence of Messrs. Finlay, Wilson, Gladstone, and others.

(1) BIRMINGHAM AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Mr. Thomas Atwood, the high bailiff of Birmingham, stated the population of Birmingham and the neighboring manufacturing districts to be 400,000 souls, all employed in the iron trade, in hardwares, and similar descriptions of manufactures. (*Com. evide. p. 1.*) Every branch of the iron trade in a deplorable state, master manufacturers turning off their workmen; labourers, that twelve months ago, could obtain in the iron works 20s. a week, cannot now obtain more than 10s. or 12s. Manufacturers of iron working without any profit. Export trade of Birmingham chiefly confined to the United States of America; the stoppage of which has reduced the manufacturers to a state of grievous affliction.—Manufacturers of Birmingham have absorbed the principal part of their capital in stock, and if the trade is not re-opened, will be compelled to discharge probably one-third of their hands, and limit the remainder to one-half or two-thirds work; at present they have not above half employment. The value of these manufactures consists almost entirely of labor; attributes the cessation of intercourse with America principally to the orders in council. Laboring mechanics of Birmingham and the neighborhood, in a state of dreadful distress; believes the greater part arises from the stoppage of the trade to America. The exportation of Birmingham goods to the continent of Europe very small.

Mr. William Whitehouse, nail ironmonger, of West Bromwich, near Birmingham, never knew the nail trade in so bad a state. Great depression began in August, 1810; and has since been continually increasing. Formerly employed from 1,200 to 1,500 persons, men, women and children, now employs from 500 to 700; began to turn off his hands six months ago. If trade continues in its present state, must discharge more hands. In the nail district from 25,000 to 30,000 persons were employed in the nail trade when it was in a flourishing state. About two-thirds or three-fourths of this number now employed, but at wages reduced to about 7 1-4 and 10 per cent. Required to work from five or six in the morning till eleven or twelve at night to earn the average wages of 12s. per week. Nails are not an article of export to the continent of Europe. On a restoration of the intercourse with the United States, he would take back the hands which he has discharged, and could keep them in full employ. Is sure that if the export trade to America was again opened, the whole of the manufacturers in West Bromwich, in the nail trade, would find employment.

Mr. Thomas Potts, merchant, of Birmingham.—From 20,000 to 25,000 men in Birmingham, who have now only half work. General state of the town extremely depressed, and the distress universal. Manufacturers have been keeping their men employed in creating stock nearly equal to the extent of their capital, and many of them are in consequence in extreme difficulties. If no favorable change takes place, the manufacturers will be obliged within two months, to dismiss two-thirds of their hands, and some of them the whole. Large quantities of Birmingham goods have been lying in Liverpool, waiting for shipment for twelve to fifteen months past. The American market a steady and increasing one, and the payments which have been regularly improving, now very good. Since the prohibition in America, goods have been sent to Canada, but they have sold there for less than their cost in the manufacturing towns. Has tried the South American

market with very indifferent success, and has concluded never to make another shipment to that country, as he believes those shipments have not yielded 25 per cent. Manufactures in America have made an alarming progress within two years, but thinks that if the intercourse was speedily thrown open, they would be effectually checked. Would ship his goods to America the moment the orders in council were rescinded, having positive and specific instructions from his correspondents to that effect. Knows houses in Birmingham who have goods ready to ship to America, which cost them £ 70,000, £ 50,000, £ 45,000, £ 20,000, and £ 25,000.—Workmen have emigrated from Birmingham to America. Has no doubt, that if the American trade was opened the distress in Birmingham would instantly cease.

Mr. Joseph Shore, merchant of Birmingham, and exporter of hardwares to the continent of Europe, and formerly shipped to the amount of 50,000 to £80,000 per annum: This trade has decreased very materially; it has diminished within the last three or four years, and especially during the last year. Has shipped to South America, but will never export any more to that part of the world. Some of his neighbors, in addition to the total loss of their goods, have had charges to pay upon them. Workmen of Birmingham, and the neighborhood, in a state of great distress although the manufacturers have till now given them partial employment, in the hope that the American trade would be opened. In 1813, took an estimate in conjunction with other gentlemen, of the number of workmen employed in Birmingham and the neighborhood, for the American trade. Found the number to be 50,000 exclusive of those employed in the nail trade, which were about 30,000, and two-thirds of these being employed for America, made the total number about seventy thousand. Goods similar to some made at Birmingham, are manufactured on the continent, cheaper than ours, but much worse in quality. Thinks the manufacturers of Birmingham would not fear the competition in any foreign market.

Mr. James Ryland, of Birmingham, manufacturer of plated coach harness and saddle furniture. Principal part of his manufacture exported to the United States. Previous to 1808 the export was very considerable and increasing, the returns prompt, and payment sure. Workmen who formerly earned 30 to 40s. per week, now get about 20s. and those who used to get 20s. now earn about 11 or 12s. Shelves loaded with stock, and the greater part of his capital absorbed in it. Two-thirds of the workmen employed in this business must be discharged if no favorable change takes place. Since the falling off of the American market has opened a house in London, but has found so many persons flocking to the same market that he has been able to carry it on with very little success. Previous to the orders in council, the trade was in a very flourishing state: they were full of orders, and their men full of work. Has received no relief from the South American market; and knows no market equal to that of the United States, for the sale of this manufacture.

Mr. Richard Spooner, banker of Birmingham, and connected with the nail trade. The trade of Birmingham in a most deplorable state; and never recollects a period of similar distress. Merchants and manufacturers reduced to great difficulties. Knows it to be their intention to discharge their workmen in the event of things not taking a favorable turn. Emigration of workmen from Birmingham to America increased very rapidly of late. Loss of foreign trade has created a competition which has destroyed the profit of the home trade manufactures of Bu-

irmingham sent to America, were chiefly for the consumption of that country, and not for re-exportation.

Mr. *William Blakeway*, lamp manufacturer of Birmingham. Goods principally sent to America. Trade so much diminished that he would have stopped his trade. Together, had it not been for regard for his workmen, by whom he has been gaining money for twenty years. Stock so much accumulated that nearly the whole of his capital is absorbed by it. Unless the American market is opened cannot keep on his hands at all. Has hitherto borne the sufferings of his workmen himself, but will be compelled to discharge them, however reluctant to do so. Has sought but not found relief in any other market. Recollects the scarcity in 1800 and 1801, but the distress was not at all equal to the present, because there was plenty of work.

Mr. *Thomas Messenger*, brass-founder, of Birmingham. About half of his manufacture for the American market. Has considerably reduced the number of his hands. Workmen require considerable time to learn this business; masters will not take apprentices under the present state of things; so that if the trade revived he is convinced orders could not be executed for want of workmen. Trade to America in this line a very increasing one. In good times 4,000 to 5,000 persons engaged in the brass-foundry trade. Other manufacturers suffering full as much as himself. Home market is unimportant among the numbers which contend for it, and will not defray the expences of the trade; it was much greater before the American trade was lost.

Mr. *Jeremiah Ridout*, merchant, of Birmingham. Has goods to the value of £20,000 prepared for the American market, which he would immediately ship if the orders in council were removed, being so advised by his partner in America. The workmen very much distressed. "I have seen people shed tears; I have confined myself behind the door for fear of seeing those people, lest they should importune me to give them orders; they have told me they did not know what to do. One man said, what can I do; if I go to the magistrate, he will tell me to go for a soldier; I am a married man, and God knows what I must do, unless I steal, and then I shall go to Botany Bay. I do not like to hear such words, I cannot bear it."

Mr. *George Room*, japanner, of Birmingham, has manufactured principally for America, which is the best market he ever knew, after trying every one. Workmen in general have not more than half work. Has tried the home-trade, but the competition is so great, and the prices so much reduced that it is not worth going after. Has found very little relief from the trade to Sicily and Portugal, which is the only foreign European trade they have had, and which does not bear any thing like a comparison to the American trade. From 600 to 1,000 hands employed in this business in Birmingham alone, and there are great manufactories in Bilston and Wolverhampton.

Mr. *Robert Fiddian*, manufacturer of brass candlesticks, &c. at Birmingham, chiefly for home consumption. Trade much diminished within the last twelve months, and earnings of workmen reduced one-fourth. Had a conversation with some of his men on the subject of dismissal: they intreated him not to dismiss them, saying, "you know we cannot get employment elsewhere," and begged that I would apportion the work among them, and let each bear a share of the burden. Stock very much increasing, and will be obliged to dismiss a number of his men, unless an alteration takes place speedily. Has no doubt that his trade would be put into

its former profitable situation, if the American trade was again opened.

Mr. *Joseph Webster*, wire manufacturer, of Birmingham. Half his manufacture for the American market, and half for the home trade. The demand very much diminished, so that although his manufacture is reduced, his stock is much increased. Has orders from America which would exhaust all his great stock on hand, if the orders in council were repealed. If no favorable change takes place, he shall feel himself compelled to discharge a great number of his men.

Mr. *Berjamin Cook*, jeweller and gilt-toy-maker, Birmingham. The greatest part of the goods he has manufactured since the fall of 1810, has been for stock: used to employ between 40 and 50 hands before the stoppage of the American trade; has now only two apprentices, and one woman and a man occasionally. Suppose more than 7,000 hands used to be employed in these branches of business. Other masters in the trade, generally speaking, in the same state as himself. The gilt-toy trade the worst of all to lay by a stock in; the change of fashion such, that if goods are kept a year or two, some of the articles, which are worth 20s. would not be worth 20d. Americans have been forced to begin manufacturing these articles for themselves. Near 17,000 houses in Birmingham, 11,000 of which do not pay poor rates or taxes. The raw materials form a very small proportion of the value of gilt-toy goods.

Mr. *Thomas Illidge*, japanner, Wolverhampton. Manufactures partly for the American and partly for the country trade. Trade fallen off considerably since 1810. Has been working the last six months principally for stock. In one branch of the business has since Christmas restricted the work given to his men about two thirds. Believes the other masters in the same trade at Wolverhampton, are working for stock: the state of trade very bad. Has tried the market of Canada, but lost considerably. Made a shipment to South America; the goods and expences about £250, returns made in cotton which only produced 28l. The goods were selected by a Portuguese, as suitable to the market, and sent through the medium of a very respectable house in Bristol. Country trade never so bad with the witness. A greater number of manufacturers in the japanned line at Bilston, about 3 miles from Wolverhampton, who are in a still more distressed state. If there be not an alteration in the state of the trade, must dismiss a great part of his hands.

Mr. *Joshua Scholfield*, American merchant, Birmingham. Trade first began to fall off in 1808. In 1809, rather better, but still very limited. In 1810, very large shipments for one season. The goods for 1811, now lying in Liverpool. Has orders from America to ship as soon as the orders in council are removed, as soon as the trade is opened. Has had frequent advices from their agent resident in America, that manufactures are very fast increasing there, and has reason to know it from particular circumstances. One particular article now in great demand is card wire, for the manufacture of cotton and wool cards, which is wanted for their machinery. Has had the article of nails countermanded on the ground that they can be manufactured cheaper in America than they can be imported. Has had many painful opportunities of witnessing the distress which prevails among the lower orders of the people in Birmingham, believes it to be extreme. Has a warehouse in Wolverhampton; the lower orders in quite as great distress there; their goods may be bought at any price; there are many small manufacturers there, who are selling some of their

stock at, he believes, a lower rate than it cost them. Attributes the distresses of the trade and manufactures principally to the orders in council, believing them to be the cause of the non-intercourse with America. Has the most painful forebodings that the continuance of the restrictions upon the American trade, will give great encouragement to the increase of manufactures in America.

Mr. Henry Dunbar, button-maker, Birmingham. Manufactures chiefly for the American market.—Trade first began to fall off in 1808. Used to employ about 70 hands: has discharged some, and others have left him. Allows only from three to four days work a week to those he now has: they used to work six days a week, sometimes fourteen hours a day: they now only work about eight. Those hands who used to get from 40 to 50s. per week, now earn only from 10s. to 15s. The goods he has been making are now in his warehouse. If things should not take a favorable turn, must discharge all his workmen, and sell his goods by auction. Has not capital to go on any further. Has kept on some of his hands partly out of charity, and partly because he expected the trade would get better.—Has been obliged to keep some valuable hands at a great expence, because of the difficulty of getting such hands if the trade opened again. A great number of hands employed in this trade in Birmingham. Has attempted to get relief from the home-market; but there are so many competitors in it that it is very bad. The distresses of his workmen are now very great indeed. On Saturday night he is obliged to get his foreman to pay; it is so hurtful to his feelings to see people with such calamitous stories. Believes all the other houses in the same line of business, connected with the American trade, are much in the same situation as himself, and conceives that most of them are more or less so connected. Supposes that more than half of the whole trade is for the American market. If the trade to America were opened, could dispose of all the stock he has laid up since Feb. 1811.

William Bannister, plater, Birmingham.—Seventy-eighths of his manufacture for the American market. Has been in that line of business 24 years; used to employ 120 hands. Trade fell off in 1808. Has had nothing to do for America since February and March, 1811. Has discharged one-third of his hands, and does not give those who remain more than one-half work. Those who used to earn 45s. per week do not now get above 20s. or 21s. which is very low wages indeed for that kind of work, which requires very much practice and learning. By keeping on his hands, has accumulated stock to the amount of £5,000. When trade is open, has no stock at all. Knows a great many others in the same trade who are similarly circumstanced: does not know one that is full of work. Not a consumption in the country trade. Supposes near 2000 hands are employed in Birmingham in this line. If things do not take a favorable turn intends to discharge all his hands excepting the apprentices: cannot employ them for want of capital. Has orders now in the warehouse, which, if the American trade was opened, would take off almost all his stock.

Joseph Stanley, screw-maker, Wolverhampton.—Half of his manufactures, for the American market. The country trade fallen off. A great number of workmen, in this branch of business dismissed. Since Feb. 1811, has not had three months employ for the generality of his hands, although he has reduced their work about one-fifth. Has done every thing he could to support some servants he has had for twenty years, who knew not where to get employment elsewhere; for this purpose has risked

every penny he is worth, notwithstanding he has a family.

Mr. Thomas Osler, glass-toy and button-maker, Birmingham.—Trade began to fall off in the beginning of 1808. Manufactured chiefly for the American market. Previous to that time, the goods were sent in a finished state to America. Since 1808 he had orders to a considerable amount, for articles in an unfinished state. Throughout 1808 and the greatest part of 1809 there was such a defalcation in the whole trade as induced him to turn his hands into another line of business. Went into the chandelier furniture line, for the home trade. Found relief in that business at first, but it has since fallen off very greatly. Has not had any orders for the American market since 1810. Has continued to employ his hands, from 80 to 100. Has been working chiefly for stock. Unless some favorable change of circumstances takes place, cannot continue to go on much longer, his capital being almost entirely absorbed. Is assured that the situation of others in the same line of business, is similar to his own. Will be obliged to turn off his hands if the present state of things continue. Before the orders in council were issued, had a good trade, since then has had none, comparatively speaking. Believes the loss of his trade has arisen from the orders in council. Has not received the American orders in the same way he used to do, previous to the orders being issued. The business of the chandelier furniture-making, in which he engaged, for the home trade, has been so divided, that he has not a tenth part of what he used to have. Thinks there are as many articles made; but there being so many persons in it, in consequence of the state of the glass-toy trade, the pressure is as great upon those who are engaged in it, as if there were not a tenth part made.

Mr. Thos. Clarke, manufacturer of webbing, braces and toys, Birmingham.—Has employed as many as 150 hands; now employs between 70 and 80; discharged the others in consequence of not being permitted to execute the orders on his books for the American merchants. A very large proportion of his trade for the American market. Upwards of a thousand hands employed in the same line in Birmingham. Has no doubt that others in the same trade, are similarly situated as himself. The prices of almost every article in the country trade, have been lowering in consequence of competition, which has increased. Notwithstanding the diminution of hands, has accumulated stock very considerably.

Mr. Benjamin Smith, manufacturer of heavy steel toys, Birmingham.—More than one-third of his manufacture for foreign markets, chiefly for American. Has a great stock on hand. Has kept on his hands, hoping that something would increase the trade by and by. The home trade very much on the decline. Within these six months, has had one person twice, and another once in London, to endeavor to get orders, who have scarcely paid their expences. Has got some orders, but there has been no profits attached to them, when the expence was paid. Those he had spoke to on the subject, in the same trade, seemed to be in the same situation. Since the defalcation of the American trade, the home trade has become unprofitable.

Mr. Thomas Milward, spoon-maker, Birmingham.—Trade began to fall off in 1808. Was last year very bad, and is still so. Has got plenty of orders in the warehouse, which he is directed by the merchants to send in immediately when the orders in council are repealed. A few hands in this business get up a good deal of work. Believes other spoon manufacturers are in the same situation as himself. In 1810, the trade very good. Has a greater stock of goods on

hand than ever he had. All the variations of his business were dependent upon whether there was or not at the time an open intercourse with America. Sells very little except to the American merchants. Had conditional orders to send in, the moment the orders in council were repealed; could not get goods enough in that case.

SHEFFIELD.

Mr. John Bailey, merchant of Sheffield—The manufactures of Sheffield for the supply of the market of the United States, employ 6000 persons, besides others dependent on that trade. The export to America is about one-third of the whole manufactures of Sheffield. About one-tenth of the usual spring shipment was made in 1811, and none since. Stock of goods has been increasing in Sheffield to a considerable extent; but there are orders for shipment to America, immediately on the rescinding of the orders in council. Information from a large manufacturer, that he now pays one-sixth part of the wages which he did when the American trade was open—and that one-half of what he has manufactured for the last fifteen months, is now dead stock.—Another of the principal manufacturers informed him, that he now employs only half of his usual number of men, whom he employs only four days in a week; that he retains them from a principle of humanity, as they have grown old in his service, and that he still holds in stock all his goods made in the last eighteen months. Believes this to be a fair specimen of the general state of manufactures in Sheffield. His orders for shipment, on the removal of the orders in council, amount to the whole twelve months' shipments. The amount of Sheffield goods ready for shipment to America £400,000, and orders on hand to the same amount. Poor rates of Sheffield, year ending 1807, £11,000, now £18,000. Workmen's wages not reduced, but they are now only employed about three days in the week. Every man fully employed before the loss of the American trade.—Lower classes never so much distressed as at present. Some articles which were formerly exported from Sheffield, are now manufactured in America.

Mr. George Vaylor, merchant and maker of knives and forks, in Sheffield—His mercantile business almost wholly to the United States, and about five-sixths of his manufacture. During the free trade, employed about 250 hands, now employs about 98, of whom 57 are half employed, 29 one-third, 8 one-sixth, and four one-eighth. The change took place about the middle of 1811. Stock has been accumulating since the end of 1810. Has orders to ship goods to America on the repeal of the orders in council, and read four letters from his correspondents in America to that effect. If this inquiry should end unfavorably, would dismiss every workman. Stock of goods equal to the sales of one year, and the other persons in the same business cannot continue their workmen much longer.

Mr. Ebenezer Rhodes, manufacturer of cutlery and dealer in manufactures at Sheffield. Trade fell off in 1811. In one branch of business, he has discharged one-fourth of his hands, and in another a half. Increase of stock in one branch two-thirds; in another business about one-fourth. Great distress prevailing in Sheffield for want of employment.

(To be continued.)

Expatriation.

The following report of the trial of Isaac Williams is revived in the public prints, as analogous to the dispute between the United States and Great Britain. We will remember the great sensibility the decision of Judge Elsworth excited at the time,

and the learned discussions it produced. But the principle established by the decision has no resemblance to the practice of impressment; nor has a process in a court of law, before an honest and impartial jury, the shadow of analogy to the seizure of our seamen on the high seas by British officers, personally interested in the acts committed. This remark is simply made to shew cause why the case is now revived—for as an important article of record, it, of itself, demands insertion in the REGISTER.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Connecticut, held at Hartford in Sept. 1799.

Isaac Williams was tried on an indictment for having on the 27th February, 1797, at Gaudaloupe, accepted from the French Republic, a commission and instructions to commit acts of hostility and violence against the king of Great Britain and his subjects; contrary to the 21st article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain; the said Williams being then a citizen of the United States; the French Republic being then at war with the king of Great Britain; and said king being then in amity with the United States.

On the trial it was admitted on the part of Williams that he had committed the facts alleged against him in the indictment; but in his defence he offered to prove, that in the year 1792, he received from the consul general of the French Republic, a warrant appointing him third lieutenant on board the Jupiter, a French 74 gun ship; that pursuant to his appointment he went on board the Jupiter, took the command to which he was appointed, which vessel soon after sailed for France and arrived at Rochefort, in France, in the autumn of the same year.—That at Rochefort he was naturalized in the various Bureaux in that place, the same autumn, renouncing his allegiance to all other countries, particularly to America; and taking an oath of allegiance to the republic of France; all according to the laws of the said republic; that immediately after said naturalization he was duly commissioned by the republic of France, appointing him a 2nd lieutenant on board a French frigate called the Charante; and that before the ratification of the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Great Britain, he was duly commissioned by the French republic a second lieutenant on board a 74 gun ship in the service of the said French republic; and that he has ever continued under the government of the French republic down to the present time, and most of the said time actually resident in the dominions of the French republic; that during the said period he was not resident in the United States more than six months, which was in the year 1796, when he came to this country for the purpose merely of visiting his relations and friends; that for about three years past he has been domiciliated in the island of Gaudaloupe, within the dominions of the French republic, and has made that place his fixed habitation, without any design of again returning to the United States for permanent residence.

The attorney for the district conceded the above statement to be true; but objected that it ought not to be admitted as evidence to the jury; because it could have no operation in law to justify the prisoner for committing the facts alleged against him in the indictment.

This question was ably argued on both sides, by the counsel for the United States and for the prisoner.

Mr. Law, district judge, expressed doubts as to the legal operation of the evidence, and gave it as his opinion, that the evidence and operation of law thereon be left to the consideration of the jury.

The chief justice of the United States, gave his opinion on the question nearly to the following effect:

"The common law of this country remains the same as it was before the revolution. The present question is to be decided by two great principles: one is, that all the members of civil community are bound to each other by compact; the other is, that one of the parties to this compact cannot dissolve it by his own act. The compact between our community and its members is, that the community shall protect its members, and on the part of the members, that they will at all times be obedient to the laws of the community and faithful in its defence. This compact distinguishes our government from those which are founded in violence or fraud. It necessarily results that the member cannot dissolve this compact, without the consent or default of the community. There has been no consent; no default. Default is not pretended. Express consent is not claimed; but it has been argued that the consent of the community is implied by its policy—its condition and its acts. In countries so crowded with inhabitants, that the means of subsistence are difficult to be obtained; it is reason and policy to permit emigration. But our policy is different: for our country is but scarcely settled, and we have no inhabitants to spare.

"Consent has been argued from the condition of the country; because we are in a state of peace.—But though we were in peace, the war had commenced in Europe. We wished to have nothing to do with the war; but the war would have something to do with us. It has been extremely difficult for us to keep out of this war; the progress of it has threatened to involve us. It has been necessary for our government to be vigilant in restraining our citizens from those acts which would involve us in hostilities. The most visionary writers on this subject do not contend for the principle in the unlimited extent that a citizen may at any and at all times, renounce his own, and join himself to a foreign country.

"Consent has been argued, from the acts of our own government, permitting the naturalization of foreigners. When a foreigner presents himself here, and poses himself to be of a good moral character, well affected to the constitution and government of the United States, and a friend to the good order and happiness of civil society, if he has resided here the time prescribed by law, we grant him the privileges of a citizen. We do not enquire what his relations is to his own country—we have not the means of knowing; and the enquiry would be indelicate, we leave him to judge of that. If he embarrasses himself by contracting contradictory obligations, the fault and the folly are his own. But this implies no consent of the government that our own citizens should expatriate themselves.

"Therefore, it is my opinion, that these facts which the prisoner offers to prove in his defence are totally irrelevant, they can have no operation in law; and the jury ought not to be embarrassed or troubled with them: but by the constitution of the court the evidence must go to the jury."

The cause and the evidence were accordingly committed to the jury. The jury soon agreed on a verdict and found the prisoner guilty.

The court sentenced him to pay a fine of 1000 dollars, and to suffer four months imprisonment.

Isaac Williams was also indicted before this court for having on the 23d of September, 1787, in a hostile manner, with a privateer commissioned by the French republic, attacked and captured a British ship and crew on the high seas, contrary to the twenty-first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain; said Williams being then a citizen of the United States, the French republic being then at war with the king of Great Britain, and said king being in amity with the United States.

Williams' defence on the first indictment being of no avail, and having no other defence to this; he pleaded guilty. The court sentenced him to pay a fine of 1000 dollars, and to suffer a further imprisonment of four months.

Bonaparte and the Pope.

PARIS, February 13.—His serene highness the prince arch chancellor of the empire [Cambaceres] this day took his seat as president of the senate, and directed one of the secretaries to read the following concordat, which was signed at Fontainebleau the 25th January, between his majesty the emperor and king, and his holiness Pius VII.

CONCORDAT.

His majesty the emperor and king, and his Holiness, desirous to terminate the differences which have existed between them, and to remove the difficulties which have arisen in several affairs of the church, have agreed to the following articles to serve as the basis of a definitive arrangement.

Article 1. His Holiness shall exercise the pontificate in France and in the kingdom of Italy, in the same manner, and with the same forms as his predecessors.

2. The ambassadors, ministers, charge d'affairs of powers near the Holy Father, and the ambassadors, ministers, or charge d'affairs of the Pope with foreign powers, shall enjoy the immunities and privileges which are enjoyed by every other member of the *corps diplomatique*.

3. The dominions which were possessed by the Holy Father, and which have not been alienated shall be exempt from every species of impost; and shall be administered by his agent or charge d'affairs.—Those which have been alienated shall be restored, paying a composition of two millions of francs revenue.

4. Within six months following the usual notification of the nomination by the emperor, of the archbishops and bishops of the empire and of the kingdom of Italy, the Pope shall ordain them agreeably to the *concordats*, and in virtue of the present *indult*. Previous information of which shall be given by the metropolitan archbishop. If at the expiration of six months, the Pope shall not have given the ordination, the metropolitan shall proceed to the ordination of the bishop named in the usual manner.

5. The Pope shall nominate, in France or in Italy, to ten bishoprics, as shall ultimately be agreed upon in concert.

6. The six *suburbicaine bishoprics* are re-established. They shall be nominated by the Pope. Their remaining effects shall be restored; and they shall take measures respecting those which have been sold. On the death of the bishops of d'Anagnin and Rieti, their dioceses shall be united to the six bishoprics agreeably to an agreement between his majesty and the Holy Father.

7. In regard to the bishops of the Roman states, absent from their dioceses from circumstances, the

Holy Father shall exercise in their favor the privilege he has a right to bestow on his *hops in partibus*. He shall bestow on them salaries equal to those which they have formerly enjoyed, and they shall be nominated to places as they become vacant in the empire or in the kingdom of Italy.

8. His majesty and Holiness shall concert measures at a suitable time for the reduction to be made, if necessary, in the bishoprics in Tuscany and the Genoese countries, as also for the bishoprics to be established in Holland and the Hanseatic departments.

9. The *propagande*, the *penitenciere*, and the archives shall be established in the place where Holy Father shall sojourn.

10. His majesty grants a free pardon to all the cardinals, bishops, priests, laics, who have incurred censure in consequence of events.

11. The Holy Father agrees to the foregoing dispositions in consequence of the existing state of the church; and in the confidence which his majesty inspires him, that he will give powerful protection to the numerous wants of religion in the times in which we live. NAPOLEON. PIUS VII.

FONTAINEBLEAU, January 25, 1813.

New Patent.

SPECIFICATION.—I, Oliver Evans, of the city of Philadelphia, have by these presents (in compliance with the acts of congress passed for the promotion of science and the useful arts) which secures to my heirs patents for my inventions in case of my death, specified my inventions, discoveries and improvements, in or on steam-boats and land carriages invented or discovered by me prior to the year 1786. In which year I petitioned the legislatures of Pennsylvania and Maryland states for the exclusive right to my improvements in steam carriages, Maryland granting for 14 years only. And afterwards the state of New Hampshire granted for 7 years.

My discovery, invention or improvements, consists principally in the steam engine, to render it much more powerful, in proportion to its size and weight, than other steam-engines heretofore known and used, and more applicable and useful for the two purposes of propelling boats on water, and carriages on land, and at the same time to lessen the quantity of fuel and water necessary to be consumed, which lessens the burden to be carried in the boat or carriage, and also to lessen the expense of constructing the engine and keeping it in repair. All to render the steam boats and steam carriages more profitable and useful than they could be, if driven by other more weighty, bulky and expensive engines.

To obtain those desirable ends or purposes, I construct the boilers of my steam engines of strong metallic plates in form of cylinders, or globes of small comparative diameter, that they may be sufficiently strong to contain and hold steam with great elastic power above the weight of the atmosphere, say from three pounds (the elastic power heretofore generally used in other engines) to five hundred pounds to the square superficial inch area of the safety-valve, or of the piston or valves of my engine, which makes my engines from one to thirty times as powerful as other engines in proportion to the size of their working cylinders; and which enables me to dispose with ease of the condenser and air pump, and to evade the weight of the condensing water, and with a cheap, simple, small and light engine, to exert power equal that of the large, complex, expensive and weighty engines, heretofore used.

And further to increase the power of my engines, to make them still more suitable for the two purposes, I have discovered, that the quantity of steam generated is in proportion to the quantity of fuel consumed, and that the quantum of power exerted by the engine is as the steam generated in a given time; and that the less the quantity of air used to kindle the fire, the less heat is carried off by smoke and the greater the effect of the fuel. Therefore, I construct air bellows or any other means to be wrought by my engine, or otherwise; when necessary, to blow many small streams of air, with rapid current on the burning fuel in the furnace, to increase the fire and consumption of the fuel in a given time, and thus greatly to increase the power and motion of my engine, and the velocity of the boat, say from 6 to 12 miles per hour, or of the carriage, say from 15 to 20 miles, more or less, per hour. The resistance of water being about eight hundred times the resistance of the air. The velocity of carriages on smooth level roads or rail-ways, will greatly exceed that of boats in water. To lessen the expenditure of water in my engines, I have discovered that steam can be condensed by pressure in a metal vessel; the heat escapes through the pores of the vessel into the air, or a small quantity of water may be used to carry the heat more rapidly in the state of steam from the condensing vessel.

Therefore, I discharge the steam from my engine in some cases, into a tight tube or vessel of metal, or passed to the air, or to water, or to both at the same time, to be condensed and returned to the boiler again. This enables me to work my engine a long time without a supply of water, and to carry out tide water.

Fuel and water is to be prepared at proper stages to supply the engine.

I claim as my original discovery, and as being necessary to produce my improvements on steam-boats and carriages, my discovery of the true theory or scientific rule for ascertaining the power exerted by elastic steam to burst a boiler of any given diameter, and the thickness of the metal necessary to hold elastic steam of any given power, in a boiler of any given diameter; as laid down and demonstrated in my work or book entitled, "The Art and the Young Steam-Engineer's Guide." Without a knowledge of which true scientific rule, no engineer can arrange a steam engine on any principles, of any given size and power, with safety or certainty.

Also, my discovery of the true scientific theory or rule, for ascertaining the power of the engine, necessary or required to propel any given boat, with any given velocity.

I have discovered that the resistance, which is as the squares of the velocity, and I applied into the velocity, gives the power that gave that velocity; that the power required to give any given boat any given velocity, is as the section of the water displaced by the boat and as the cubes of the velocity. Or to give a boat double velocity, eight times the power is required, instead of four times, as heretofore believed and taught. Without a knowledge of which true theory no engineer could with certainty arrange a steam-boat.

The various modes heretofore used to apply the power of steam engines to propel boats or carriages, are, perhaps to me unknown; I can only specify and describe the various modes by me contemplated, prior to the year 1786. Firstly,—when I use my steam engine with a cylinder and piston, I apply the power by means of a connecting rod or rods (or pitman, as it is called when applied in saw-mills) connecting the lever-rod or slider that is moved by the piston rod of the engine to a double crank in the middle or near the ends of the main shaft of the boat or carriage, to which is attached the shafts of the paddle wheels, or carriage wheels, (one on each side of the boat or carriage)—thus while in motion, the wheels of the boat, carriage and boat, all operate as a fly, to move the crank past the dead points, in its revolution. But for the convenience of starting, and further to regulate the motion, I apply a light fly wheel, geared by cog-wheels and straps, so that the strap may slip rather than break, cogs or shafts, or otherwise, to move with great velocity, to give a main power by taking hold of the fly, to move the whole machine, and to give the fly power to assist the machine over any obstacle, and to recede its motion descending declivities, by contriving that the fly shall take hold of the air, or by applying friction to its rim or to any other moving part.

Or, secondly,—for slow motions, a cog-wheel or wheels, may be set on the axle of the carriage, to gear into corresponding cog-wheels, alternately, on the shaft of the crank, in such manner that by changing the gear, the motion of the carriage may be varied at pleasure, to suit the different roads, to give the engine more power over the load, to ascend hills with less velocity and less power, to descend or move on level, with greater velocity; which is easily understood by every master millwright or steam engineer. The fly wheel applied as above.

Or, thirdly,—when I use my efficient engine No. 2, described in my patent dated February 14th, 1804, I put my steam engine on the main shaft or axle of the boat, or carriage, to give the wheels, immediate motion; or I set it on another axle, and gear it by cog-wheels of different sizes, to the main axle, to vary the motion as necessary, as before. The fly wheel applied as before.

The wheels of both boats and carriages are provided with double ratchets reversed, or friction cups and balls, so that the axles will not turn forward in driving the wheels, but so that the wheels may turn faster than the axles, in turning the carriage, or on crooked and uneven roads, otherwise one wheel would have to slide in those cases; and so that the wheels may turn with the current while the boat is at anchor in a current, or that the friction ball may slip in the cup a little, to accommodate to rough waters, and in the case of the wheels striking obstacles.

The fall of the reverse ratchet is to be laid on at least one wheel, to prevent the carriage from running down declivities, and in running the carriage backwards to turn it on a small space.

It is not necessary that I should here specify or describe the principles and structure of my steam engine; that is done in my patent dated February 14th, 1804, and the principles, plan and description I have published to the world, and many of my engines are in daily use for various purposes, in different parts of the United States.

OLIVER EVANS.

Witness,—

J. P. D. MUEHLBERG,
FREDERICK M. IRWIN.

Philadelphia, se. } February 9,
1813.

Personally appeared before me, John Barker, Esq. mayor of the said city, Oliver Evans, of the city of Philadelphia, a citizen of the United States, who being duly affirmed according to law, declares and says, that the main governing principles and forms and arrangements of the improvements herein by him specified, were discovered and invented by him in part as early as the year 1773 or 1774, and in whole, between the years 1772 and 1786; that ever since the year 1786, he has been anxiously endeavoring occasionally, as appeared to offer, to communicate his discovery to others, to induce them to aid in carrying the improvements into full effect and operation; that he has published the principles in his book, "The Young Steam-Engineer's Guide," in 1805; that for want of the said necessary aid to put in operation, so expensive works, he could not progress faster than he does, without danger of injury to himself. That he has succeeded in getting his improved steam engine applied to turn mills, and in one instance, to propel a boat; that he is now building a steam boat on his improved plan, at Pittsburgh, to navigate the

Mississippi; that he verily believes that he is the true and original inventor or discoverer of the improvements herein by him specified, for which he intends to solicit letters patent.

OLIVER EVANS.

Affirmed to on the day and year above mentioned, before me,
JOHN BARKER, Mayor.

The prospect of Peace.

It is now perfectly understood that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard are to proceed to *St. Petersburg*, to meet a delegation from *Great Britain*, to discuss propositions for peace, to be made through a common friend, the emperor *Alexander*. It is further stated that Mr. Bayard will, eventually, proceed to *England*, as minister plenipotentiary of the U. States.—They are speedily to take their departure in the ship *Ne time*, of Philadelphia, purchased for the purpose of carrying them out.

It is to us indubitable that the mediation of *Russia* has been offered at the instigation of the enemy. The promptness with which it was accepted, and acted upon, is a sure guarantee of the sincere desire of our government for honest peace. We also believe that this negotiation will terminate honorably, and establish our just claims on a high and noble basis—PARTICULARLY SO, IF WE ASSIST THE MISSION BY GIVING ALL POSSIBLE ENERGY TO THE WAR: a kind of reasoning that *Great Britain* chiefly attends to, separated from the distresses of her own subjects at home.

Decatur's toast, or *Porter's* motto, forms the sure ground work on which our ministers will negotiate—"FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESSMENT," OR, "FREE TRADE AND SAILORS' RIGHTS," being synonymous: Brief summaries of the inestimable things contended for.—Without a recognition of their principles, I verily believe there is no American, of any standing, in either party, that would put his hand to paper to sign a treaty of peace. This is a broad assertion, and some warm and hasty partizans may think it a wild one; but from the following train of reasons and facts, it appears to be just.

The United States went to war, mainly, to resist the principle of the *British orders in council*, as well as their practice; and to repel that abomination of abominations, the *impressment of their seamen*.

The principle of the orders in council was even more alarming than their practice. Let it be recollected that they established a *TRIBUTE, tax or duty* on all our articles of export and import, and required that *American vessels* should stop at *British ports* for its payment; which being done they might proceed to "blockaded" places, or come home unmolested. For this tariff, see *WEEKLY REGISTER*, vol. 3, page 78. There were other features in the orders in council nearly as offensive as this—in fine, they changed, or rather prostrated, the whole code of maritime law, substituting power, in all cases, for justice.*

The practice of *impressing seamen* has been solemnly protested against by every administration of the United States. See the documents, *WEEKLY REGISTER*, vol. 2, page 385. It had increased to a shocking extent. In the very nature of evil, it was daily growing worse and worse. It was impossible to bear it longer without a virtual surrender of the independence of the United States; and with it, the best privilege of man, in the security of his person. It had arrived at this point, that whenever a *British*

officer wanted men, he had nothing else to do than seize the requisite number of *Americans*; less ceremoniously than they used to catch negroes in *Africa*—for there they generally made some acknowledgment to the prince for his connivance. This was the true spirit of *British impressment*, unembellished.

The whole body of the American people, have at all times and on all occasions maintained the illegality of these orders in council, as well as reprehended the practice of impressment; but some were willing to suffer their continuance in the present troubled state of the world, rather than enter on scenes more distressing; as they believed a war would produce.

But war has been declared with a special view to redress those particular wrongs, and a treaty must be made before peace can be restored, and that treaty must establish the principle of maritime law, with the practice of impressment. There is no alternative—no backing out. What we have considered abuses, must hereafter become laws, or be abandoned. I much question if the greatest peace man in the land, the most sincere quaker or harmless hawkard, would fix the law according to *British* practice, not lawful even according to her own laws. Either of them might have refused to declare war; but neither, war being declared, would sign a peace to sanction the violence complained of. Here is the stopping place: the *ne plus ultra*. If *England* shall abandon her unjust pretensions, all America will form a "peace party"—without such abandonment, there is no decent man of any party, a real royal British party excepted (if such there be) that will give his name to infamy by signing a treaty; unless, indeed, it shall be concluded to dissolve the *American republic*, and come under the immediate government of *England*, as before the revolution.†

I do not mingle much in political discussions. My time is too closely occupied within doors to hear or deliver long orations without. But when I notice a person railing at the government for not giving peace

§ Messrs. Bayard of Delaware, and Wolcott of New-York, are justly considered as leading men of what is called the "federal party," being the one in opposition to the present administration. The following extract from a speech of the former delivered in the senate of the United States about two years ago, plainly shows his view of the existing state of things.—Mr. Wolcott's toast in not less decisive, as far as it goes—

"Great Britain has furnished us causes of war, and done enough to provoke it. She has given laws to the ocean, promotive of her own interest, destructive to our rights. She has taken from us by violence the colonial trade, and by the arbitrary extension of the principles of blockade, leaves us a commerce with Europe held by the miserable tenure, of her good will. Our seamen she wantonly takes and scourges them upon the guns of her men of war, if they refuse to enter into her service. Her conduct on these subjects, or any one of them is cause enough of war."

Mr. BARAN's speech in 1810.

A dinner was given in New-York on the 192d anniversary of the landing of the first settlers in New England.—Commodore Decatur and captain Hull graced the festival.—Mr. Oliver Wolcott, who was president of the meeting, gave the following just and appropriate toast:

"The seamen of the United States: whose perseverance, fidelity and patriotism entitle them to the confidence and protection of all just and honorable men.—May their personal rights be defended while our country enjoys any rights worth defending."

*The tribute, on a common size ship's cargo of tobacco, amounted to \$12,965—of flour to 8,525—of cotton 6,500—of fish 3,500, &c. The returns, the product of the continent of Europe, were also as heavily taxed. See vol. 3, page 78.

to the people, I simply ask him, "would you make a treaty that shall not provide for the safety of our seamen on the self same principle that Great Britain maintains in regard to hers, native or naturalized? Would you admit that by mere proclamation, as was contended for by the orders in council, Great Britain may regulate the trade of the world and lay an export duty on your cotton, flour, tobacco, fish, &c. which your own government is expressly prohibited by the constitution from doing?" Never did I hear an affirmative to either of those questions; though some have flown off to the insufficient manner in which the war has been conducted, &c. This being the case, I immediately change the person so "twisting" as a direct cause of its inefficiency, by withholding his countenance and support of it—I have found this homespun manner of proceeding, so conclusive, that I cannot refrain from recommending it to my friends.

Of the universal sentiment in America, the British administration is fully assured. They have on record the declarations of Washington, Adams, Jefferson and Madison, on the subjects in controversy, with the manly protest of Pickens, Marshall, King, Monroe, Pinckney, and others, filed in their archives. They have not a single public paper that admits the legality of impressment in the remotest degree; nor do they possess any thing, the pamphlets of their own making excepted, whereby to sustain the principle of the orders in council. They know that "our government has resisted the iniquitous edicts at every step, and are duly informed that the merchants of Salem, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. of all parties, have warmly and pointedly remonstrated against the very least of them. They must be certain that the whole population of the U. States is pledged against the practices they have pursued, from beginning to end; and that those they themselves are pleased to call "their party in America," will not, dare not, admit the legality of them; for, as before observed, a treaty must now be made, and these questions disposed of.

Under an impression that the U. States would not declare war, and, perhaps, misled by the many who said "we could not be kicked into it," the British ministry strained and strained our patience, hoping it might yet endure a little and a little longer. When war was declared, they could hardly believe it; they had not calculated upon it, nor were they fully certain of its existence until the capture of the *Guerriere*. Then, *Sandy-like*,† their first thought was to get "back again;" and *Russia*, in alliance with them, and on the very best terms with the United States, presented a medium for the final relinquishment of practices that the ministry knew were illegal, and of which they have always anticipated the abandonment, sooner or later.

The very important document|| we this day commence the publication of, shews the real cause why the orders in council were suspended (they are only suspended)—which was, to relieve their own people from the intolerable depression of their trade, by reason of the restrictive measures we had adopted; as is proved by a host of testimony. The late successes of *Russia* against *France*, (which have been made the most of in the British papers) like a rattle to a child, for a moment have diverted poor suffering *John Bull* from his miseries, in the hope of a vent

for his goods. But what is the trade to and from *Russia* in comparison with that of the United States, which formerly received one third of the British export? What is it compared with that valuable commerce to *South America* and the *West-Indies*, jeopardised by the war, and rendered too expensive or dangerous to be prosecuted to advantage? It is "a drop in the bucket;" and will only serve to tantalise the starving laborer. Besides, it is not probable that *Russia* will maintain her present high ground.

Few persons have an idea of the real condition of the laboring classes in *Great Britain*. The American farmers and mechanics, who are accustomed to a constant bellyful of good and wholesome diet, cannot easily suppose the extreme wants of the people of *England*. Be it observed, that three-fifths of the laborers are paupers;—and a late *London* paper says—hat "the peasantry and manufacturers barely keep soul and body together." Without metaphor, it may be said, that the very hogs in the United States have more savoury food than British laborers. See the evidence before parliament. It is a certain fact that thousands do perish for want of food, who are willing and able to earn the little pittance that mere necessity requires, but they cannot obtain the employment. The wretched sufferers are kept down by large bodies of armed men; in the town of *Manchester*, for instance, 6000 soldiers are stationed for the sole purpose of keeping the people from obtaining victuals by force. These circumstances, with the astonishing depreciation of the British paper money, which daily falls in value, will lead the ministry to justice, to prevent a greater calamity than the mere loss of their places.

With these views, I feel confident that the embassy to *Russia* will have a happy conclusion, provided, we assist the negotiation with a vigorous prosecution of the war, by land and sea; the very expenditures of which, being among ourselves, will give great activity to business, and originate many important branches of manufacture, as well as establish others, to the future safety of the United States; producing a salutary "HOME INFLUENCE" that will keep at bay and counterbalance the mighty interest that *Great Britain* creates through the sale of her merchandize among us.

British Statistics—Paupers.

The following table has been compiled with much care from good authorities; and, with the notes annexed, approaches, perhaps, very near the truth. For the chief facts were are indebted to Mr. Colquhoun and a work by Mr. Bridest; neither of whom are capable of exaggerating the number of the poor; the work of the latter being expressly designed to show the great resources and wonderful prosperity of the British empire; to do which, perhaps, he does not always tell "the whole truth." The reader will please to separate my remarks and observations from what is given as facts; and afford me what credit he pleases for their verity or strength.

To form a general opinion of the proportionate number of paupers in the United States to their whole population, I respectfully solicit communications from overseers of the poor, and others, in all parts of the union. From what I do know, I think the assertion may be hazarded, that not more than one person in six hundred comes under this denomination, if the proportion is so great; and this includes the halt, the lame, and the blind, the aged and the infirm, and children under ten years old only; for no one able to earn a subsistence by labor, lives on the poor rates, as there is no general

†A Scotchman observing one of his neighbors creeping through the hedge for the purpose of robbing his orchard, called out, "where are ye going, Sandy?" "Back agen, sir," said the fellow, retreating stern foremost.

|| See "Effects of the orders in council," &c. first page of the present number.

want of employ. As to mendicity, it is hardly known in the U. States; and the whole number of those who live by begging, or promiscuous charity, are probably less than 1000, children included. This is a vague estimate; but a person may travel for six months through this country without meeting a *regular beggar*; avoiding a few of the southern towns, where the number is considerable. Ninety-nine hundred of them are foreigners, chiefly women given to intoxication, or the children of such.

COUNTIES.	Paupers. 1805.	Whole po- pulation.	Paupers in each 100.
Bedford	7,276	63,393	11
Berks	22,088	109,215	21
Buckingham	19,650	107,444	18
Cambridge	11,294	89,346	13
Chester	22,152	191,757	11 1-2
Cornwall	12,853	188,269	7
Cumberland	8,443	117,230	7
Darby	13,167	161,142	8
Devon	43,764	343,001	13
Dorset	13,783	115,319	14
Durham	15,307	160,361	10
Essex	38,377	226,437	17
Gloucester	36,904	250,809	15
Hereford	11,779	89,191	13
Hertford	13,340	97,577	14
Huntingdon	4,746	37,568	13
Kent	41,634	307,624	13
Lancaster	46,200	672,731	7
Leicester	19,154	130,081	15
Lincoln	18,845	208,557	9
Middlesex	63,173	818,129	7 1-2
Monmouth	4,479	45,582	10
Norfolk	42,707	373,371	16
Northampton	20,354	131,757	16
Northumberland	14,304	157,161	9
Nottingham	9,806	140,350	7
Oxford	21,025	109,620	20
Rutland	1,338	16,356	8
Salop	17,306	167,639	10
Somerset	33,979	273,750	12
Southampton	32,581	219,656	15
Stafford	22,510	239,153	9
Suffolk	36,116	210,431	17
Surrey	36,138	269,043	13
Sussex	37,076	159,311	23
Warwick	30,200	208,190	15
Westmoreland	4,615	41,617	11
Wilts	42,128	185,167	23
Worcester	18,896	139,333	13
York	77,661	858,897	9
WALES	51,514	541,546	9
Army and Navy, &c.	1,212,936	8,872,980	
		470,598	
Grand total—1801		9,343,578	

NOTES.—The above presents a general average of 13 in the 100, or about *one-eighth* of the whole population of England and Wales, as paupers, in 1803. From a multitude of facts, I venture to say, that now, in 1813, the paupers amount to *one-fifth* of the population*—besides the beggars, vagrants, gypsies,

*A late petition from *Nottingham* to the prince regent for peace, says that nearly *one-third* of the population of the largest parish in that town and country, are paupers. By referring to the table it will

&c. in all, not less than three or four hundred thousand souls. In *London*, the *mendicants* and *vagrants*, in 1803, were officially reported to be 15,288—and the annual expence of the mendicants was estimated at £90,000 sterling—a sum more than equal to the support of the poor in any two of the largest states of the union.

The military and naval pensioners (or poor) are not included in the above—they appertain to the *Chelsea* and *Greenwich* hospitals. We are not informed of the number relieved by these institutions; it is probable they amount to 100,000; this is less than a fair proportion, but most of the soldiers and sailors are without families.

The *British* are celebrated for their many hospitals to relieve the wounded and diseased, of all conditions; and they contain many thousand persons, not included in the class of paupers or pensioners.

From a view of the facts presented, it certainly appears, that at least *one person in five*, of the inhabitants of *England* and *Wales*, are *paupers*; and that about *one-fifteenth* of the remainder are relieved by the *hospitals*, and the thousand walks and contrivances of *mendicity*.

The poor rates in England and Wales were
In 1685, £700,000 *popul.* 5,000,000
1700, 1,000,000 5,475,000
1751, 2,500,000 6,467,000
1776, 2,920,316 7,600,000
1785, 3,467,749 8,000,000
1803, 5,348,205 9,000,000

The census of 1811 gives the whole population of *England* and *Wales* at 10,747,280, including the army and navy containing 640,500 persons; the poor's rates for the present year is somewhere from seven to eight millions sterling.

BRIEF REMARKS.

With such a mass of materials it is not surprising that *Great Britain* obtains so many men for her army and navy—150,000 of the former are employed to preserve the *loyalty* of their fellow-subjects; and the number must and will be increased as the wants of the people press upon them, as well of their own necessity inducing them to enlist as of the necessities of the people requiring an augmentation of force to *keep them down*. The reverse of this situation is the cause of the difficulty which the United States have experienced in raising regular troops; and we rejoice in the fact, though regulars are wanted, not to *keep down* the people, but to *put down* the allied foreign enemy.

If with such burthens *Great Britain* is able to raise by taxes and loans, for the support of government, as it is called, \$ 500,000,000 a year, cannot the people of the United States, at least half the

appear that the average of paupers in Nottingham in 1805 was only *one-fourteenth*. The following may be accepted as pretty nearly the true state of *pauperism* in England and Wales at this time.

Whole population	10,107,280
Army and navy	640,000
	10,747,280

Regular paupers, one-fifth of	
10,107,280	2,051,456
Army and navy (paupers) pensioners	100,000
Mendicants, vagrants, gypsies, taxing the public charity,	350,000
Maimed and diseased persons in the numerous hospitals	100,600
	2,601,456

*Exclusive of the army and navy.

population of that country, and *unincumbered*, raise twenty or thirty millions if required? *This is a very profound question!*

Deducting the paupers, with the army and navy, and other persons not liable to be taxed, the *poor rates of England and Wales*, are equal to about six dollars per annum for every man, woman and child of the other descriptions of persons. Such a tax in the United States, would support the general and all the state governments, and pay all the county dues, poor rates included, and *all sorts of requisitions on the people*; and leave us about 25 millions per annum to carry on the war!—What a subject for speculation.

Events of the War.

[As the "events of the war" become more and more numerous, this department of the REGISTER assumes great additional interest. It costs much labor to collect the facts and separate them from the busy rumors that are constantly wafted from every quarter, often apparently designed for the express purpose of deceiving the people. The most persevering application shall be continued to bring into the department whatever is believed the truth, that may be considered generally interesting. This collection is much assisted by an extensive private correspondence.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The secretary of the navy arrived in *Baltimore* on Thursday last; with a view, it is said, to adopt measures of offence and defence against the enemy in the bay. This city will furnish gallant spirits enough—they only want a supply of *tools to work with*.

THE U. STATES STOCKS.—The following is a neat commentary on the labors of those who have so hastily endeavored to prevent the filling of the United States loan.

London, January 23. AMERICAN STOCKS—6 per cent, 110—3 per cent, 69. BRITISH STOCKS—3 per cent con. 51—4 per cent, 60, &c. Thus it appears that the American 3 per cent. stocks were worth nearly one third more than the British 3 per cent in the loyal city of *London*; and that the 6 per cents were worth 10 per cent. more than double the price of the British 3 per cents. *What would the British 3 per cents bring in the United States? Would they produce more than 35?*

Some alarm has prevailed at *Savannah*, anticipating a visit from the enemy; to receive whom, warmly, the due preparations are made.

Our intelligence from *Sackett's Harbor* is satisfactory. The sailors are impatient to "*put to sea*." The military force collected and collecting there, will amount to 8000 men, regulars and 12 months volunteers. The troops manœuvred on the ice the 28th ult. A great number of large boats were prepared for the purpose of crossing as soon as the breaking up of the ice shall give *Chauncey* and his tars the opportunity to scour the lake.

When an immediate attack upon *Sackett's Harbor* was apprehended, a number sleighs and horses were impressed into the service of the United States, for the speedy conveyance of the troops from *Plattsburg*, &c. in which some cases of inconvenience, and perhaps, of hardship, occurred. But the property was restored, and full compensation made for the services exacted. Is it not a little strange that those who speak of the *impressment of our seamen by the British*, as of no consequence, should feel so tenderly for the momentary use of horses and sleighs, on such an emergency.

An express mail is established between *Washington* and *Buffalo*, N. Y. to arrive in 4 days 18 hours.

A cartel is about to proceed from Philadelphia to Jamaica, for the exchange of prisoners.

Great umbrage is taken at the regulation of the government respecting the transmission of letters to *England*, &c. as directed in the following notice. But as government, of its nature as a belligerent, has a right to prohibit all intercourse with the enemy, it is certainly competent to define the regulations under which it may exist. The innocent will not fear the heedful scrutiny.

NOTICE.—The British Packet, "Francis Freeling," will sail from Annapolis on the 18th inst.—All persons wishing to send letters by her, will forward them unsealed to the office of the subscriber, post paid, on or before the 17th, when the mail will be made up and deposited on board the said packet.

JOHN SKINNER, U. S. Agent.

Annapolis, April 8, 1813.

The following is a copy of an advertisement in a late Charleston paper—it is useful for record:

Marshal's Office—Charleston, March 24, 1813.

ALIEN ENEMIES.—Whereas by a late notification, alien enemies in South Carolina, residing within 40 miles of tide water, were required to apply at this office for passports to retire to such places as should be designated, or for permits to remain in their present abode. And whereas, the following persons, who had heretofore reported themselves, have not complied with the said notification, viz. John Elcock, William North, J. Wagstaff, William Craig, John McMillan, J. D. Carter, William Walker, John Patterson, Thomas Scott, J. Stowe, H. Thompson, William Newman, W. Musgrave—all magistrates, constables, and other civil officers, are therefore hereby requested and enjoined to be active in apprehending, or in aiding and assisting to apprehend all and every of the aforesaid persons, and all others who may have refused or neglected to comply with the abovementioned notification, in order to their being dealt with according to law.

ROBERT E. COCHRAN, Marshal.

It is understood that the *Marshal's permits* to Aliens, allowing their continued residence among us extended in no cases, longer than 31 days.

[*Boston paper.*]

Arrangements have been made at the city of Washington for conducting the treasury department in the absence of Mr. Gallatin. The secretary of the navy will be the ostensible secretary of the treasury. It is expected that the secretary of the treasury will not be absent more than six months.

Dem. Press.

MILITARY.

Major-general Morgan Lewis, set off from Albany last week, to take upon him the command of the army on the Niagara frontier. He was accompanied by brigadier-gen. Byrd, and a numerous suite.

Considerable bodies of troops are moving to the *Canada* frontiers. Small detachments arrive at *Greenbush* (Albany) every day; and others more numerous are on their march. The recruiting service appears to have been very successful. General Dearborn was about to start for *Sackett's Harbor* at the date of our last accounts from Albany. He says the troops shall not long remain idle.

Some part of the Kentucky volunteers had reached Cincinnati the 29th of March; others are daily expected. The whole were pushing on to the Rapids of the Miami as fast possible. Some detachments of regulars have also went on. The recruiting service in the western states has prospered exceedingly.

The North-Western army now at the *Rapids*, independent of the reinforcements that may have lately arrived, exceeds 3,000 men. Some fears have been expressed for its safety, but we hope and believe they are groundless. Gen. Harrison left Cincinnati for the Rapids on the 1st or 2nd inst.

The war against the southern Indians appears to be finished. The late excursion to the *Seminole* towns have reduced the deluded people to the most calamitous condition. The survivors are literally starving.

Great distress prevails in *St. Augustine* for want of provisions. The inhabitants are deserting it for want of bread. The crops of corn, &c. in Florida were last year very short, and the war has prevented their usual supplies from the United States.

The environs of Richmond now present the picture of a camp. Our "fields" are "tented." Here the riflemen of Rockingham and Augusta, are seen mixing with the horsemen of Caroline and Albemarle, and the artillery of Lynchburg. Some of them will remain with us; some are destined for Norfolk; and some of them will be dispatched as *volontiers* or guards to our rivers.

We beg leave to suggest that the best river-defence which we can adopt on the land is, 1st. to mount our rifles on horse back; and 2d. to place our artillery at the horse's heels. Thus, by mounted riflemen and flying artillery, we can best rival the expedition with which our enemy travels by water. And thus we can best pierce them with our balls, as they pierce our rivers. [Enquirer.

War Department, 10 April, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—That part of New-Jersey which furnishes the first division of the militia of that state, will hereafter make part of the fourth military district of the United States.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON CITY, April 19, 1813.

General orders.—All communications and reports on public service, hitherto addressed to the adjutant-general at this place, will henceforward be directed to the war department, "adjutant and inspector-general's office." By order of the secretary of war.

T. H. CUSHING, Adj. Gen.

Changes in the staff at this place.—General Cushing, being appointed a Brigadier of the line, will leave the seat of government. Capt. C. K. Gardner of the artillery has been appointed assistant-adjutant-general, with the rank of major.

Major A. Y. Nicoll of the same corps has been appointed an inspector-general with the rank of col.

Head-Quarters, 4th Military District.

Philadelphia April 7, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—General Bloomfield cannot permit captains Mitchell and Fiskier's companies, of the militia of Philadelphia to leave Fort Mifflin, without expressing his satisfaction and thanks for their promptness and alacrity, in the tender of their services to the United States, to garrison Fort Mifflin on the first intimation of the present emergency; and his entire approbation of their zeal, activity and patience at Fort Mifflin, in the discharge of the duty of citizen soldiers. Their patriotic example, will be emulated, by the numerous companies of militia who have offered to repair to the standard of their country.

Much credit is due to captains Barker and Williams of the 2d regiment United States Artillery, for their unwearied diligence in the exercise and improvement of the militia in garrison duty.

The general acknowledges his obligations to general Wharton and colonel Duane, adjutant-gene-

ral of this district, for the advantage derived from their intelligence and assistance.

By order,

R. STERRY,

Capt. 6th Reg. *Aid-de camp*.

GEORGETOWN, (Ky.) April 1.

Mounted Regiment.—The most flattering accounts are received from various quarters, that the mounted regiment (to be commanded by R. M. Johnson) is rapidly filling its ranks. This suits Kentuckians. In the old war, they were all carried to the enemy on horse back. They are prejudiced in favor of a corps of this description. All seem to be aroused—men above 45, and boys under 18 years of age, are volunteering, anxious for an opportunity to avenge the blood of their slaughtered friends.

Capt. Dudley, of Frankfort, passed through this place, on Tuesday night, with 122 as respectable, as brave and as fine volunteers, as any country ever produced, destined for the Rapids. We will venture to assert, that captain Dudley and his patriot band will give a good account of themselves—when attacked by the enemy, they will leave their mark.

Lexington, March 30.—Yesterday col. Dudley's regiment of Kentucky volunteers was paraded in this town, and are expected to march in a few days or Newport.

The men appear to be cheerful and animated—and inspired with the purest feelings of patriotism. With pride we mention that several who served on the last campaign have again volunteered their services.

Nashville, March 16.—Some movements have taken place among the corps which compose the army of the lower Mississippi. They are assembling at different points upon the left bank of the river, principally between *Baton Rouge* and the *English Turn*. The regiment of volunteers raised in the Mississippi territory have gone to the former place.

General Wilkinson is principally at *La Petite Coquille*, superintending the erection of a new military work at that place, intended as an out-post for the defence of New-Orleans. *La Petite Coquille* is at the mouth of the strait which carries the waters of lake Ponchartrain into the gulf of Mexico; it is between 30 and 40 miles from New-Orleans.

BRITISH ACCOUNT.

Head-Quarters, Kingston, Feb. 23, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—His excellency the commander of the forces, has the satisfaction of announcing to the army in British North America, the complete success of an attack made by lieutenant-col. McDonnell of the Glengary light infantry, and the detachment stationed at Prescott, yesterday morning, on the enemy's position at Ogdensburg, which terminated in the capture of that place, and of eleven pieces of cannon, and all the ordnance and marine stores, provisions and camp equipage, and the destruction of two armed schooners, and two gun boats. Such of the enemy garrison as did not fly to the woods, were made prisoners.

The conduct of every individual engaged, and which includes the whole of the troops, regular and militia, stationed at Prescott, appears to have been highly honorable to them.

The following officers are particularly noticed by lieutenant-col. McDonnell, as having distinguished themselves—captain Jenkins of the Glengary light infantry, who the commander of the forces laments to find is severely wounded—as also lieutenant Empey of the militia, who has lost a leg—and lieutenant Powell of the king's regiment, slightly wounded—staff-adjutant Ridge of the king's regiment, who led the advanced guard—and lieutenant Mac Aulay of the Glengary light infantry.

Lieut. col. McDonnell reports that he was well supported by capt. Eustace, and the officers of the king's regiment, by colonel Fraser and lieut. col. Fraser, and all the officers of the militia, as well as by captain Le Lievre, of the royal Newfoundland regiment, attached to the militia. The field artillery was well served by ensigns McKay, of the Glengary light infantry, and Kerr of the militia—and the good conduct of lieut. Gangrebin of the royal engineers, is likewise particularly noticed.

The commander of the forces was induced to authorize this attack, not by any means as an act of wanton aggression—the troops under his command having been ordered at all times to abstain from all acts of that nature; but as one of a just and necessary retaliation, on that which was recently made on the British settlement of Brockville, by a party from Ogdensburg, and in consequence of frequent depredations from that garrison, committed on the persons and property of his majesty's subjects within its reach—and in announcing its result his excellency feels much pleasure in publicly expressing his entire approbation of the gallantry and judgment with which it appears to have been conducted.

His excellency directs the officers and men taken prisoners on this occasion to be sent to Montreal, there to remain until further orders. A salute to be fired immediately.

JOHN HARVEY,

Lieut. Col. and Dep. Adj. Gen.

NAVAL.

The enemy has commenced his depredations on the coasting trade of the eastern states, on a very extensive and destructive scale, by several ships and sloops of war, and five or six active privateers.

The United States' brig *Argus* is cruising in and off the entrance of *Long-Island Sound*, for the protection of the trade, which has latterly been jeopardized by the enemy.

The U. States ship *Alert*, is anchored in Butter-milk channel, near New-York, as a guard-ship.

A schooner of Philadelphia from France, was driven on shore on *Long-Branch* by a British 74—but the crew landed their guns, and kept off the boats of the enemy, until they had secured the best part of the cargo. She was then set fire to.

An American privateer called the "*True-Blooded Yankee*," is fitting out at Brest (France.) She is to carry 18 guns and 160 men. Captain Haily commands her.

The United States have purchased the ship laden with the frame of a 74, lately sent into Salem a prize. She has proceeded to Portsmouth, N. H. where a ship of the line is to be built.

Commerce of the enemy.—The privateer *Blockade* has arrived at Providence, R. I. after a cruise of one hundred and ten days, vexing the whole Atlantic—during which a vessel of the enemy was not seen; of course she captured nothing.

The Petersburg Republican relates, that a lieutenant of the frigate *Constellation*, now lying at Norfolk, had been lately sent with a flag of truce on board admiral Cockburn's ship; and that in a conversation held with one of the officers of the British ship, a determination was expressed to cut out the *Constellation*; that the American lieutenant told the officer that captain Stewart would give any one of the British frigates, which might be selected, a chance of taking the *Constellation* in single combat, if the admiral would pledge his honor that no other ship should interfere in the engagement, but the offer was discountenanced by the British officer! The *Constellation* rates 36 guns; the largest frigate in the bay rates 40 or upwards; the actual number in each are equally disproportionate.

It is positively stated that Mr. Girard has ransomed his valuable ship the *Montesquieu*, lately captured in the Delaware, for \$250,000. If so, he will yet make a good voyage.

We are informed that the cargo of the British ship *Volunteer*, prize to the Chesapeake frigate, sold at Portsmouth, N. H. on the 8th inst. for *one hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars*, and the ship, which was bought by government, for *ten thousand dollars*. [Bos. Pat.]

Last week, captain PERRY, of the United States' navy, lately commanding at Newport, (R. I.) arrived in this village, on his way to Erie, Pa. to superintend the completing and fitting out of a naval force at that place. The captain, we understand, will command the American force on the lake the ensuing summer.—*Buffalo pap.* March 30.

It is reported (says a *New-York* paper) that a fishing smack taken by the British off Block Island, and manned with several officers disguised as fishermen, came down Long Island Sound on Sunday, passed by this city, and went out at the Hook.

We understand that preparations have been making with the greatest activity, and are already in a state of considerable forwardness for carrying into effect the act of the late session of congress which authorised the building of four seventy-fours, six frigates, and six sloops of war. Materials for the whole of these vessels have been collected at the different navy yards of the U. States, and the *ways* of three 74's and several of the other ships are already laid down. From the prompt attention of government to this subject, and the great exertions made use of by the navy department, we have the satisfaction to believe that this important addition to our national force will be completed with all practicable dispatch.

Nat. Intel.

We are assured, and think it proper to inform the public (says the *Virginia Argus*) that, on the morning after the rencounter between the United States flotilla at the mouth of Piankitank river, and the privateer Fox, (as it has since proved to be) an express reached capt. Sinclair from the troops stationed at New Point Comfort, informing him of the enemy's schooner *Lottery* having stood into the river the evening of the action, and the same schooner was, the ensuing morning, seen on the Wolf Trap Shoal, with the boats of the squadron along side of her taking off the crew. This information, added to the circumstance of the commander of the Fox refusing to inform capt. Sinclair who he was, convinced him that it was an enemy's cruiser. Certain it is, that there was a schooner, answering the description, lost that night, upon the abovementioned shoal, between the flotilla and the enemy's squadron.

Prisoners of war.—Capt. Jeduthan Upton, jun. of Salem, who in his former cruises has had English prisoners in his power, and treated them with great kindness and urbanity, has been recently captured in the brig *Hunter*, of Boston, mounting 14 guns, and because, in order to effect his escape, when pursued by a frigate, he threw his guns overboard, when he arrived in England he was thrown on board a prison ship, and is now in Mill prison. He is refused his parole and has a scanty allowance of miserable food.

Boston pap.

The *Tenedos* and *Shannon* remain in the neighborhood of Boston.

New-York, April 12.—Several pilots came up from the Hook last evening, and state, that the captain of the schr. *Live Oak* from Cadiz, informed them, that on Saturday, in sight of Sandy Hook light house, he was boarded by a British frigate, and that 10 sail of the line and several frigates (*RAZEEES*) were in co.—

[Two of the enemy's ships were off the Hook all yesterday.]

Boston, April 10.

The Chesapeake frigate.—It is with pleasure we announce the safe arrival in our harbor of the U. S. frigate *Chesapeake*, captain EVANS, from a cruise of 115 days. From Boston she run down by the Madeiras, Canaries, and Cape-de-Verds; thence down on the equator, between long. 15 and 25 (where she cruised 6 weeks;) thence down the coast of South America, passing within 15 leagues of Surinam, (was in the same place the *Hornet* sunk the *Peacock* the day after she left) down by Barbadoes, Antigua and most of the windward West India islands, thence on the coast of the United States, between Bermuda and the capes of Virginia, by the capes of the Delaware within 12 leagues, by New-York within 20 leagues, thence through the East Channel to this port.

The *Chesapeake* has taken during the cruise, the American brig *Julia*, from Lisbon for Boston, with an English licence [arrived at Boston and condemned]; British ship *Volunteer*, from Liverpool to Brazils, [arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.] British brig *Liverpool-Hero*, from Liverpool to Brazils, cargo dry goods, hardware and jewelry, cargo taken out and vessel burnt; and brig *Earl Percy*, from Cape-de-Verds, with salt, for Brazils ashore at Long-Island. She has on board 58 British prisoners. Jan. 1, off the Western Islands, discovered 2 large sail to windward, apparently men of war, bearing down; lay to for them, and when near enough to ascertain that they were a 74 and a frigate, made all sail and escaped. About 10 days since, off the capes of Virginia, gave chase to a sloop of war, and continued chasing for two days, when she finally escaped in the night. These are the only ships of war she has seen during the cruise.

CHARLESTON, April 2.

Dreadful explosion.—Between the hours of ten and eleven yesterday forenoon, a most awful explosion took place in this harbor, on board the revenue schr. *Gallatin*, commanded by capt. John H. Siliman, which had arrived the day before from a short cruise on the coast, and anchored off the town. Captain Siliman was on shore at the time; he had given orders, on leaving the vessel, that the muskets and pistols, which were suspended in the cabin, should be examined and cleaned. There were about 35 persons in all on board; of this number about 10 on the quarter deck and in the cabin; part of them employed in cleaning the arms. Thus situated, the dreadful explosion took place; and in one instant the whole quarter deck of vessel, with all those upon it, were hurled into the air. Some of the bodies were thrown nearly as high as the mast head of the vessel; others were driven through the cabin and lodged upon the main deck. The whole stern of the vessel was torn down to a level with the water; the main-sail, which had been hoisted to dry, was torn to rags, and the fragments of broken spars were scattered in all directions. As soon as the accident had happened, boats put off from the wharves, and from the vessels lying near her, to the relief of the crew. An attempt was immediately made to slip the cables and run her into one of the docks to prevent her from sinking, but before this could be fully accomplished, the fire in the cabin had communicated to the main-sail and main rigging, at the same time the vessel was found to be filling very fast—in this extremity, the wounded men were hastened into the boats alongside, and by the time the persons on board could leave her, she went down stern foremost, a few yards from the head of Blincke's wharf. The bodies of three of the unfortunate sufferers

were never seen; and happier would it have been for some of those who were brought on shore, if they had shared their fate; as they cannot, in all human probability, survive the dreadful wounds and bruises which they have received.

It has been found impossible, after the most diligent enquiries, to ascertain the manner in which fire was communicated to the magazine; the persons immediately adjoining the cabin steps, where the door opened from the cabin to the magazine, were either entirely destroyed, or so much maimed as to be unable, as yet, to give any account of the immediate cause of the disaster. That fire was communicated to the powder in the magazine (and not to a single cask, as by many at first supposed) appears now reduced to a certainty—the first lieutenant (Mr. *Philips*) had left the vessel but a few minutes before the accident took place, at which time the magazine was locked, and the key left in a drawer in the cabin. The gunner, the only person on board who had any business in the cabin, was on deck. It has been said that fire was communicated by the snapping of one of the muskets, but that could not be the case, unless the door of the magazine had been opened.

We have heard it suggested, that the explosion could never have been the effect of accident; we trust, however, that these surmises will prove incorrect, and should the unfortunate men now suffering from their wounds survive, we may yet have a satisfactory account of the cause which has produced so much public loss and private distress.

The following are the names of the sufferers:

MISSING—*Thomas Feld*, gunner's mate; *George Segur*, and one other whose name is not ascertained.

WOUNDED—*Wm. Pritchard*, gunner; *John M. Coan*, *Benj. Chart*, *George Craf*, and *Wm. Knier*, (boy) most of them severely. Several others were slightly wounded.

An attempt will be made this day to raise the schooner. [Courier.]

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

On the 6th inst. according to the prospect held out in the last REGISTER, the British commenced a furious cannonade on *Lewistown*, which lasted for 22 hours. It has been estimated that they fired 800 shot 18 and 32 pounders, at the place, besides shells, carcasses, and the famous Congreve rockets. Many houses were damaged; but no loss of men on our side is reported. The shells fell short and the rockets passed over the town. The fire was returned with good interest, and it is thought with great effect, from an 18 pounder and two smaller pieces, excellently served. At the beginning of the action, our stock of shot was short; but the enemy furnished a plentiful supply, which fitted the calibre of our cannon exactly—they were diligently collected and promptly returned.

On the afternoon of the 7th, there appeared a general arrangement to land, and a number of small vessels full of men approached the shore—being gallantly met on the beach, they were called back by a signal from the squadron. On the 8th, the ships were anchored at the chops of the capes, with a supposed intention of burning the *Light-house*, for *spite*. Defeated by a handful of farmers, *Sir John Berresford* must do something to shew his talents. The people's idea of the omnipotence of *Great Britain* becomes daily more sceptical. It would be about as much to the honor of the *British* navy to destroy *Lewistown*, as for a *Hercules* to whip an infant with his club. The people of *Delaware* have well sustained the high reputation of the old "*Delaware Blues*."

The legislature of *Delaware* has been busily employed in the work of defence—they have revised

and amended the militia law, and appropriated a handsome sum to purchase munitions of war. They have also applied to the general government for a supply of arms and field pieces; of which, we believe, there is a sufficient quantity in the arsenal at *Wilmington*.

A well situated and strong fort, called "Fort Union," has been built for the defence of *Wilmington*, by the gratuitous labor of the citizens of that town and its vicinity. It completely commands the *Christiana*, on which the borough stands, against any force that possibly can act upon it, by water.—And, to effect any thing by land, a larger force must come ashore than the enemy is at present able to spare.

The brave commodore *Berresford* has captured and destroyed a great many oyster boats, wood flats and lumber vessels, and "Nelsonized" the Delaware bay. His depredations have been of the most wanton and malignant character, and would have disgraced a *Sardinian privateersmen*.

Four or five of the U. S. gun boats left New Castle for Bombay Hook some days ago. They may limit the operation of the barges, &c.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

We have had so much news, and "rumors of news" since our last, that it is no easy matter to cull the truth from the chaos of matter furnished. For the sake of perspicuity, we divide the intelligence into several heads.

The capture of the Dolphin, &c. On the 3rd inst. the *St. Domingo 74*, 3 frigates, 2 brigs, 1 schooner and 2 pilot boat tenders anchored off the mouth of the *Rappahannock*, for the purpose of attacking the schooner *Dolphin* privateer, captain *Stafford*, of 10 guns, two letters of marque bound for France, and one do. with the same destination, but first for Savannah to take in a cargo. The tenders and launches to the number of seventeen, were manned with from 40 to 50 men each, and the weather being very calm, a furious attack soon commenced. Two of the letters of marque were speedily taken, making but a slight resistance—the other was run ashore, and all her people escaped but three. The *Dolphin* bore the brunt of the action, and the whole enemy force was soon directed to her. It was, indeed, a desperate fight, against a fearful odds!—The contest was sustained for 2 hours, with a gallantry peculiar to American sailors. The enemy finally succeeded in boarding, but the fight was not done!—On the *Dolphin's* deck the battle lasted fifteen minutes; when, overwhelmed by numbers, the brave *Stafford* submitted; the enemy sometime before having pulled down his colors.—It appears very certain that the *British* had about fifty men killed and wounded in the affray; but, by the good providence of God, only four of our people were wounded, none being killed. [We hope to receive a particular account of this affair, for record; if the facts are as now stated, it deserves to be registered in letters of gold.] The four schooners were immediately manned and converted into tenders; for which no vessels that ever floated were, perhaps, better fitted. They have already been the cause of great depredations on the bay craft; for the noble enemy destroys every thing he can catch; as is usual in civilized war, in the *British* construction of the word.

Landing of the enemy.—On Sunday the 4th instant, two parties of the enemy landed on the shores of the *Rappahannock* for plunder. One of them had a smart brush with the militia; the other conquered the ducks, turkeys and old women, without resistance. Considerable bodies of militia are now collected to prevent such profanation of the soil in future.

Progress of the enemy, &c.—The squadron is moving slowly up the bay. *Annapolis* was thrown into alarm on the 9th inst. and the citizens seized their arms. The women and children have been sent from the city; and the specie of the Bank, with the records of the state and county, removed. Every possible preparation is made to meet the enemy, in case of an attack.

It is stated, as the determination of the admiral, to scour every river and inlet and destroy the vessels. How far he will succeed in this, remains to be tried. It depends upon the exertions made to resist him. *Baltimore* would furnish men enough to destroy all his small vessels and blockade him in his heavy ships, if some ten or twelve of the many fine vessels in port were obtained for the purpose, as it is probable they will be.

Norfolk, &c.—On the 5th inst. the only *British* vessel in *Lynhaven bay* was a 74 gun ship. An attack upon her by the gun-boats was designed, but is not yet made. The citizens of *Norfolk* have assumed great confidence in their strength; the alarm has subsided, and they are bringing back their valuables. New works have been erected for the defence of the place. Gen. Hampton is to take command, and his force to be at least 4,000, consisting of U. S. regulars and militia.

The valuable schooner *Flight*, of *Baltimore*, from *Bordeaux*, came into the bay on the 11th. Being chased by the barges, she touched the Horse-shoe (a shoal) and they came up with her. But it began to blow with great violence, the sea making a breach over her; and an immediate abandonment was necessary. The officers and crew of the *Flight* were taken on board the barges, for the ships below; but it blew so powerfully that they were forced to take shelter at *Hampton, &c.* and the whole were made prisoners, *to wit*—1 lieutenant, 3 midshipmen, 1 boat-swain and 75 men. The *Flight* has bilged. The only ships in *Lynhaven bay* (April 11) were the *Victorious* of 74 guns, and a frigate.

Baltimore—On Saturday last, the Russian secretary of legation, left this place in a flag of truce for the fleet—he returned on Tuesday, with despatches, it is said, for the Russian minister and the secretary of state. We have no hint of the business of his mission.

The means of defence of this important place have assumed great activity. The United States government has promptly supplied all that general *Smith* requested. Look-out boats are stationed down the river, and the shores near the bay are watched by companies of riflemen and troops of horse. The fortifications are much improved and increased, and a number of 32 pounders are mounting—2000 volunteers and militia are immediately to be taken into pay. Besides these, we have 1,500 or 2000 men, well disciplined and completely equipped, belonging to the city brigade; and arms have been purchased for the use of other citizens. Money, the sinew of war, is furnished, as well by patriotic donations as otherwise. An attack cannot be feared.

The following resolution passed both branches of the city council on Tuesday last, and was approved of by the mayor.

"WHEREAS, Edward Johnson, esq. mayor of the city of *Baltimore*, has by his communication of this day recommended to the city council the appropriation of the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the defence of the city, and the city council deeming such an appropriation of the city revenue highly laudable; and although not freed from difficulty, under the corporate powers of the mayor and city council, yet yielding to the urgency of the measure,

from the imperfect state of the public defence—it is therefore,

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of procuring a more effective and general defence of the city of Baltimore; which sum shall be drawn for by the mayor and paid out of any unappropriated money in the city treasury; or if needful, the mayor is hereby authorised to obtain on loan, the aforesaid sum, from any one of the Banks within the city, the repayment of which the mayor and city council hereby guarantee; the aforesaid sum, or such part hereof as may be necessary, shall be expended under the direction of the mayor of the city, and Messrs. James Mosher, Luke Tierman, Henry Payson, Dr. John Campbell White, Jas. A. Buchannan, Samuel Sterett and Thorndike Chase, or a majority of them, who are hereby appointed a committee of supply for the purposes contemplated by this resolution."

As might be expected, the bay trade to Baltimore is nearly stopped. The general price of oak wood, at this season of the year, is from \$4 25 to 4 50 *per cord*—for the present week it has commanded from 8 to \$10. Some articles of ordinary marketing have also risen proportionably. The best shad, for instance, this time the last year, were purchased at from 15 to 20 cents; they now sell for from 37 to 50. These things are noted as memorandums. Wood will not maintain its present price.

At 5 o'clock last evening, the enemy, in six or 8 vessels, was off the mouth of the *Patuxco*, 12 miles from Baltimore. The city is in some bustle making ready for him. A view of the enemy has made the people's eyes sparkle. The word is union.

Our readers may expect interesting news from Baltimore next week—we pride ourselves in saying that "there is no love lost" between the enemy and us.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM P. 86, VOL. IV.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"
British Naval Register.

339. Brig Liverpool Hero, laden with dry goods, hardware and jewelry, taken by the Chesapeake frigate, and burnt after removing the cargo.

390. Brig Rover, from Jamaica for St. Johns, 8 guns, with 186 hhds. rum, sent into Salem by the Alfred.

391. Schooner Alder, with an assorted cargo, worth \$28,000, sent into Bristol, R. I. by the Yankee. The Alder carries 6 guns, and was taken on the coast of Africa.

392. Brig Return, of London, from Cumana, sent into Chatham, by the Paul Jones.

393. Brig Thames, 8 guns, with a cargo of 240 tons of red wood, &c. sent into Boston by the Yankee.

THE CHRONICLE.

The British loan required for the present year is 40 millions—equal to 177,600,000 dollars!

George W. Erving, esquire, it is said executes the functions of charge d'affairs at Paris, since the death of Mr. Barlow.

The Paris papers contain doleful accounts of Russia and its armies.

The French continue to collect troops from every point, and march them towards the north.

A senatus consultum had been passed to provide for a regency, in case of necessity, and to provide

for the coronation of the empress and the king of Rome.

Elections.—The elections in *New-Hampshire* and *Massachusetts* have resulted in the success of the "federalists." In the first, it is said, partially, in the latter, completely. The returns shall be recorded when received.

In *Virginia* the election for members of congress is going on. We learn that Messrs. *Eppes* and *Johnson* will succeed Messrs. *Hansford* and *Gray*. Oil exchanges are expected. Several of the old "republican" members have been elected without opposition.

The *British* force at *Lisbon* is increasing, as is also the French in the neighborhood of that place. The British troops are very sickly, 14,000 being on the surgeon's lists.

A gentleman recently arrived at Philadelphia, from Cadiz, states that the British government have purchased the Floridas from the Spanish Cortes.

British house of commons, Feb. 3.—Lord Castlereagh communicated the papers relative to the American war, and gave notice that he should on the 15th move an address to the prince regent on the war he had so justly undertaken.

Mr. Whitbread declared that on the 4th of March he would take the sense of the house on the subject of peace.

House of lords, Feb. 5.—Earl Bathurst laid on the table part of the correspondence between England and America, and observed that the rest would be submitted the beginning of the week. His lordship assigned Thursday the 15th inst. for their consideration.

A letter from Malta, 3d December, mentions, "That the Plague rages in Constantinople most dreadfully—the number of deaths per day, being 4000. Mr. Morier, the British minister at that court, has written, that in two months, upwards of 120,000 had been swept away by it.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Weekly Register, dated Pinckneyville, March 20, 1813.

"Yesterday I received letters from Natchitoches, which inform me that an action took place on the 19th ult. between the patriot or republican army, and the royalists, at Labahia—the latter lost ninety killed. So complete has been their defeat, that the Spaniards under Herrera and Salcedo have broken up their camp and retired—the former to the province which he commands, and the latter to San Antonio, where, it is said the inhabitants are prepared to oppose him, and join the republican standard. Indeed, those best acquainted with that country, think the fate of Texas has been determined by the recent successes of the republicans. Since the last battle, the royalists desert by whole companies; Colonel McGee died not long since, of a pulmonary complaint.

TO THE AGENTS OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.—A difficulty that was anticipated, has been partially realized. At the close of the last volume nearly 400 papers were suspended, for non-payment of the first years subscription. This needful procedure has been attended with a few unpleasant incidents; in part by not having received a return of names with money transmitted, and in some cases, by not receiving any return at all. The editor will be very thankful that his friends will give him such information as may prevent a recurrence of the difficulty, as has been heretofore requested.

The subscribers will please to recollect that the second year's payment was due on the first day of last month.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 8 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 86.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Effects of the Orders in Council.

(Continued from Page 109.)

(3) THE POTTERIES.

Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, of the potteries. The distress in the potteries greater than it was ever known before. Till the latter end of 1807, one-third of his manufacture for the European market; the remainder for the home trade. Since then the shipment has been inconsiderable, and the competition being great, the price in the home market very much reduced; say from 20 to 25 per cent. This has chiefly occurred since the loss of the American market. His shipment to Heligoland has been attended with a loss. Understands about one-third of the bulk or number of packages of goods manufactured in the potteries, are for the American market, and one-fourth of the value.

Mr. Ralph Stevenson, of the potteries. About one-half his manufacture for the American market, which has been closed, since February 1811. The home trade also depressed. In full times employs about 150 hands. Now about 100 at two-thirds work. The potteries employ about 14,000 hands; now employ about 10,000 at about two-thirds work. Has considerable orders from America to be executed the moment the orders in council are rescinded, and funds are ready for the payment. Shipped to Holland and Germany till the end of 1806. Has since shipped to Heligoland, on which there was a loss of 50 per cent. Shipments to Rio Janeiro have been made at a total loss, paying only freight and charges, and in some instances not that. At Buenos Ayres the market glutted, and his accounts state that some British manufactures would not pay for the warehousing. Trade to the West Indies declined and in a very bad state. Has shipped to British America, but the speculation has not succeeded. Has shipped to Sicily and Malta, where the loss was 25 to 30 per cent. The number of potteries formerly about 140, of which about thirty-five have completely stopped within the last two years. Fifteen or sixteen failures have occurred within the last eighteen months, being a greater number than during the ten preceding years.—Stocks of goods very large, and if foreign markets are not opened, many more hands must be discharged. One-third of the potteries was employed for America, and has no doubt that if the American trade was opened, all the goods suited for that market would be taken off as fast as they could be packed. The American market was an increasing one, both in quantity and value; the payments very good, and infinitely better than the home trade. A great part of the bulky materials for this manufacture, are brought coastwise from Gravesend, from Dorsetshire and Devonshire to Liverpool, which in good times amount to 40,000 tons yearly; and this coasting trade is decreased owing to the present state of the potteries. An open trade to America would remove the distress of the potters in Staffordshire. Has heard of two potteries established in America; that large offers have been made to workmen to leave this country for America, and that some have actually gone.

(4) WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES OF YORKSHIRE.

Mr. William Thompson, woollen manufacturer, of Rawden, near Leeds. Has been in business 30 years. In 1810 employed 650 hands and manufactured 6,600 pieces of goods for the American market. In the last year made 4,000 pieces, and has dismissed 200 hands. His stock of goods worth upwards of £90,000 being much greater than at any former period. The remaining hands have not more than one-third work. In good times his men earned from 16 a 30s. a week, and now only one-third. Never knew the poor in so distressed a state before; not even when corn was dearer in 1800, they had plenty of work at that time. "The distress of the workmen is very evident by their countenance, and by the raggedness of their dress; they are evidently in a worse situation than I ever knew them before." If a favorable change does not take place, must dismiss the whole of his hands, as the heavy stock of goods renders it out of his power to continue them. Made a small shipment to South America, about twelve months ago, but has not yet received any returns; and will not ship farther at present. Made a shipment to Canada, value £30,000 about fourteen months ago, for which he has not yet received one sixth; and those goods that did sell, were to a considerable loss, say from twenty-five to thirty per cent. If there was an open trade to America, all the distresses would be very shortly removed: "activity would be resumed, and the countenances of the poor would change very fast; if that were once effected, it would give a general spring to our neighborhood." Has orders from America for the whole of his goods provided the orders in council were rescinded.

Mr. Joseph Walker, merchant, of Leeds. Shipped to America in the year 1808, to the value of £42,000. Trade as good as he could wish it in 1810. Has not shipped a bale for seventeen months past, and his stock is now upwards of £25,000. Shipped to Canada, in 1808, and for goods amounting to £4,000 received £1000, and never expects to receive any more. The accumulation of stock is common to all persons trading to America. Has orders from America for double the amount of his stock, on the orders in council being revoked. From observations made to others, believes the woollens shipped from Yorkshire to America are to the value of two millions yearly. Price of goods suited to the American market, has fallen about 8 or 10 per cent. within the last twelve months.

Mr. Christopher Lawson, woollen merchant, of Leeds. In good times exported to America to the value of £80,000 annually. Present stock of goods £40,000. Made a shipment to Amelia Island in 1811, under the idea that it might get into America, but it remains there at present. Conceives all the merchants trading to America are in the same state. The common calculation is that Yorkshire goods are exported to America, to the amount of two millions annually. Great complaints have been made of the home market for the last six months.—Has orders for goods to be shipped to America, on the repeal of the orders in council.

Mr. Thomas Dennison, woollen manufacturer, and one of the trustees of the Cloth Hall at Leeds. In

the district where he resides there is a population of 2,000 or 3,000 persons, a great part of whom are in the woollen manufacture, and about two-thirds were for the American market, the rest for the home trade. In the latter end of 1810, the market failed, and has been very flat ever since. The stock on hand is very great, and very many hands have been turned off. About two months ago, the quantity of cloth manufactured was not more than one-third the usual quantity, and one half of the men were out of employ; if they could get a little work in any other employment, they regularly attended to it, to get a little bread by it. The making of the army clothing has been an alleviation. The state of the poor, and of the lower orders in his district, is such, "that if you were to see the very many of their pale faces, and their ragged coats, you would be struck with the sight of it. The distress is so great, I cannot express it: it is impossible. I have been a manufacturer for twenty-eight years, and I never saw any thing equal to it at any time." According to a statement returned by the rest of the trustees, believes eleven or twelve of the districts out of the fifteen, nearly bear a similar appearance of distress. It appears that the distresses in the district, and the want of trade, arise principally from the want of intercourse with America, for when this intercourse was open, the goods, when manufactured, were brought to market, and met readily with a market, and since the intercourse has been shut, it has been the reverse.

Mr. Joshua Beckett, a trustee of the cloth hall at Leeds, for the district of Dewsbury. In this district about 3,000 persons are employed in the clothing trade. Stock of goods is not great, because the manufacturers have been long sinking, not being able to sell their goods at prime cost. About four years ago, considered that more than half of the manufactures were for the American market, which is now shut up. Poor-rates doubled since 1807. Manufacturers have been obliged to sell goods for 10 per cent. less than prime cost. From the observations which he has made, and the general returns of the other trustees, believes that ten or eleven out of the fifteen districts are in a worse situation than the district of Dewsbury.

Mr. John Orley, woollen merchant of Wakefield. Was examined four years ago upon the orders in council. Principal part of his trade to America.—Stock on hand value upwards of £30,000, much greater than at any former period. The home trade never so bad as at present. Never knew the lower class of people, in the district where he resides, in so bad a state as at present.

Mr. George Rawson, stuff merchant of Leeds.—Formerly engaged chiefly in the German trade, which closed in 1806, and then increased his connexion with America. This trade was very considerable in 1808, but the greatest profits were in 1810. Has made no shipment since January, 1811. Stock of goods has accumulated to the value of £10,000, and has orders for the whole for the American market, on the rescinding of the orders in council. Has made no shipment to the continent since 1806, knowing that the attempts of others have failed. Made a shipment to South America about three years ago, of goods prepared by order for the Lisbon market, on the closing of which they were sent to Rio Janeiro. "The goods were on hand upwards of two years, and then our agents at Rio Janeiro made a trial with one bale to Buenos Ayres, and the bale was there sold at a very great loss; it was valued at £160, and the net proceeds were 4l. 18s. 8d. the other six bales were consequently returned home. The loss upon the whole shipment was nearly £500." The

state of his trade is common to all the houses in the stuff trade, and some feel it still more seriously, being limited entirely to the American trade. Number of persons employed in the stuff trade supposed to be about 10,000, including, men, women and children. Has orders for double the amount of his stock, provided the orders in council were rescinded. Some houses in the stuff trade, who have shipped to South America, have had no returns whatever. Continues to purchase from the little makers every week, but his stock is increasing, and shall be obliged to decline it shortly, not having the means to continue to take in goods. Wages of stuff weavers of low goods about 9s. per week, fine goods nearly double, but the average about 12s. Has reason to conclude, that if the non-importation laws in America were repealed a great part of the distress among the manufactures of Yorkshire would be removed. Can now buy goods for 10 per cent. less than they were six months ago; and 15 per cent. cheaper than they were in 1810, conceives the American market takes off one-fourth of the manufactures of stuffs, and that one half is for home consumption.

Mr. David Sheard, blanket and flushing manufacturer, of the parish of Dewsbury. In good times employed about 800 hands, 100 of them are now quite out of employ, and the remainder have one-third or one-fourth work. The average wages of men, women and children in good times were 11s. a week, and are now 3s. 9d. The manufacturers have given over accumulating stock: they do not wish to run into debt, and the money they have is all made up into goods. Weekly wages paid in the hamlet, in good times, used to be 469£ now 294£. Thanks the home trade as good as it was. Trade began to fall off in the beginning of 1811, and among the lower orders of people there is very great distress indeed. If favorable circumstances do not turn up, will be obliged to turn off half of the 700 hands he now employs. Had a good trade before the intercourse with America was stopped.

Mr. Francis Platt, merchant and woollen manufacturer, of Saddleworth.—That trade has fallen off very considerably since 1810, owing to the want of the American trade. His own stock of goods larger than it ever was before, being nearly £30,000.—The district of Saddleworth contains a population of nearly 12,000 persons, most of whom are engaged in the woollen business, and they do not now get half the work they used to have. His capital absorbed in goods, and if there is not a market soon, must discharge his men in toto; which is the case with the manufacturers in general in that district. In 40 or 50 years he has never known the distress equal to the present. Great numbers of the people never taste animal food at all; their principal food is oatmeal boiled in water; and sometimes potatoes for dinner. Was informed, by a very honest man, "that he, his wife, and all his children had to go to bed, and had not even a morsel of that oatmeal and water to put in their mouths." Was also informed by another "that he had got a little oatmeal, and boiled it in water—that he had to wet it in water, instead of milk, or any other liquid, with his food." The people have been very peaceable in this parish, and is certain will remain so, provided they could get employment—they have no disposition at all to riot. Was in America from September 1810, to February 1812. Saw the merino wool which was raised in America; it was good wool for making cloth of 18s. per yard. It was remarked to him that the merino wool seemed to improve in America; had samples shewn to him, which appeared very good wool, and as if it might have improved. The quality of the wool of the American sheep in general is not fine. Believes the Ame-

ricans did not pay much attention to the growth of wool, till within the time these restrictive measures had taken place between the two governments. Previous to that they imported their woollens, which they conceived to answer their purpose better than to manufacture them; and that it answered their purpose better to cultivate their corn, and to import their manufactured articles. Has enquired in some instances whether the poor have received parish relief, but believes that "in the principal part of the manufacturing districts, the poor would nearly starve, probably not to death, but pretty close to it, before they went to the parish; for this reason—"they have not been accustomed to it, and it is a kind of disgrace or something of that kind, and they will not go to it if they can get half work and half wages; they will take every means in their power to keep off the parish." Oatmeal is 3 1-2d. to 4d. the pound, or double the usual price. Potatoes are about the same proportion: never knew them any thing like so high as they are at present. Has no doubt that if goods could be shipped to America, there would be work. The poor are not well clothed.

Mr. John Buckley, manufacturer, of Saddleworth. His men at present not half employed. From 200 to 300 persons of small capital are engaged in the manufacture of Saddleworth, and many of them have now all their capital in stock. The distress among the lower orders is very great; it is beyond description. Two-thirds of the manufacture of this district were for the American market, and has no doubt that the distress arises from the want of that market. Shipments have been made to Halifax and Canada, which have not succeeded. If the American trade was open, it would put the laborers in full employment again.

Mr. Thomas Greenwood, cotton and woollen manufacturer, of Halifax. The trade bad at present.—Woollen trade fell off nearly one-half in 1811, and the cotton trade affected a little. When trade was in a prosperous state, probably employed from 800 to 1,000 workmen; but the falling off in 1811 has reduced them to about 600 or 700.

Mr. James Holforth, cotton spinner at Leeds.—Employs about 200 hands, to whom he gives one-half labor, and if there is no favorable change, intends to stop his works when the cotton now on hand is worked up. There are four similar establishments in Leeds and the neighborhood, two of which are now standing still, and a third is only working three days in a week. For the last twelve years has sold about 400 bundles of twist a week, and now not more than 50. His customers inform him their stocks of goods are increasing very fast, so much so, that their means and their credit are almost exhausted. Their goods were sold principally for exportation—"I had a very heavy stock on the first of January, since which it has been considerably increased; I have now many thousand bundles of twist on hand. The people to whom I sold cannot pay, and a number to whom I sold, have failed and become bankrupts, or made assignments. Within the last twelve months I have had very heavy debts, in consequence of which I am reduced to the disagreeable necessity of spinning three days a week, which I shall do till the whole of my materials is worked up, and then stop the concern.

(5) ROCHDALE.

Mr. William Midgley, woollen manufacturer of Rochdale, Lancashire.—The parish contains about 36,000 inhabitants, of which about one half is employed in this manufacture. He formerly employed about 600 hands, now about 400. Began to turn off his hands when his stocks became very large, about

six months ago. Stock is still increasing, and larger than it was before, and the home trade off very much indeed. Has in a considerable degree exhausted his capital in trade, "and if there be not an opening, it is impossible to keep on my work people; and I am distressed about the poor people, for they have not, many of them, half victuals now." If the market continues as it is now, must turn off 200 of his hands, and if they are turned off, does not see where they can get work any where else. Has lived in Rochdale most of his life-time, and been in business 30 years, but never knew the distress so great as at present. "The distress is to be seen in the people's countenances, every week getting thinner and looking worse; those that had a little money have had to take to it, and they are almost run out of it; they have spent what little they had to buy bread." About two-fifths of this manufacture for the United States of America, and none for foreign Europe. Has very large orders for America, which should have gone off more than 12 months ago. Has found that market, a steady, sure and increasing one. Workmen's wages reduced. Price of oatmeal twelve months ago 2d. per pound, now 3d. If the trade to America was opened, there would be fair employment for the manufacturers of Rochdale.

Mr. William Walker, woollen manufacturer of Rochdale.—Trade formerly to the continent of Europe, now entirely lost. Shipment to South America has yielded about two-thirds the invoice cost.—Shipment to the United States has succeeded very well. Distress of the lower orders never so great as at present. Master manufacturers have employed their people till they have immense stocks on hand, and it is not possible to give them employment much longer. Value of goods held by the manufacturers of Rochdale, is many hundred thousand pounds.

Mr. Wm. Hastings, woollen manufacturer of Rochdale. In good times employs 700 to 800 hands, now employs 500 to 600, at about one-third work. About two-fifths of his trade for the American market, and the home trade has fallen nearly one half. Great distress prevailing in the district of Rochdale. Stock greater than at any former period, and accumulating daily. Has lately witnessed the state of the manufacturing districts, from Manchester to Inverness, and found it most distressing. Must turn off all his hands if things do not improve. Attributes the failure of trade to the loss of the American market, and is of opinion that if the American trade was free, the trade of Rochdale would be as good as at any former period.

Mr. Henry Hoyle, woollen manufacturer at Rosendale near Rochdale. When the trade was good employed 100 hands, now not 50. They are not at full work, and if no change takes place, will be obliged to turn them all off immediately. The district of Rosendale contains about 10,000 inhabitants, of whom about one-half are in the woollen manufactory. Many workmen out of employ, and the distress much greater than at any former period.

Mr. Richard Turner, flannel manufacturer, Heslingden, near Rochdale. His manufacture about half for America and half for home trade. Present stock of goods £50,000, being much greater than it ever was before. Employs about 2,000 hands, and if no favorable change takes place, will be obliged to discharge the greatest part.

(6) BURY, LANCASHIRE.

Mr. James Kay, cotton and woollen manufacturer, near Bury, Lancashire.—In full time employs in his trade 2,500 to 3,000 hands, and has not turned off any considerable proportion of them, as he is waiting the result of this inquiry. Stock in February,

1811, about 10,000 to £15,000, now near £50,000, being greater than it ever was before, and is very fast increasing. About one half his cotton manufacture is for America, less than a fourth for the home market, and the remainder for the Brazils, Spain and Portugal. Price of manufacturing cottons per piece (called Blackburn's superfine) May, 1805, 6s. May, 1806, 6s. November, 1807, 5s. 6d. December, 1807, 5s. January, 1808, 4s. 6d. May, 1808, 4s.; when the people were much distressed and rioting, May, 1809, 4s. March, 1810, 7s. April, 6s. May, 1811, 4s.; now 4s. 6d.; the advance on account of the disposition to riot, and the committee of masters recommending it. Price of Calicoes after Mr. Erskine's arrangement, 17s. to 18s. a piece; the same quality at present 11s. 6d.; a few months ago when there was an expectation of an opening to America, the price was 13s. 6d. the price of cotton, and the wages being the same as now. If the market continues as bad as it is at present, shall dismiss 1200 to 1500 hands, when the decision of the house is known about the orders in council. His situation with respect to the accumulation of stock, &c. a very common one with respect to many of his neighbors. Motives of humanity induce him to employ his workmen; has been in business 23 years, and never knew distress equal to the present. In 1800 and 1801, there was distress on account of the high price of provisions, but none from want of work. Exported a few woollens to South America to try the market, but lost 50 per cent. upon them, and two years interest. The bread of the poor manufacturer is generally made from oat-meal, and the price of meal at Rochdale, which used to be about 40s per load of 240 pounds, is now 72s. to 80s. A weaver can now earn 7s. 8s. or 10s. a week, and although the principal food is oat bread and potatoes, he cannot now support himself, his wife and three children, without assistance from the parish. This is the general situation of the weavers, and many of them have perished; and a number are relieved by voluntary subscriptions. A child of 10 years of age can weave, but less than the father. A female of 15 to 20 can earn nearly as much as a man. In the spinning concern they are at present better off than in the weaving. Children of 8 to 10, earn 1s. to 1s. 6d. per week, from 10 to 12, 4s. and 5s. per week. Weavers generally cannot find their children shoes and stockings. Is quite convinced that if there was an open trade with America, there would be no want, with the other trade of the country. Present wages paid to females employed in spinning, 16s. to 20s. a week, and warpers, 14s. and 18s.

Mr. John Grundy, jr. woollen manufacturer of Bury, Lancashire—in good times employs about 600 hands; now employs about 530, having turned off 70 since the latter end of last summer. Rates of wages reduced about 5 or 10 per cent. but the employment is also reduced, so that a weaver who received in 1810 a guinea a week, can now only earn half a guinea to 12s. Stock very much increased: in January, 1811, it was 1,600 pieces, now 7,000 pieces, worth £20,000, being a greater stock than he ever had before. About one-half his trade is for the American market, the other half for the home trade, which is also much depressed, as he has not now an order for a single piece of goods, which never occurred before since he has been in business. If no favorable change takes place, must turn off half his present hands. Has orders for one-third of his stock on the opening of the American trade. The lower orders of the people in a state of greater distress than he has ever known before, during 21 years that he has been in business. Distress arising from scarcity in 1800 and 1801, not so great as at present, because there was plenty of work. The

motive for employing his present hands is, that many of them have been weavers for his father these forty years, and motives of charity compel him to keep them on, although very injurious to himself.

(7) MANCHESTER.

Mr. *Shakespeare Philips*, merchant, of Manchester. Was examined by the house 4 years ago upon the orders in council. Is an exporter of manufactured goods to the United States of America, when the trade is open. Has a great stock of goods on hand, which is the case of the manufacturers in general. Has orders to a very large amount to be shipped in the event of the orders in council being rescinded. Has no doubt that orders of this kind which are now in Manchester would, if executed, greatly relieve the distress of that place. Read an important letter from his agent, an Englishman, in America, stating that manufactures are increasing there very materially, in consequence of the non-importation system. (*vide Appendix*.) The state of of the workmen in Manchester and the neighborhood is very deplorable, they are deficient in work, and are working at extremely low wages. If the American trade was open, would not fear the competition of the American manufacturers in the market, as he conceives they are only forced into that measure. Several adventures which he has made to South America have left a considerable loss. Cannot state the proportion which the American market bears to the general manufactory of Manchester and its neighborhood, but from his general knowledge of its vast influence upon the manufacture in general, is convinced that the exports annually amount to an enormous sum. Has no doubt that if the American market was freely open, there would be full employment for the laboring manufacturers of Manchester. When the trade with America from France and this country were both open, did not experience the least competition in the cotton manufactories on the part of France; and has not the least apprehension of any. The present duty on raw cotton in France being about 3s. a pound, amounts to a prohibition; and any country imposing such a duty cannot seriously intend to establish any great manufactory.

Mr. *Thomas Withington*, merchant of Manchester—Stock of goods £50,000, the whole for the American market, and £30,000 of them are actually packed and cased for America, and will go the very day there is an opening. Has written orders to slip them the day he hears of America having taken off her non-importation act, or the orders in council being repealed. The manufacturers in general are making serious complaints; many of them have a twelve months stock of goods on hand, and cannot dispose of them. Price of goods in Manchester was never so low as the latter end of the last year, and the beginning of this. The lower orders in a state of great distress; and in one line, the poor whom he employs assure him they have not one-third work.—About 2,500 fustian cutters in Manchester, who are about one-third employed. Was in the United States of America during the year 1810; manufactures increasing there, but would not bear any comparison with the manufactures of this country. The increase of manufactures was not much noticed until the prohibition of importation. They make very good twist, and weave very good common goods, and make small wares. If there was an open trade to America, would not apprehend any danger from the competition of American manufactures, unless they were to do that which they talk of, lay an additional duty on importation. At present French goods, especially silks, are selling very low in America. There has been a great importation of them since the British importation was

prevented. As a practical man, should have no apprehension from competition.

Mr. *George Palfreyman*, manufacturer and calico printer, of *Manchester*. His works at *Macclesfield*, in *Cheshire*. Used to employ about 700 hands, but has turned off many during the last year, and now employs from 200 to 230, who are at full wages, but not full work. Retains more men than he has work for, and is thereby the loser. The houses who were engaged in the American trade in a state of great depression; believes the American trade took off one-third of the goods. The prices of calicoes for the last fifteen months lower than they ever were before. Considerable distress in consequence of the number of hands turned out of employment. Has shipped to *Heligoland*, but the goods came back, as they could not be got into the continent. The trade last year was not more than one-third what it had been upon the average of two years preceding. His own trade is now less than 40,000£ per annum, and for the two preceding years was more than 100,000£ per annum. Ascribes the whole reduction of his trade entirely to the loss of the American market.

Mr. *Thomas Cardwell*, manufacturer of small wares, at *Manchester*. In 1800 employed upwards of 1,000 hands; now employs 500. One-fourth of the trade was for the American market. Small amounts are shipped to *South America*, and to *British North America*. In the home market the demand has been tolerably good, the profit very bare, since the American trade fell off. The 500 hands which he now employs are at short work: the wages are considerably reduced on some articles, and in one from 10d. to 6d. a yard. The distress among the lower orders greater than he ever knew it before. There is considerable emigration of workmen, (weavers and printers of cottons and calicoes) to *America*, where they expect to be better employed than in this country. Is informed that at a cotton printing concern established in the neighborhood of *Philadelphia*; two men who left this country, have in full employ thirty of the men who were apprentices with them in this country in printing with rollers. Is of opinion that if the manufacturers were fully employed, and had plenty of work and wages in this country, they would not emigrate. Attributes the falling off of this trade, principally to the loss of the American market. Believes that the four or five houses immediately in the same trade as himself, have reduced their business in the same proportion. The umbrellas and braces sent from *Manchester* to *America* amount from 60,000l. to 70,000l. a year.

Mr. *Joseph Weight*, manufacturer and buyer of cotton goods at *Manchester*. One concern which he conducted employed from 200 to 300 hands, which are now reduced to 20. In many cases the manufacturers are selling goods for less than the prime cost, which has been more particularly the case within the last year. In 1806 and 1807, from the wages given, a weaver by the labor of three weeks and a half, was able to buy a load of flour weighing 240 lbs. From the present rate of wages and price of provisions, he must work ten weeks for the same quantity. The weavers seldom, or perhaps in a very few instances, taste any kind of meat, but subsist entirely on what is made from oatmeal, and on potatoes. The manufactures of *Manchester* in a state of great depression at present. There has been a reduction in wages as follows: in Sept. 1806, 14s. were paid; in Jan 1807, 12s. and at present only 8s. for the same article. The home market is reduced in price, owing to the loss of the American trade.

Mr. *Timothy Higgin*, a general exporter of manufactures to *America*. Has been in business thirteen years, and in 1810, his export was 100,000l. In Jan-

uary, 1811, shipped nearly 70,000l. Has since shipped nothing to the United States; but his present stock is about 50,000l. During the last two years, the article of nankeen has been almost totally omitted in his orders; a smaller quantity of cotton shirting has also been wanted, in consequence of goods of that description being manufactured in or near the place to which he exported them. Since the American trade fell off, the fall in the price of goods, and in the rate of exchange, has enabled him to obtain nearly double the quantity of such goods as he has chosen to purchase, for the same number of dollars invested in exchange on *London*. The exchange between *America* and *England*, in common times, seldom varied more than five per cent. above or below par. It was high during the embargo, and is now 21-2 per cent. against this country. French manufactures are plentiful and selling low in *America*. The increased price of insurance within the last two or three years, upon produce going from *America* to *France*, would make a penny a pound upon the price of sugar, something less upon a pound of cotton, and ashes 4s. 6d. a hundred weight. The manufacture of hats almost exclude the importation of British hats. The extra tonnage duty paid by British ships in *America* is the same as is paid in this country by American ships. Higher duties are paid in *America* on goods in British than in American ships. And in British ports there is a difference of duty in favor of goods imported in British ships, and in the article of cotton, that difference is one penny a pound. Salt in *America*, imported from *Great Britain*, pays no duty, either in American or British ships. The prime cost of bowed cotton in *America* is 4d. to 5-1-2d. per pound; the freight and insurance in *Bordeaux* would make it 9d. a pound. So that cotton might be delivered in *Bordeaux* at about 9d. a pound, exclusive of the duties in *France*. This quality of cotton has been lately sold in *Liverpool* at 14d. to 16d. British manufactured goods are selling rather dear in *America*, and French manufactured goods cheap: being of a different description, they do not interfere. The means of making insurance are very good in the great towns of *America*: does not know of any one loss with them, in the course of his business; would trust them much sooner than *Lloyd's*, and puts them on a par with the insurance companies here. Cotton imported into this country from *America*, exclusive of duty, would cost 7d. a pound, and 9d. in *France*, exclusive of duty. Conceives it would not be possible to substitute French manufactures for English in *America*. The French goods used in the United States are of a different kind from those manufactured in *Great Britain*.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Commercial Monopoly.

FROM THE LONDON SUNDAY REVIEW.

The recent capture of no less than three British frigates, two of them of the first class, by three vessels of the same description belonging to *America*, is a circumstance calculated to excite the greatest alarm in the breast of every individual who dreads the subjugation of his country by a foreign foe. It is an occurrence which effectually dissipates the charm of our invincibility by sea: and while it cannot fail to animate the Americans beyond all former example, it must teach us, if the people of this country can be taught by any calamity to show greater respect for the talents and courage of our transatlantic rivals, than we are generally in the habit of doing. A war with the United States seems, in fact, to have arisen from the utter contempt in which that

power was held by ministers, who were unceasing in their endeavors to persuade a credulous nation, that they could dictate terms at any time to that government, by merely dispatching a few frigates to their shores. It has required but a short period, indeed, since the commencement of hostilities, to shew that this infant naval power was not to be intimidated by our vain boasting, and that the British flag, which has so long indignantly usurped the sovereignty of the seas, is destined to be humbled by the very enemy which it affected on all occasions to despise.

When the first of our frigates was captured by the Americans, we were told that this arose from accident. Now that two more (report says three) of the first rate, after desperate engagements with the enemy, single handed, and with all the chances in their favor, have been compelled to strike; this fatal circumstance, so degrading to our national pride, is lamented, not as the consequence of the skill and bravery of the foe we had to encounter, but as the result of their numerical strength, and the weight of their metal. But when ministers so confidently assured us, that the American navy would be annihilated by a few British frigates, did they, or did they not, calculate on the superior strength of the enemy's vessels? If they did, it is now ridiculous in them to attribute their disasters to that circumstance. If they did not, a better proof cannot be given of their arrogance and their vain glorious threat to humble America, without calculating whether the means they intended to employ were adequate to that end.

It never can be our wish to depreciate the bravery of our tars, or the talents of the officers who have so often led them to victory. But we are persuaded that the enemy they have now to combat, is much more formidable than even British seamen, accustomed to triumph, were ever taught to expect. Nature has undoubtedly stamped the character of seamen on the Americans by assigning to them a greater extent of ocean than other people possess. The numerous rivers also, which flow from the interior, form a navigation of itself, and must naturally dispose them to cultivate maritime pursuits. How mortifying, how humbling, therefore, must it have been for them to find all their naval projects counteracted by nations at a distance, whose claims to the unrestricted commerce of the seas were much more unquestionable than their own. Can it be a matter of surprise that the inhabitants of a country placed in these favorable circumstances, should evince a superior courage when an opportunity offered of asserting their legitimate rights by those who had so often invaded them with impunity? We should indeed have regarded the claims of the Americans to a free government, and to a superior knowledge in naval tactics, as mere pretensions, had they acted otherwise than they have done. It is in their undaunted valor then, roused by a deep sense of their wrongs, and not in the number of their seamen, or their guns, that we ought to seek for the cause of their late triumphs. Let us not, however, be accused of reasoning upon bare assumptions; of taking it for granted that the Americans are the injured party. Let the question be decided by the evidence of facts:—

No man can deny that war now existing in Europe, is a war, waged by us, for the monopoly of commerce. This spirit of monopoly extends to the exclusion of every nation from commercial freedom, which may be presumed dangerous as a rival or competitor. It has prostrated all neutral rights, and what was formerly recognized by the European powers, as the law of nations. Consistent with the ac-

cumulative nature of injustice, it has constantly assumed new pretensions, exercised new and unprecedented outrages, and affected to establish the principles of injustice as law. It has changed the law of nations by overthrowing the established treaties and usages; on the subject of contraband. It has practised the barbarous outrage, particularly on the Americans, of man-stealing, and detained the free citizens of an independent nation in abject and forced servitude. Notwithstanding repeated efforts by treaty, and by all the means which the spirit of peace could devise, carried to the extreme of humiliation and supplication, the restoration of these stolen people could not be obtained by the United States. So far from restoring, the inhuman and crying outrage was, by a public and avowed proclamation, declared and asserted to be a rule of action, which it was determined to persevere in.

The rights of peace, which have been, in all ages, held sacred and paramount to the usages of war, even in the most barbarous times, have been, in the existing war, declaredly destroyed, and actually borne down by the operation of this rapacious and jealous spirit of monopoly. It has not been permitted to neutrals to carry on their accustomed trade in time of peace. It has not been permitted them to carry on trade. It has not been permitted them to carry on a trade in their own commodities. It has been declared and enforced, that neutrals shall not carry on a trade with nations with whom they have no quarrel. It has been declared that the ships of all neutral nations must first touch at some port of a belligerent, and there pay a duty before they can proceed to any other port. Vessels proceeding on innocent voyages, with the products of the neutral nations only, have been interrupted on the high seas, captured, carried into port, and by a form assuming to be legal, condemned and sold. An American ship, so seized and condemned, the offence charged, being no more than an *intention* to proceed to the ports of another nation, with his hatches unbroken, sent to the very nation to trade, with which it had been made criminal to have intercourse, and, in the ports of that nation sold on account of the captors.

During the oppression thus sustained by neutrals, in which the Americans had the principal share, and growing for twenty years successfully, every year more oppressive than another, emissaries have been employed to stir up insurrection in the bosom of neutral and pacific nations, and to produce civil war in order to favor this spirit of universal monopoly. In the parliament of the power, which is the fountain of all this tyranny, it has been avowed, in public debate, by a minister of state, "that the question in relation to this monopoly is a question of commercial calculation; and that although the nation might suffer by the operation of its own policy in establishing such a regulation over commerce and on the seas, yet that it would suffer much more by abstaining from its exercise, inasmuch as neutrals would prosper to so great an extent if commerce were free that their prosperity would operate the ruin of the oppressing power."

Such as are capable of appreciating the nature of these facts, will be able to determine whether the Americans have not sufficient cause to stimulate them to unparalleled enterprizes; and such as recollect the effect formerly produced in the colonies by the arbitrary impositions of the mother country, will not fail to anticipate what must be the result of this new and unnatural struggle. The seeds of subversion exist in all tyrannies, and the period seems to be fast approaching when commercial tyranny is to receive its *FIAT*. JUSTITIA.

East Florida.

St. Augustine, March 18, 1813.

PROCLAMATION.

Don Sebastian Kindelan y Oregan, knight of the order of St. James, brigadier-general of the national armies, civil and military governor of the city of St. Augustine, East Florida, and of said province, for his majesty, &c.

I make known to the inhabitants of the province, that his excellency, the captain-general of it and the island of Cuba, under the date of 11th Feb. last, writes me as follows.

His excellency, the secretary of state for the affairs of grace and justice, under date of 16th Dec. last, writes me as follows.

On the 15th inst. the regency of the kingdom has been pleased to address me the annexed decree.

DECREE.—"Don Fernando VII. by the grace of God, and by the constitution of the Spanish monarchy, king of Spain, and during his absence and captivity, the regency of the kingdom specially authorised by the general and extraordinary cortes, to grant an amnesty to the insurgents, who have co-operated in the invasion of the Spanish territory in East and West Florida, acting in conformity with the beneficent and conciliatory principles of the said cortes, and wishing to give a new proof of their clemency in favor of the Spanish subjects, who, unfortunately forgetful of their duties, have added to the distress of the mother country, during a most critical epoch; has determined to grant them a general pardon with oblivion of the past, on condition that, in future and after the proclamation of this amnesty, they shall demean themselves as good and faithful Spaniards, yielding due obedience to the legitimately constituted authorities of the national government of Spain, established in the peninsula.

"Wherefore you will take notice thereof and cause the same to be fulfilled in conformity."

By order of their highness, I transmit the same to your excellency for your information and its fulfilment on your part. And I transcribe the same to your excellency, that it may be put in execution in the district of your command. And that the same may come to the knowledge of all persons whatsoever, I order the publication thereof, by proclamation, and that the notarial copies be exhibited in the usual places of this city, assigning the term of four months, calculated from the date of these presents, for all persons interested to make their appearance to avail themselves of this royal amnesty.

St. Augustine, East Florida,

15th March, 1813.

SEBASTIAN KINDELAN.

By order of his excellency, as actuating witnesses for want of a notary.

JOHN DE ENTRALGO,
BERNARD JOSEPH SEOUL.

COUNTERPART.—A PROCLAMATION.

Resolved unanimously. That the legislative council view with disdain and abhorrence the proffer of pardon by the corrupt government of St. Augustine; that they will, and do, pledge their reputation and property, to support the glorious cause in which they are engaged, and persist until they secure the safety, independence and liberty of themselves and constituents.

Patriots of East Florida!—At last the corrupt government of St. Augustine has come forward with a proclamation offering "amnesty to the insurgents who have co-operated in the invasion (falsely so called) of the Spanish territory in East and West Florida."

Week must be the mind that can have the least dependence upon a promise so hollow and deceitful. Can any one believe, that such a corrupt, jealous and arbitrary government will adhere to promises however sacredly made? Will they not screw every tittle of your property from you, under the pretext of making retribution for damages done to individuals who have adhered to their oppressors? Aided by a venal judge, supported by a cruel government, your enemies will harass you as long as a cent remains with you. But, it is needless to dwell upon the subject; the pardon no doubt has been manufactured in St. Augustine—the government of Spain knows nothing of it. It is designed to entrap the unwary; thinking that you are depressed by the rumor (however false) that the troops are to be removed.

Can you! will you! in poverty become the sport of slaves and the abhorred army in St. Augustine? It has been unanimously resolved by the legislative council, that they, in their representative and individual capacity, will not receive the pardon so treacherously offered; but will proceed, and act to the utmost of their power, until their liberty and independence are secured. We call upon you all to unite, and by our joint exertions secure our safety, property, liberty and independence. There can be but two parties, friends and enemies—those that are not with us will be treated as foes. Measures are now, and will be taken to punish rigorously those who basely desert. Spies and emissaries will meet their just punishment.

Done in council, 30th March, 1813.

B. HARRIS,

President of the legislative council.

Attest,

DANIEL S. DELAMIG,

Secretary of state.

Approved,

JOHN H. MINTOSH,

Director Gen. East-Florida.

British Hospitality.

To the Editor of the National Advocate.

SIR—I have just seen the following paragraph, in the *Columbian Centinel* of the 14th inst. printed at Boston, and think it my duty to make some remarks on the misrepresentations (to call them by no harsher name) which it contains. It appears to have been taken from a New-York paper; but this is the first moment it has met my eye, or it should have been sooner noticed by me.

"NEW-YORK, April, 20.

"**TORIAS LEAR**, Esq. late our consul in Algiers, has arrived here from Gibraltar, via Cadiz. When driven from Algiers by the barbarian dey, he sought and found an asylum in the dominions of that nation which has been declared our enemy—and the enemy which Mr. Lear's masters have falsely insinuated as being the *instigators of the war*. He knows how base the insinuation is; for he knows that it was owing to the *improvidence* (to call it by no harsher name) of the American administration, and the well known caprice of the dey."

The manner in which I was sent from Algiers, having been fully detailed, in a letter to the secretary of state, and since published in the newspapers of the United States, makes it unnecessary to touch upon that point here. But the same letter contains some remarks which clearly show that I had reason to think the conduct of the dey of Algiers towards the United States, was instigated by the British; and so far am I from considering that insinuation *base*, that I have good grounds for believing it *true*.

With respect to my *knowing* that the improvidence

of the American administration was the cause of the outrageous conduct of the dey of Algiers against the United States, I shall only say, that I know the reverse; as it was universally acknowledged by the public functionaries and others in Algiers, that the government of the United States had been remarkably faithful in the fulfilment of their treaty and stipulations with the dey and regency of Algiers.

I arrived in Gibraltar, on board the ship *Allegany* (which had carried the stores to Algiers in fulfilment of treaty stipulations, and which the dey refused to receive) on the fourth of August. On the 8th the ship was admitted to prattock; and in the night of the same day (while I was yet on board the ship, with my family) an officer came on board from the British commander afloat in the bay of Gibraltar, and demanded of the captain the register, and other papers of the ship, which were delivered to him; and he then informed us, that an account had reached Gibraltar, that evening, of the United States having declared war against Great Britain; and that he was sent by the British commodore to take possession of the *Allegany* and all other American vessels then in the bay of Gibraltar. The day following, the *Allegany* was removed to the New Mole, and anchored under the guns of the saluting battery, in a place well known in Gibraltar by the name of *Rotten Row*, where she was moored, her sails unbent, a guard put on board her, and all the crew excepting the captain, mate, and one seaman, taken out and put on board the prison ship. The day after, I was permitted to go on shore with my family, and such things as we had been able to bring with us from Algiers.

I stated to the British commander afloat, commodore Penrose, the circumstances under which the *Allegany* had entered the bay of Gibraltar, to seek the rights of hospitality (having been driven from Algiers) without any view or intention of profiting by commercial speculation; and therefore flattered myself, that, whatever might be the fate of the vessel and cargo, the master and crew would be permitted to return home without detention.—The commodore in his reply, expressed himself fully sensible of the peculiar situation in which the crew of the *Allegany* were placed; but as it was wholly out of his power to take any measure respecting the crew, without orders, he promised to apply to his commander in chief (the British admiral at Lisbon) for permission to shew peculiar indulgence to the *Allegany's* crew. But it does not appear that such permission was ever granted, as the crew remained on board the prison ship in Gibraltar bay, where the captain, mate and men, who were at first permitted to remain on board the *Allegany*, were afterwards sent;—the ship and cargo were condemned by that notorious tribunal, a British Vice-Admiralty Court—the crew were sent to England, and captain Eveleth, master of the *Allegany*, was permitted to return with me to the United States, on his parole, and the security of Richard S. Mackley, Esq. and myself, that he would not bear arms against Great Britain until duly exchanged.

I was permitted to reside in Gibraltar, with my family, without restraint; our little property which we saved from Algiers, was not molested; and in December last I went to Cadiz in a British transport, in which commodore Penrose had the politeness to give a passage to myself and family. Capt. Eveleth had his adventure on board the *Allegany* restored to him, when the ship was condemned, and was permitted to go to Cadiz, when the parole and security was given as before mentioned.

This is the asylum—this the hospitality which we received in the dominions of Great Britain, when driven from Algiers by the barbarian dey.

TOMAS LEAR.

New-York, April 9, 1813.

Joel Barlow.

We have pleasure in giving place to the following tributes of respect to the memory of BARLOW, which have been obligingly forwarded to us by a friend from Paris:

Nat. Int.

Copied of a letter of condolence from a number of respectable American citizens in Paris to Mrs. Barlow.

PARIS, 20th Jan. 1813.

MADAM—Your fellow citizens in Paris have heard with deep regret the death of your worthy husband, our late minister plenipotentiary at this court.

Any endeavors to offer consolation for so severe an affliction would be unavailing; we therefore do not attempt it.

We sincerely lament that the zeal of Mr. Barlow in his country's cause should have had so fatal a termination, and that we are deprived of his services at a time when they appear so peculiarly necessary.

We have the honor to be, with respect, madam, your obedient servants,

<i>D. Parker, Massachusetts</i>	<i>John D. Reade, Baltimore</i>
<i>James M^r Evers, of N. Y.</i>	<i>J. Ogden Evans, do.</i>
<i>Ebenezer May, Mass.</i>	<i>F. Grain, do.</i>
<i>James Thayer, R. I.</i>	<i>J. Higginbotham, do</i>
<i>W. D. Patterson, Philad.</i>	<i>John La Forge, N. Y.</i>
<i>H. Preble, Mass.</i>	<i>W. T. Franklin, Philad.</i>
<i>D. Sears, jun. Mass.</i>	<i>Felix Sureau, N. Y.</i>
<i>B. W. Dudley, Kentucky</i>	<i>Henry Palmer, N. Y.</i>
<i>Alex. H. Stevens, N. Y.</i>	<i>Richard Skinner, Boston.</i>
<i>Jonathan Ellis, Boston</i>	<i>David Cargill, N. Y.</i>
<i>Joseph Mariadier, N. Y.</i>	<i>John Vanderlyn, do.</i>
<i>J. Cox Barnet, N. Jersey</i>	<i>Benjamin Haskell, Boston</i>
<i>J. Doolittle, Connecticut</i>	<i>Andrew Spooner, do.</i>
<i>Wm. M^r Clure, Philad.</i>	<i>Stephen Anrieur, Philad.</i>
<i>J. B. Church, jun. N. Y.</i>	<i>James Schce, do.</i>
<i>O. Putnam, Mass.</i>	<i>B. Reale, Boston</i>
<i>Richard Gernon, Philad.</i>	<i>William Cottle, Mass.</i>
<i>Jacob R. Smith, Philad.</i>	<i>Isaac Rand, do.</i>
<i>Charles W. Smith, Philad.</i>	<i>Josiah Seymour, Con.</i>
<i>Wm. F. Coles, N. Y.</i>	<i>J. Brooks, Claremont, N.H.</i>
<i>John Wilkes, N. Y.</i>	<i>John Dick, Philadelphia</i>
<i>J. W. Schmidt, N. Y.</i>	<i>Wm. Lovett, Eastport.</i>
<i>J. Carroll, Charleston, S.C.</i>	

MRS. BARLOW'S ANSWER.

Gentlemen—With sentiments of grateful acknowledgments, I receive the assurances of the esteem and regard which my respectable countrymen in Paris bore my dear departed husband. He left his peaceful retreat with no other motive but a desire to be useful to his country. To that ardent desire he sacrificed his life and devoted me to unceasing sorrow; yet it will be most soothing to my afflicted heart, to know my countrymen do him justice, and will permit his memory to live in their remembrance.

Receive, gentlemen, my esteem and best wishes,
R. BARLOW.

To A^r. M^r Evers and D. Sears, &c.

Lines written on a monumental pillar erecting by Mrs. Barlow to the memory of her husband, minister of the U. States at Paris, deceased at Zarnowitz, in Poland, the 25th of December, 1812.

BY HELENA MARIA WILLIAMS.

Where o'er the Polish deserts' trackless way,
 Relentless winter rules with savage sway,
 Where the shrill polar storms, as wild they blow,
 Seem to repeat some plaint of martial woe;
 Far o'er the cheerless space the traveller's eye
 Shall this recording pillar long descry,
 And give the sod a tear where Barlow lies,
 He, who was simply great, and nobly wise;
 Here led by patriot zeal he met his doom,
 And found amid the frozen wastes a tomb.
 Far from his native soil the poet fell,
 Far from the western world he sung so well;
 Nor she so long beloved, nor she was high
 To catch the dying look the parting sigh;
 She, who the hoped anguish to beguile,
 In fond memorial rears the funeral pile;
 Whose widow'd bosom on Columbia's shore
 Shall mourn the moments that return no more;
 While landing o'er the broad Atlantic wave,
 Sad fancy hovers on the distant grave.

General James Winchester.

FROM THE WASHINGTON REPORTER.

Few men, possessing the exalted qualifications of general Winchester, (whether we consider them in the humble walks of private life or filling the highest stations of society) have arrived to his venerable age, so little known. From the modest and unassuming manners of the man, this obscurity has in nowise vanished. It is true his name has become familiar to the American people. The disastrous affair at Frenchtown can never be forgotten, but notwithstanding the conspicuous part displayed by the gallant commander at that sad crisis, his character is as little known in the west, as well as the Atlantic country, as though he had acted under a commission from the prince regent. Prejudice and misrepresentation are not favorable to the development of truth. The character of general Winchester, although assailed by the malignity of slander and calumny is unhurt. Their envenomed shafts have fell harmless to the ground. His sterling worth and merit shall be made known to his countrymen, for whose good he cheerfully forsook the pleasing scenes of domestic life on the majestic and fertile banks of the Cumberland, for the privations of the camp, in the savage wilds of America. The writer of this sketch is personally acquainted with the general, and will make no statement but what is literally correct.

General WINCHESTER, was born in the county of Baltimore, state of Maryland, about the year 1755. Possessed of a large fortune, and in the vigor of youth, at the commencement of our contest with Great Britain, he enlisted in our ranks and fought under the banners of the republic during that arduous conflict. Although his cool and undaunted courage and great military acquisitions eminently qualified him for command, he only rose to the grade of first lieutenant. Although the treaty of 1783, acknowledged our limits, as well as independence, the western posts within our actual limits were retained contrary to that treaty, which robbed us of the immense profits of our fur trade, and produced a tedious and bloody Indian war. The tomahawk and scalping knife, those favorite instruments of savage cruelty, were wielded on our defenceless frontier from the lakes to St. Marys. The then infant settlement of Cumberland or West Tennessee, was nearly depopulated, but at the very moment when they thought of quitting forever that fertile spot of earth, general Winchester arrived with a hardy band of faithful followers, who not only cheered the desponding spirits of the poor settlers, but checked the career of the enemy. From that time the incursions of the savages were less frequent. Whenever an inroad was made on the inhabitants, their insolence were sure to meet with a dreadful chast-

tisement. This state of offensive warfare continued for many years, with various degrees of success. About the year 1792, a plan was projected for carrying the war into the heart of the enemy's country. Accordingly, about 600 men under the command of general Martin, proceeded for Niojack town, on the south side of Tennessee river, they marched 150 miles through a trackless wilderness, the most of the way close set with cane, which considerably retarded their progress. Having got within a few miles of their destination—the little band halted and called a council of war—this was the more necessary as the general had discovered sensations of fear. It was agreed that the officers and men might cross over and attack the town, provided one-third would remain as his life-guard. Unexpected as was this base proposition, it could not damp the spirits of this Spartan band. The command devolved on major Orr. Having procured some canoes, he divided his little force, leaving 100 men behind to act on the opposite shore, judging that those who escaped would immediately take to their canoes to gain the opposite shore. And now having with great difficulty crossed over in the dead hour of the night, by a circuitous route, they found themselves within half a mile of the town, without being discovered. Major Orr, again divided his force into three companies, one of which he commanded in person, and began the attack in the centre, whilst his faithful companions charged the upper and lower parts of the town. The inhabitants terrified at an event so little expected, fled with precipitation to their canoes, in which some escaped from falling a prey to their assailants, but at the moment they thought themselves secure from danger, the body of reserve, by a well directed fire completed their destruction—not more than seven escaped. It was the completest victory ever obtained over the Indians, since they became acquainted with the use of fire-arms. Not one of our men was even wounded—all their property was taken or destroyed, their town burnt—that town was the glory of the Cherokees, and grand depot of their war-like stores.

From some cause, unknown to the writer, general Winchester was not in this campaign, but contributed to the utmost to facilitate the expedition—an expedition that laid the foundation of a lasting peace, with the four great southern nations of Indians, no less beneficial to Tennessee, than the tranquility of Georgia.

From that time to the commencement of the present contest, from his extreme modesty and diffidence, he has remained in the exalted station of a private citizen, although, ever since the organization of Tennessee, general Winchester has declined the the highest offices within the gift of the citizens. No man was more popular with the people. Ask a citizen of Tennessee about the general's private character. It will be immediately discovered that his opinion of him is not that of a common man standing in the same sphere as those who are above the ordinary level, he will speak of him as a philanthropist, as a father, the welfare of his country being nearest to his heart.

As soon as he received the appointment of brigadier-general, he obeyed the voice of his country. He has in no instance avoided either danger or death.—This memorable truth was evinced by his attempt to rally the 206 at Frenchtown.

It has been said that he exceeded his instructions. General Harrison clears him of this charge. The failings of a good man will some times "lean to the side of virtue." To protect the unprotected was his fault, if fault it can be called—tremblingly alive to the sufferings of those who were left a prey to the

merciless savages and their still more merciless ally, the duty of a soldier yielded to the God-like feelings of a man.

There are few characters which the writer of this could dwell on with more entire satisfaction— suffice to say, he possesses the qualifications of the soldier, the scholar, and the gentleman. It may be necessary to observe, that one of the most important officers we had, during the last war, was taken prisoner at Quebec, I mean general Morgan—he was exchanged and restored to command. No event could be more desirable at this time than the restoration of general Winchester. If 30 men were the value of Hull, it would not be too much to give the governor of Bombay and all the crew of the Java for the best of men.

Washington, March 22, 1813.

Captain Reed.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The arrival of several of the officers of the Vixen enables us to publish a more particular account of the loss of that vessel, and of the death of her gallant commander, captain REED, an officer so eminently entitled to the usual biographical memorial.

He was the youngest son of the late president Reed, of Pennsylvania, and received the honor of his name from gen. Washington, at a time when that illustrious person was in habits of confidential intimacy with his father. Such were the early auspices of a man, of whom in the morning of life an inscrutable Providence has consigned to an untimely death. After receiving a liberal collegiate education and graduating at Princeton, captain Reed entered the navy; and as he regularly rose through all the various stations from midshipman to master and commander, was always distinguished for intrepidity, scientific and practical seamanship, unexceptionable deportment, in subordination and in command, with every other endowment for the highest rank of that honorable profession, which has just exalted its adepts to the summit of maritime ascendancy, at the very moment when the subject of this article has descended into the tomb.

In private life his characteristics were probity, cheerfulness, extensive intellectual acquirements, a most unaffected diffidence of his own sterling merit—together with a general sobriety and chasteness of conduct, a due sense of moral and religious obligations, not always the recommendations and sometimes not even the aim of young gentlemen of the sword.

He acted as 2d lieutenant of the Nautilus in the memorable attack on Tripoli, in August, 1806, after the death of captain Somers; and 1st lieutenant James Decatur took command of that vessel, stood into the harbor with the utmost gallantry and skillfulness, and effectually covered the gun-boats in their operations. For his conduct on that occasion he was noticed by commodore Preble in his general orders, issued on the termination of that bold and successful enterprise. Lieutenant Reed afterwards accompanied general Eaton's detachment to the coast of Africa, and served on board the vessel which co-operated with him on that romantic expedition.

When war was declared against England last summer, captain Reed solicited employment, though his health was extremely delicate. He was ordered to a command to the southward, whither he repaired immediately, notwithstanding the unhealthiness of the climate at that season. The death of captain Gadsden preferred him to the command of the brig

Vixen. The sea air, in a great degree restored his health; but it was his peculiarly hard fate to be captured by a force so superior as to preclude any contest, (the Southampton frigate) then to be shipwrecked on an inhospitable coast, and finally to die a prisoner among strangers. During all these reverses, however, he preserved that equanimity and resolution which never forsook him. When the Southampton and Vixen ran ashore, in the night, the English crew became mutinous from intoxication, and what was saved from the wrecks was principally due to the exertions of the American seamen, under the direction and encouragement of captain Reed. For this generous interposition he received the public acknowledgments of sir James Yeo, the British commander, and an offer of his parole to return home, but would not leave his officers and men behind him, and chose rather to remain with them in the unwholesome atmosphere of which he was, unfortunately, the first victim. He died, after four days illness, of a fever brought on by the fatigues, anxiety, and exposures incident to his painful and mortifying situation. His enemies paid those honors to his remains which the brave of all nations render to each other. His interment was attended by the British officers, and a detachment from the garrison, who committed him to the earth with the ceremonies of a military funeral.

The naval annals of his own country now blazing with recent renown, will not withhold a suitable testimonial to the memory of an officer, whose lot it was at such a time to undergo the total frustration of his ambition, and shipwreck, and captivity, and an untimely death.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The governor has called an extra session of the legislature of Maryland, to meet at Annapolis on the third Monday of next month.

The governor of Delaware has issued his general orders for detaching and organizing the militia of that state.

John Mason, esq. of the district of Columbia, we learn, is appointed commissary-general of prisoners. He will also have the superintendence of Aliens.

The British flag of truce "Francis Freeling" sailed from Annapolis for England (via Bermuda) on the 19th inst.

Capt. L. Jones (brother to the secretary of the navy) has been sworn into commission, as commander of the ship Neptune, bound from Philadelphia to Russia, as a cartel, in which, we are told, ministers Gallatin and Bayard are to take passage.

The legislature of Indiana territory, has been prorogued by the governor, to meet again in December; previous to its dissolution, an address to the president, representing the situation of the territory, was adopted. The public papers have been removed from Vincennes to Corydon for safety.

It appears that the British standard is raised on Block-Island, which forms a township of the state of Rhode-Island, containing 714 inhabitants—the enemy having taken possession, built a wharf, &c. This place is, doubtless, designed as a new *Heligoland*; and, if retained, will become the grand depot for smuggling. The island has plenty of good water, and is of the first importance to the enemy in that quarter. A number of British seamen have made their escape from the island. It is about eight leagues distant from Rhode-Island.

The conduct of the *British* to col. *Leur*, late con-

and general of the United States at *Algiers*, portrays the boasted magnanimity of that nation in a strong point of view. Driven to the necessity of seeking a refuge at *Gibraltar*, or some other port of a civilized nation, being compelled to leave *Algiers* in a condition not fitted for sea, the vessel is magnanimously condemned, and the crew humanely made prisoners of war, though voluntarily seeking that place as a refuge from barbarians. (See his letter page 128. The documents to which he alludes have been printed for the appendix to vol. 3.) Col. *Lea* is a gentleman of the highest character. He was for some years an inmate of *Washington's* family, and enjoyed the confidence and affection of that great man in a superior degree. In the party language of the day, he is a "Federalist."

THE UNITED STATES' LOAN.—The loan of 16 millions lately filled, is the greatest loan ever raised in the United States. We learn that those who bargained for it have the right of selecting either of these modes—to pay \$88 for 100 of stock, at 6 per cent.—or to receive the stock, at par, at 6 per cent. with an annuity of 1-1/2 per cent. for thirteen years; after which the stock to bear only 6 per cent. It is redeemable at pleasure. We have not retained which mode has been elected. If money serves correctly, in 1800 the government could only borrow five millions of the eight wanted;—though the stock was at 8 per cent. interest.

The following (says a *New-York* paper) is a statement of the manner in which the new loan was filled:

First and second subscriptions,	4,600,000
Offers in different places,	1,400,000
Philadelphia,	1,000,000
J. J. Astor and others, New-York,	2,000,000
Parish and Gerard, Philadelphia,	7,000,000
	16,000,000

The terms of the loan are as follows—88 per cent for six per cent stock, or at par with an annuity of one and a half per cent per annum.

Of the 7,000,000 taken by Parish and Girard, 2,000,000 are for themselves, 2,700,000 for sundry persons in Philadelphia, and 1,700,000 for sundry persons elsewhere.

[Mr. Parish is an Englishman by birth; but has resided in several countries longer than in England. We are told he has been some years a citizen of the United States, and that this is his home. Mr. Girard is a Frenchman by birth—he came here a boy, and has made all his fortune among us. These things are mentioned because great offence is taken that an "Englishman" and a "Frenchman" subscribed so liberally to the loan.]

The cargo of the ship *Montesquieu*, captured by the British in the Delaware, and ransomed, is advertised for sale at Philadelphia on the 3d of May.

A great many vessels continue to arrive from *Lisbon* and *Cadiz*, bringing home our invaluable seamen. We also notice, with pleasure, the safety of several rich cargoes from France and two of three from India and China.

The crew of the *Constitution* frigate was treated with a theatrical entertainment at *Boston*, on the evening of the 9th inst. The brave fellows enjoyed it with great glee. At the end of the play they marched to the ship as to their chosen home. Did the reader ever hear of such a thing as this in *Great Britain*? The *Boston Patriot* observes, "this fine crew who carried thunder and lightning into the *Guerriere* and *Java*, behaved with great decency and decorum. The stage box was filled with the navy officers, *Rodgers*, *Bainbridge*, *Smith*, and their lieutenants. The bounty or gratuity allowed them

by congress in lieu of prize money, for destroying the frigates of the enemy, was to have been distributed a few days ago. We hope the brave fellows may have a chance "to spend it." The following account of the affair is interesting:

Boston, April 17.

AMERICAN SAILORS.—On Friday, the 9th inst., commodore *Bainbridge*, went on board the vessel where the crew of the *Constitution* were stationed—and the managers having invited them to the Theatre that evening, the commodore addressed them in the following terms:

"SAILORS,—In the action with the *JAVA* you shewed yourselves men. You are this evening invited to partake of the amusement of the Theatre; conduct yourselves well. Suffer me not to experience any mortification from any disorderly conduct on your part.—Let the correctness of your conduct equal your bravery, and I shall have additional cause to speak of you in terms of approbation.

The honest tars replied—

"Commodore, we will put out of the pit the first man that misbehaves."

The commodore then observed to them, that Mr. *Goldsborough*, their prize agent, would, on Monday morning, pay to them the prize-money which was voted to them by congress in consideration of their good conduct in the actions with the *Guerriere* and *Java*. The crew received this information with great satisfaction, and gave the commodore three cheers.

[A correspondent who occasionally visits the theatre has declared that he never knew the pit so quiet and orderly as when it was filled with the sailors and marines of the *Constitution*. The neatness of their dress, (blue jackets, scarlet waistcoats, new neck handkerchiefs, and glazed hats) was a pleasing sight. The marines were extremely neat, and carried themselves with the silence and composure of officers. Our citizens saw with delight what discipline and self-respect could produce upon the hardy sons of the ocean. What may not the nation expect from the crew of a man of war so brave and so orderly?]

The people of *New-York* are frequently alarmed by signal guns fired on the appearance of the enemy off *Sandy Hook*. On such occasions every one is on the alert. These apparently useless alarms will initiate the people into a knowledge of their real wants in case of a serious attack, and prepare them accordingly.

We understand (says the *Augusta Chronicle*) that doctor Jackson, professor of chemistry and natural philosophy in the University of Georgia, is appointed secretary to the hon. Wm. H. Crawford, our minister to France. While we cordially approve of the appointment of so amiable a man and so distinguished a scholar to that important station, we sincerely regret the loss the college will sustain.

A correspondent who happened to be in the court house when the invoices and letters found on board the prize ship *Aurora* were read before the district court, could not help noticing the contents of some of them, as indicative of the feelings and opinions of respectable British merchants. In one of these documents, the writer advises his consignee at *Pernambuco*, that he wishes him to remit gold for his shipment, instead of cotton, as "the war with America will shut up three-fourths of the cotton mills" in England. Another says, that he could not procure insurance under 15 per cent. and that the depredations of American privateers have made the underwriters very shy, and unwilling to write even at that premium.

Providence Patriot.

Pittsburg, April 15.—The express post reports, that the British had offered 500 dollars for the mail—that in consequence a number of Indians were prowling around Fort Meigs—that six of them had been seen and shot—and that we had two men killed by them.

MILITARY.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following general officers, we learn, have been appointed by the president of the United States, since the adjournment of congress, to fill the vacancies, and in pursuance of acts passed at the close of the session.

Brigadier-generals.

Thomas H. Cushing
Zebulon M. Pike
George Izard
Duncan M'Arthur
Lewis Cass
William H. Winder
Benjamin Howard.

Quarter-master-general.

Robert Swartwout.

Adjutant-generals.

William Duane
John R. Fenwick
Winfield Scott
Francis K. Hugger.

Inspector-generals.

Abinai Y. Nicoll

John Chrystie

Nicholas Gray

William P. Boote.

Assistant adjutant-generals.

James Binkhead
Charles K. Gardner

John Johnson

Ebenezer Beebee

Nathaniel F. Adams

Thomas Chrystie

Robert Dunn

Talbot Chambers.

Assistant inspector-generals

William S. Hamilton

James Gibson

Enos Cutler

John C. Tillotson.

We notice the movement of very handsome bodies of recruits from the Eastern states for *Sackett's Harbor* and the *Niagara* frontier. The force at each place will be powerful by the breaking up the ice, which has probably taken place at this date.—Gen. Dearborn left Albany on the 14th inst. for *Sackett's Harbor*.

It is expected that 30,000 men will be ready for the invasion of Canada, from *Sackett's Harbor*, the *Niagara* frontier and the *Michigan* territory, by the first of May.

A detachment of 312 regulars passed through Hagerstown, from Virginia, on the 10th inst. on their way to Block Rock.

An express mail is established between *Chillicothe* and the *Rapids*, to perform the trip in sixty-nine hours. Gen. Harrison has arrived at Fort Meigs; but previous to his leaving *Cincinnati* he organized the detachment from Kentucky of 1500 men, and ordered them to follow him as soon as possible.—The *Virginia* militia are returning home; it is said that the *Pennsylvania* brigade agreed to remain 20 days beyond the limit of their tour. Gen. Leftwich was in *Chillicothe* on the 14th inst.

Watertown, (N. Y.) April 6.—Brigadier-general John Chandler, arrived here on Thursday last, with about 2000 U. S. troops, destined for *Sackett's harbor*. More gentlemanlike deportment of the officers, and manly conduct of the soldiers, will rarely be found in any part of civilized community. Their cleanliness in dress, notwithstanding their 9 days' march through the mud in the breaking up of the winter, deserves much credit. Their good discipline, brave, hearty, robust appearance, authorize us to expect that, should they ever come in contact with an enemy, they will do themselves much honor and render a good account to their country.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville to his friend in Washington, dated March 14, 1813.

"The volunteers who marched from this state for New Orleans, we understand, have been ordered home to be dismissed. The cause not known by us or our representatives.

"It appears the Indians on our southern frontier are now going to war with each other. An express

passed through a few days ago from the Chickasaw nation to governor Blount of this state. The bearer of the express states, that a short time ago, a body of Cherokee Indians appeared in a hostile manner, within the Chickasaw boundary and near to Colbert's.

Cincinnati, April 10.—We hear an expedition will start in a few days from Vincennes to some of the Indian towns on the Wabash and Massissinaway, under the command of col. Russell,—the expedition will consist of about one thousand men.

In the course of the present week, the Kentucky volunteers, *seventeen hundred and sixty*, under the command of general Green Clay, passed through this place on their way to the Rapids, were their services are much wanted.

Extract of a letter from Fort Stoddart, to the editor of the Weekly Register, dated 1st April, 1813.

"On or about the 10th inst. general Wilkinson will take, either peaceably or forcibly, possession of the town and citadel of Mobile, and the American standard will at last wave victorious over the venerable ramparts of Fort Conde. The great strength of this fortress (erected during the reign of Louis XIV.) may be deduced from the circumstance of its having been defended several weeks by 80 men, against the united attack of 2000 under Don Galvez, in 1780, and finally capitulated honorably. One hundred and fifty rations are said to be the daily issues to the Spanish garrison, but I scarce think that the number of troops can justify it. Be assured, the disasters of the North will never be repeated in our South Western army; for its commander prefers death to defeat, and all his officers are equally emulous of distinction."

NAVAL.

Two British frigates are still hovering off *Boston*. They were seen on the 16th. We hope the good folks of that town may soon be gratified with a nearer view of them, escorted by some of our vessels.

We hear of frequent arrivals at *Bermuda* with provisions from the United States. The traitors may yet be caught. It is a desperate game.

It is stated that two 74's, three frigates, and three sloops of war have sailed from Halifax to cruise in *Boston* bay.

An officer of the *Acasta* frigate, who lately boarded a British-protected-American vessel, said, they expected 20 sail of the line and 40 frigates for the particular purpose of bombarding *Baltimore* and *Norfolk*. We are pleased to say that nature has done much for the protection of those places, and to express our belief that the valor of the people will do the rest.

A probable report prevails that the little *Essex* has captured a large British frigate, a *razee*. We only fear that *Porter* has not had the good luck to fall in with one.

The frigate *Macedonian*, capt. Jones, completely fitted, has dropped down from New York for a cruise. Success to the late officers and crew of the *Wasp*!

Great apprehensions were entertained at London for the fate of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, so long blockaded by the *Hornet*. She is stated to have on board specie and bullion to the value of £600,000 sterling. If she had not been relieved by a ship of the line—*Lawrence* would have had her. Her long detention had caused insurance to be made upon her at 50 per cent. Such is the effect of our little navy in England.

The British ship *Valiant*, of 74 guns, anchored off the Hook on the Friday evening. On Saturday morning the flotilla of gun boats, stationed at the Hook, under the command of commodore Lewis, got under way and made towards her, when she set all sail and stood to the eastward before the wind.

The United States force on Lake Ontario is as follows—

	Guns.		Guns.
Ship Madison,	28	Schr. Growler	5
Brig Oneida	18	Pert	3
Schr. Hamilton	9	Fair American	4
Gov. Tompkins	6	Ontario	1
Julia	2	Scourge	8
Elizabeth	2		
Lady of the Lake	3	TOTAL GUNS	97
Conquest	8		

Besides these, there is the *Mary*, (bomb vessel) The keel of a 32 gun frigate has been laid; she is to be built in a few days—60 or 70! The *Lady of the Lake*, is a new vessel just launched. The ice was expected to break up about the 20th inst. If so, we shall soon have glorious news. The sailors have been so long idle that they will work with double diligence.

One hundred of the crew of the *Constitution* left Boston on the 18th inst. for *Sackett's Harbor*. The frigate wants much repairs, and the business on the lakes will soon be finished.

The valuable ship *Harmony* from Calcutta has arrived at New Bedford. She was chased by the enemy off the coast; but by good management escaped. The British are destroying or sending in for adjudication all they can catch—*oyster boats* or *Indiamen*.

Ship *Ariadne*, of Philadelphia, arrived at N. Bedford from Cadiz on the 12th instant. The day before her arrival she was plundered, had her papers and license burnt, and nine sailors taken out, by the English privateer Sir John Sherbrooke leaving only one sailor on board. The captain of the ship begged of them not to strip his vessel of her crew, but it had no effect. He providentially arrived safe, however, with only three men on board and a pilot.

From a Charleston Paper of April 5.

UNEQUALLED BRAVERY.—Arrived at this port yesterday the privateer schooner GENERAL ARMSTRONG, GUY R. CHAMPLIN, esq. commander, of New-York, from a cruise. The following is an extract from her log-book:

"March 11, 1813.—These 24 hours commence with moderate breezes and cloudy weather; at half past 5, A. M. tacked to the southward and eastward; at 7, discovered a sail bearing S. S. E.; at half past 7, discovered her to be at anchor under the land; at 8, she got under way; half past 8 she got sail on her and stood to the northward; she fired three guns at us and hoisted English colors; we were then in five fathoms water, and about five leagues to the eastward of the mouth of Surinam river; at 10 m. past 9 we fired centre gun and hoisted American colors; at 45 m. after, she tacked and stood as near us as the wind would permit, keeping up a brisk fire on us from his main-deck guns; at a quarter past 10, we standing to the northward, and having the advantage of reconnoitering him with our spy-glasses, were of opinion she was a British letter of marque, and unanimously agreed to bear down and board; at half past 10, put our helm up and bore down on him with intention to give her our starboard broadside, and to wear ship and give her our larboard broadside, which was all ready for the purpose, and board him; this was all done with the exception of boarding; we found she was a frigate, pierced for 14 guns on the main-deck, 6 on the quarter deck, 4 on the fore-castle; she had her starboard tacks on board; the wind being light, and keeping up a constant fire, our vessel laid ten minutes like a log;—we shot away his fore-top-sail tie, his mizen-gaff halyards, which brought his colors down, and his mizen and main stay; we thought she had struck, and ceased firing, but soon saw her colors flying

again; we recommenced the action; she lay for a few minutes apparently unmanageable, but soon got way on her, and opened a heavy fire on us from her starboard broadside and main-top, no doubt with the intention of sinking us all. We laid for the space of forty-five minutes within pistol shot of him; our captain, standing by the centre gun, fired one of his pistols and snapped the other, when he was wounded by a musket ball from the ship's main-top; the ball passed through his left shoulder; he walked aft to the doctor and had his wound dressed; we luffed to windward and fore-reached on him. In this action we had six men killed and 16 wounded, and all the halyards of the head sails shot away; the foremast and bowsprit one-quarter cut through, and all the fore and main shrouds but one shot away;—both main-stays and running rigging cut to pieces; a great number of shot through our sails, and several between wind and water, which caused our vessel to leak, and a number in our hull. In this situation we began to make sail from him; got the fore sheet aft, and the jib and top-gallant-sail on her, and by the assistance of our sweeps we soon got out of gun shot of her. During the time we were getting away from her, she kept up a well directed fire for our foremast and foregaff, but without effect.

Compliment to valor.—At a meeting of the stockholders in the private armed schooner General Armstrong, Guy R. Champlin, esquire, commander, convened at Tammany Hall, pursuant to public notice, on Wednesday evening 14th of April, 1813—the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the agents be requested to transmit the thanks of this meeting to captain G. R. Champlin his officers and crew, for their gallant defence in an action sustained between the General Armstrong and a British frigate, off Surinam.

Resolved, That the agents present captain G. R. Champlin with a sword, at the expense of the stockholders, for his gallant conduct in the rencontre above mentioned.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published.

THOMAS FARMAR, *Chairman*.

THOMAS JENKINS, *Secretary*.

Extract of a letter from New London, dated April 16.

"I have the satisfaction of informing you, that on Wednesday the smack *Hero*, of Mystic, with a number of volunteers, under command of captain Burrows, sailed in pursuit of the smack *Fox*, which has annoyed our coasters so much, which she decoyed so near her, that she was unable to escape. The *Hero* ran her on board when no opposition was made. The *Fox* was taken into Mystic, and this evening her crew were brought in here, consisting of a lieutenant, midshipman and eleven men, good looking fellows, and as merry as though they had landed in old England, probably more so.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

The people of Lewistown are making themselves quite merry for the late bombardment of that place—they enumerate their "killed and wounded" as follows—"One chicken killed, one pig wounded, leg broken." It was a ridiculous affair on the part of the enemy. We have nothing new from this quarter except that Sir John Berresford, has captured five oyster boats, and, after a severe engagement, caused their whole cargoes to be devoured.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15.

The armament that lately carried on the attack against Lewistown, consisted of 4 launches of 24 and 18 pounders; two sloops 32 pounders, and a mortar, a pilot boat with 6 pounders, and the schr. *Paz* of twelve 12 pounders, covered by the frigate *Belvidera*; on the 6th and 7th inst. fired above 600

shot at that place, and have wounded two or three houses, killed a chicken and have made fine sport for the boys in digging the shot out of the sand, of which they have found, and safely deposited in our batteries, ready to be returned should occasion offer, forty 32 pounders, ninety-six 18lb. 156 of 12 and 9's with a large quantity of 6's and grape, with shells and remains of rockets. The militia fired but few shot, as they had only one 18 and one 9 pounder, and but few shot for them, and of which they endeavored to make the best possible use, and have reason to suppose they gave one of the sloops the contents of the 18 pounder, as she was obliged to haul out of the line soon after it was seen to strike her.

We are assured the inhabitants of Lewis and Pilot's town, the volunteers and militia, under the command of col. Davis behaved in a cool and determined manner.—The pilots, who were stationed in the fort, deserve the highest praise; the whole was so judiciously stationed by the commanding officers, that had the British landed, they would have been able to give a good account of them.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Victorious 74, and Spartan 38, remain at anchor in Lynhaven bay; the former, probably, to protect the latter against the *Constellation*. A considerable augmentation of the enemy's force is spoken of, as expected. Maj. gen. Hamilton has arrived at Norfolk, and also some strong reinforcements for the defence of that place. Taking into view the natural advantages of Norfolk, with the means adopted for its security, we think it is safe against any force of the enemy, unaided by a considerable body of land troops.

Annapolis has been placed in a respectable state of defence. The fortifications have been strengthened, and the militia of the vicinity are on the alert. The force stationed there is about 1000 men.

The shores of the Chesapeake are generally on the war establishment. Let the enemy present himself where he may, a bayonet is ready to receive him.

At Elkton and Frenchtown, the upper parts of the bay, and places of great deposit for goods passing to and from Philadelphia, the people are well aware of the movements of the enemy. They have thrown up several breast works, and mounted a number of cannon, &c. The country is alive with exertion.

On Friday the 16th, as mentioned in our last, the enemy appeared at the mouth of the Patuxent, 12 or 14 miles distant from Baltimore. His force consisted of one ship of the line, 2 frigates, 2 brigs and three or four schooners. On the evening of that day, they captured two packets from Baltimore.—One of them, after seizure, was fired upon by an U. S. gun boat without success. They also took and burnt several small craft, and completely stopped the communication in or out; indeed, no vessels have been suffered to pass out, being detained at the Fort, since the appearance of the enemy. It is stated they have landed on Poole's island, a few miles above, where they have erected a small battery to cut off the trade in the upper part of the bay, at this time very important on account of the fisheries.

But the game of destruction is nearly at an end; the people being warned of the danger, retain their vessels at home. Much has been done within a past week for the defence of Baltimore. A fine water battery has been built, and many additional cannon (42 pounders) have been mounted, furnaces are erected for heating shot, and great zeal is manifested to give *John Bull* a warm reception. The works are well manned by militia and volunteers; and our military affairs are so arranged, that more than 4000 men will march in a few minutes warning.—Both sides of the river are defended by troops of

horse and companies of artillery, infantry and riflemen. The citizens, though reticent and vigilant, have appeared as secure as if the enemy were 1000 miles distant. Indeed, the general wish is, to get nearer to him; which we are preparing to do. Four very valuable schooners, carrying from 12 to 16 guns, are taken into the pay of the United States. Their officers are tried men; and as to their crews, they are *American sailors*. They are nearly ready to assail the enemy's light vessels, aided by a number of galleys and barges, and, we trust, will confine the *hordlings* to their ships; where we may yet find means to hold them 'uneasy.'

The day on which the enemy appeared, was a proud day for Baltimore. It was astonishing to perceive the animation of the people on the firing of the alarm gun. Only one spirit prevailed. There was no fear but the fear of being too late on duty; no party but to repel the enemy. This generous feeling went through all ranks of society. We have perfect political harmony (if such a thing can be)—and the din of arms has not disturbed the quiet of the citizen. The place is profoundly tranquil. The marching of the volunteers occasions no bustle. All things are done in 'decency and order.' As yet no incident of importance has occurred. A few British sailors have made their escape and two or three persons have been taken up as spies. It is stated that 3 barges were off Havre-de-Grace on the 21st inst. and that an enemy brig got aground above Poole's island that day. One letter says she was burnt by the British, not being able to get her off.

Thursday.—From the movements of the enemy, a considerable body of volunteers marched express to the fort, which is about 3 miles from the city. In the evening a flag of truce came up with despatches from the admiral; which were duly received and forwarded to Washington. Busy conjecture has not supposed to what they relate; but some think the real object was to ascertain the condition of the place, Annapolis having been designated as the post for receiving despatches. A gentleman who came up in the flag, (late supercargo of the *Racer*, for France, one of the vessels captured with the *Dolphin*) gives it as his full belief, from what he could learn, that an attack will be made upon Baltimore.

Friday.—It is stated that the enemy's force has been increased by a ship of the line, two frigates and some smaller vessels. Additional troops have marched to the fort. (See *Postscript*, page 136.)

¶ The situation of the enemy requires continual watchfulness; and from the present organization of the militia is exceedingly toilsome, to the no little derangement of the private affairs of the people; which they bear with the most honorable patience. These things will soon be corrected by a *stationary* force. Until then the business of the *Registers*, will suffer in common with others; and the issue of the *Appendix* be retarded; for the office turns out five militia volunteers.

Annapolis, April 17.—We learn from a militia officer who has just come up from Charles county, that a skirmish took place at point Look-Out, in St. Mary's, between a party of British sailors who attempted to make a landing, and a company of militia, in which the British were repulsed with the loss of four killed.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM P. 120, VOL. IV.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,

"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"

British Naval Register.

394, 395, 396. Three vessels captured on the Spa-

nish maine, by the Snap-Dragon, of Newbern, N. C. divested of their valuables and burnt.

397, 398, 399. Three vessels taken by do, valuable articles removed, and given up to release the prisoners.

400. Sloop ———, a fine copper bottomed vessel, taken by the Snap-Dragon, and fitted out as a tender and store ship.

401, 402. Two vessels, captured by the privateer Divided-we-Fall, and ransomed.

403. One ditto, taken by ditto and sunk.

404, 405, 406. Three ditto taken by ditto, and given up.

The above prizes, we presume, were West-India trading vessels, commonly called "drogers." What may be called the coasting trade of the West-Indies was a very valuable branch of the British commerce, and appears to have been severely handled.

407. Caledonia, a privateer of Nassau (N. P.) 8 guns, chiefly manned by negroes, captured off the southern coast of the United States by the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, after 7 minutes battle. We had two men wounded; nine were missing from the privateer. Some negroes, late of Charleston, were recognized in this vessel. She had very late papers of that city on board, with a list of vessels soon sail from Charleston and Savannah! The Caledonia has arrived at Savannah.

"His Majesty's Allies."

The savages are zealously employed to serve "his majesty" and earn for themselves annihilation.— They have lately committed many murders in the Indiana and Illinois territories, and fears are entertained of an attack upon *St. Louis*, &c. beyond the *Mississippi*.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Kuskaskia, dated February 27.

"A horrid instance of savage barbarity occurred in this territory on the 9th inst. upon the bank of the Ohio, 7 miles above its mouth. In my last I mentioned that an Indian trail had been discovered passing from the northward in a direction to the mouth of that river, crossing the road about half way between this and Shawnoetown. After we heard of gen. Winchester's defeat, we concluded they were runners going to the southern and southwestern Indians, with the news of that disaster—which conjecture was probably correct. On their arriving upon the Ohio, it seems they traced the shore till they came to where three small crafts were lying in front of two cabbins occupied by a Esq. Clark and a Mr. Kennedy. The former was standing before his door when the savages, (10 in number) came up the bank towards his house. One of them, who could speak English and whom Clark knew, called out to him not to be afraid for they were friends—that they had travelled far and wanted something to eat; on this Clark permitted them to come up and they shook hands very cordially. Setting their guns against the house they went in, and C. ordered his wife to prepare them some victuals. She did so, and they set down and ate heartily.

No white people were in the house, but Clark and his wife and a neighbor who happened to be there.— On their rising two of them were observed to place themselves in the door-passage, which excited some suspicion but not much alarm. Two others came and stood by the neighbor, one of whom (who could talk English) set to feeling the white man's shoulders, knees, &c. and said—"you be stout man—you be strong man—can you run fast, &c." Soon the man perceived the other Indian drawing his tomahawk at

his head, which he in part avoided, but it struck in the upper part of the forehead and peeled the skin down to the bone of the eyebrow, which arrested its force. The man plunged to the door, and knocking over one of those stationed there, made his escape towards a creek near at hand, with 4 or 5 of the savages at his heels. He sprang upon the ice which giving way let him down to his middle in water—he scrambled up however upon the unbroken ice, which bore him across. The Indians chose not to follow. Perceiving this, he made a short halt to observe what would be done. He discovered Kennedy coming from his cabin towards Clark's, and about half way was shot down. He saw Clark rush out of his door and run, but he too was shot down. He saw no more but hastened to give the alarm.

A force assembled as soon as possible and went to the place, but the Indians had crossed the river and could not be seen. They found the bodies of Kennedy and Clark as above mentioned, and on entering Clark's house found Mrs. Clark cruelly tomahawked and dead. Proceeding to Kennedy's they found his wife and one child also murdered, two of their children a boy and girl, are still missing, supposed to be taken away, as one of the girls shoes was found in one of the crafts which took them across the river.

The situation of Mrs. Kennedy was shocking beyond description. She having been pregnant, her body was found entirely naked, cut open and the child taken out and hung up on a peg in the chimney. Her entrails were scattered all about the door and the hogs were eating them. Both houses were plundered of all they could carry off.

Thus ends the history of a horrid scene. The slain were 5 in number exclusive of the unborn infant, and two missing. The bodies were decently interred, and men have gone across the river in pursuit of the savages.

The people of St. Louis are much alarmed by the defeat of gen. Winchester, on account of the encouragement it will give to hostile Indians. They consider themselves more in danger than any other part of the country, as their town would be the first object. They have determined to fortify, and have also sent out for 400 O-age warriors, who are considered friendly—but I can hardly approve of the latter policy.

THE CHRONICLE.

We have no small quantity of news-articles from *Europe*. The *British* papers would make us believe that *Sweden*, *Denmark*, and *Prussia* were about to join them in a coalition against *France*. They further say, that *Austria* is to remain neutral, and speak of the great difficulties *Bonaparte* encounters in recruiting his army. We never receive a batch of these things without recollecting an incident said to have happened in Connecticut in the early settlement of the country. 'How is it,' said one Indian to another 'that the white people always give you a plenty of cider when you visit them?' "Because I talk scripture to them," returned he. The first desired to be instructed, so that he also might get cider; and the other narrated to him some of the leading histories recorded in the rule of our faith, as he himself had received them from a devout gentleman in the vicinity. Thus duly prepared, as he thought, the candidate for cider marches to the settlement, and places himself at the door of the good man's house. Not being immediately noticed, he begins talking to himself louder and louder, repeating the words 'Abraham, Jacob—Moses, Pharaoh and Aaron, Joshua, Isaac and Sampson and Solomon,' &c. until he attracted attention. His strange behavior excited surprize, and he was

asked "what he meant by such conduct?" "CYDER," said he, in the simplicity of his soul. Thus when so many incongruous things are pressed upon us at once by the *British* papers, if the ministers who direct them were asked "what they meant?" they should say "LOAN." The loan for the present year is 40 millions sterling—and the 3 per cents. are worth only 50 even for *bank notes*; which are also between 30 and 40 per cent. under the par of gold and silver. The British stocks were never so low as at the present time. The general price of these 3 per cents. for many years have been 67-8.

We have very late intelligence from Portugal. The allied army remained inactive. Some reinforcements had arrived from England.

By a public advertisement it is proposed in *London*, to reprint the *Paris Moniteur*, entire; that the people may really know the state of things on the continent.

Late *French* papers speak in the most confident terms of the mightily increased resources of *France*, of the fidelity and zeal of the allies of the emperor, and of the enthusiasm of the people to assist him in the war with *Russia*.

The old regency of Spain resisted the abolition of the Inquisition. It is stated they have been dismissed by the Cortes 86 to 48, and the archbishop of Toledo, Cardinal de Bourbon, Don Pedro Agar and Don Gabriel Cesar, put in their places.

Mr. Strong has been re-elected governor of *Massachusetts* by an increased majority. All the departments of government will be "federal."

Mr. Gilman, "federalist," is elected governor of *New-Hampshire*, by a small majority.

"Republican" Censors—have been elected in *Vermont*, by increased majorities.

Judging from present appearances the republican members from *Virginia* will be more numerous in the next congress than in the last. It is positively stated that Messrs. Randolph and Gray will be left out of the delegation.

Mr. Smita, late lieutenant governor of *Connecticut*, has been elected governor of that state.—The return of votes shall be briefly noted when received, for reference sake, with other particulars.

It is said Mr. Adams, our minister in *Russia*, intends returning to the U. States sometime in the course of the ensuing summer.

Arrived at Cadiz, Feb. 27, the Spanish ship San Miguel, alias El Comercio de Lima, with a valuable cargo of produce and 1,007,237 dollars in gold and silver, 180 days from Lima.

An act has been passed in *Jamaica*, that every plantation shall provide one white man to serve in the militia for every 100 blacks it has, or pay a fine of 300*l.* for every deficiency. Part of the object is to oblige the planters to endeavor to increase the white population of the island.

From a *London paper* of Feb. 15.—The *Gazette* of Saturday contains a dispatch from col. Gillespie, detailing the particulars of a very brilliant achievement performed by the troops under his command. The palace of the Djoucoorta, on the island of Java, was stormed by 1000 British and native troops, though defended by 13,000; the Sultan was made prisoner, his principal chiefs killed and his whole force killed or taken. The British loss was trifling. The Sultan has been deposed and his son raised to the throne. [The above is worthy of remark. The British speak of deposing a prince as a thing of course, having the power. What an uproar do these consistent blarney makers about Bonaparte's doings in Spain?]

From the *London Courier* of Feb. 19.—An unanimous vote of both houses of Parliament last night, approved of the war with America sanctioning its justice, and determined to support the government in a vigorous prosecution of it. We conceive, and heartily congratulate the country upon it, that parliament did last night, give a solemn pledge to the people of the British empire, that at no time under no circumstances, for no advantages, political or commercial, however great, will it yield, barter or fetter the exercise of our great maritime rights—the right of search and the right of impressment.

The French army in *Portugal*, is stated to consist of 38,703 infantry and 3,265 horse. They have four armies in *Spain* under marshals Suchet, Soult, and Gervais Maltheu and Caffarelli—their force is not stated. The strength of the allied armies in *Portugal* is not given; but the *Spaniards* boast of four armies, having in the whole about 98,000 men, besides their partizan corps and newly recruited troops.

DIED, in Philadelphia, on Monday last—the great, the good and truly illustrious; the man, the patriot and physician; the honor of human nature, the citizen of the world and the delight of science—Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, full of years and full of honors.

No age, no country has produced the superior of this deceased friend of humanity.—In private life, he was harmless and unoffending—his public deportment was mild and conciliating, but abounding with decision and fortitude. He was Charity personified and Beneficence embodied. Well, indeed, may it be said of him, that "A GREAT MAN HAS FALLEN IN ISRAEL!" Alas!—for the honor of human nature

that he had so few competitors in the works of goodness! His fame had reached every country; and the truly great of all the civilized world will mourn him as a brother lost.

FROM THE LONDON EVENING STAR.

The American merchant-vessels ought perhaps to be permitted to arm against the pirates of the Mediterranean, or the Ladrones of China; but, like certain places of entertainment in England, they ought to be compelled to exhibit in large letters, on their mainsails, "Licensed to carry Guns, pursuant to a British Act of Parliament!"

All the prating about maritime rights, with which the Americans have recently nauseated the ears of every cabinet minister in Europe, must be silenced by the strong and manly voice of reason—the *ultima ratio regum*, paradoxical as it may seem, is here the only remedy—and America must be beaten into submission! *The law of nations has always been the law of the strongest—England is therefore, de jure, the dictator of the maritime law of the civilized world, and long may she retain her superiority!* It is not the capture of a few paltry frigates that is to intimidate the people of this country—our vengeance has been slow, and the cunning shuffling and intrigue which we have witnessed on the part of the American negotiators, have been met with forbearance, because it was a fact notorious to the whole world, that the people of America were not parties to the issue, and an opportunity was given them to avow their execration of the principles upon which their rulers dragged them into hostilities.

But the war has now assumed a different character—the capture of two of our frigates has inspired a belief that the Americans are the legitimate sovereigns of the ocean—and the war-party has gained accession of strength, even among men who were once the true patriots of America. The British government is now aware of our danger, and alive to our national honor; several 74 gun ships are at this moment, being cut down to the standard of these far-famed American frigates, which were built to drive us from the ocean, and a few short months will decide the question.

But let not our mixed feelings of indignation at the haughty menaces of America, and of contempt for the feeble intellects and meagre integrity of her statesmen, divert us from the main object of her hatred towards Great Britain. The people of this country have had the audacity to doubt the omnipotence of the modern philosophers, who have graced the schools of America and France during the present generation; they have placed their maritime superiority as a bulwark against the encroachments of that universal despotism which France and America are both eager to promote—the hopeful project of breaking down that tremendous barrier has been entrusted to America by France, and the policy of the former, for many years, has been directed to that visionary object.

POSTSCRIPT.

This page was kept open until the latest hour for the purpose of noting any thing that might occur in consequence of the vicinity of the enemy. But we hear nothing in addition to what is stated under the proper head, except that the flag of truce remains for an answer, which is expected this evening (Friday.) It is further said that there arrived off the mouth of the river on Thursday evening, three 74's, several frigates, and a number of smaller vessels, in all 15. *We feel satisfied an attack is designed, and are pretty well assured that the flag of truce is a mere covering for spies. The enemy is artful as well as powerful.*

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 9 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 87.]

Hæc olim meminisse iuvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Effects of the Orders in Council.

(Continued from Page 125.)

(8) STOCKPORT.

Mr. Jeremiah Bury, cotton manufacturer of Stockport.—The population of Stockport is upwards of 20,000; the neighboring villages and hamlets about 20,000 more, and about three-fourths of the whole are employed in the cotton concern. The trade began to fall off about the beginning of 1811, and for the last eighteen months has been in a very low state indeed. A very good trade to America in 1810.—The work people very much distressed indeed, but not many quite out of employ, as a great many work three or four days in a week. The reduction of wages more than one half of what was given two years ago; but varies in different branches; in some cases where 24s. or 25s. were given, only 9s. or 10s. are now given, and in others 8s. are now given in place of 24s. Rate of wages reduced about 15 per cent. besides the reduction in employment. Many weavers have gone out of the trade, they have been so poorly paid. The home trade has diminished as well as the foreign trade. A number of houses have stopped and turned off their hands and those that have not done so have reduced the employment of their people to eight hours a day. A great stock of goods accumulated: many stocks have been sacrificed to a considerable loss. Two instalments are paid of the loan of exchequer bills, and the manufacturers must sacrifice their stocks to pay the remainder, provided an opening does not take place. The manufacturers he was concerned with will keep on their hands as long as they can, for the sake of preserving peace in the country, for the country is in a very disturbed state indeed. Has known the trade for thirty years, but has never known distress at all equal to the present; both as it respects the masters and their workmen. Before 1807, made goods for the continental market. Shipped goods to South America, to the value of £4,000, and after three years loss of interest got a return on only one half. The poor people live in cottages, and have been unable since 1811 to pay any rent. "I have gone to my own tenants to ask them to pay their rents, and I have seen them set down to dinner off a dish of meal and porridge, as they call it in Lancashire, meal and water before them; and I have gone away without asking them for rent. Potatoes are so dear they cannot buy them." Believes that if there was an opening to America there would be a sufficient market for the goods. When the continental market was lost, there was the American trade to depend upon; and this being now lost, there is no trade to depend upon. If the orders in council cause the difference with America, they are the cause of the want of trade; for the shutting up of that trade has been the cause of our immediate distress.

Mr. John Bentley, muslin manufacturer of Stockport. Used to employ 400 to 500 hands; now employs 350. Has been in trade thirty years and never knew it so depressed; or the poor so badly off as at present. Wages about 15 per cent. lower than they were eighteen months ago. His stock is greater

than it ever was before, having cost upwards of £ 20,000, and being ten times as great as in ordinary times. Potatoes were two years ago 7s. to 8s. a load of 240lbs. and are now 14s. to 15s. per load.—The lower classes live principally on oatmeal and potatoes, and a little milk. Oatmeal is about a third higher than it was two years ago, and flour double the price. The rates paid to weavers for making a piece of cambric, have varied as follows:—in 1802, 25s.; in 1803 19s.; in 1804 15s.; in 1805 18s.; in 1806 15s.; in 1807 13s.; in 1808 12s.; in 1809 13s.; in 1810 12s.; in 1811 10s.; in 1812 10s. If no favorable change takes place, must turn off a great many hands. Before the last eighteen months, sold one half of his goods to merchants for shipments, principally American merchants. The foreign market has been stopped since the stoppage of the intercourse with the United States of America, so that he believes a very great portion of the goods for the foreign market were for the United States of America.

(9) BOLTON IN THE MOORS.

Mr. John Wood, cotton manufacturer and spinner, of Bolton in the Moors. The township of Bolton contains 23,000 persons, of whom 10,000 are engaged in the cotton trade. Great numbers of men have been turned off within the last eighteen months;—considerable numbers are kept on in the hope of a favorable change in the trade; but if such change does not happen, many more must be turned off speedily. The lower orders in Bolton in a most wretched state. Distress of 1800 and 1801 not equal to the present, as there was then plenty of work, and the wages were double. Oatmeal and potatoes the principal food of the poor at Bolton, of which they have had a very short allowance of late. "Strangers who have been former residents of Bolton and have left the town, but who have seen the lower orders within these few months, have expressed their horror at the great distress of the town, the general want of spirit in the manufacturers to employ the poor, and the general state of distress of the poor." There has been one appearance of a riotous disposition; but so long as the wages of the workmen were pretty good, and their employment constant, they were very peaceable. From May 1807, to May 1808, 382 families were relieved, and the poor rates £ 2935. From 1811 to 1812, 565 families were relieved, and the poor rates upwards of £ 5000, and this has not been sufficient relief. An active good weaver used to get, in good times, 30s. a week, now 10s. to 12s. but most of them only 8s. to 10s. There is a general stagnation in all business at Bolton, especially the cotton business, and a great difficulty in letting buildings and premises for manufacturers. The workmen live chiefly in cottages, and the landlords have excessive difficulty in collecting the rents. The poor very much in want of clothing. Sells the twist which he manufactures to houses in Blackburn, who sell great quantities of goods to persons trading to America.

(10) KIDDERMINSTER.

Mr. Herbert Broom, carpet manufacturer at Kidderminster. Four years ago employed 650 to 700 hands, now employs from 350 to 370. Began to reduce the number in 1811, and has been reducing

them ever since. A very considerable portion of the manufacture has been for America. Has reduced the employment of the men he now retains, so that a man with a family, who formerly gained as much as 30s. a week, now gains 17s. 18s. or 20s. and a single man about one half. Has a greater stock of goods than he ever had before, and the prices so reduced that he sells to a considerable loss; and if the present state of things continues, he will not employ the reduced number of hands he has at present.—Distress among the lower orders greater than it ever was before. The pawnbrokers have refused to continue their advances, because they have pledged to the full amount of their money in trade. The great distress in Kidderminster, was felt after the stoppage of the American trade, and has continued to increase; if that trade was opened it would materially relieve the town. The home trade considerably less than it was. Orders for America would be given him to-morrow, if that market was open, and in this case he would employ the number of men which he did two years ago.

Mr. *Richard Watson*, carpet manufacturer of Kidderminster. Used to employ 120 to 130 hands, and has now only 60 or 70, and these have not full employment. The home trade fallen off, and he has found it impossible to keep it up. In many instances a family does not get half its former earnings. The trade being overstocked, the manufacturers are selling for what price they can obtain, and at a loss. The poor rates advanced. The distress beyond conception. The pawnbrokers inform him they have expended their whole fund, and that none of the articles pledged are redeemed. The population of Kidderminster 8,038 persons. About 1,200 persons employed in the carpet trade; but 2,400 would be employed if the trade was in the state it was some years back. Carpets were exported to the United States of America. If he was convinced there would be no relief, would immediately turn off twenty more hands; as the loss in manufacturing the article is so great, that he should not consider himself justified in making it at the present prices. Trade has generally been good when the American intercourse was free and open, and it has never been so bad as since February, 1811.

(11) LEICESTER.

Mr. *Thomas Leach*, manufacturer of hosiery at Leicester. In a good state of trade the number of persons engaged in this manufacture in the town and county of Leicester, is about 20,000 or 21,000. In 1810 his own trade employed about 400 hands.—Has been turning them off ever since the stoppage of the American trade, and now employs rather more than 300. Warehouses in general are stocked with goods, and the general belief of the master manufacturers is, that they must turn off their men, unless the American trade is opened. The American trade is five-sixths or perhaps seven-eighths of the foreign trade of Leicester. The home trade does not yield half its former profit. Stock of goods £10,000. A shipment to South America, made in consequence of the loss of the market of the United States, left a loss of more than 20 per cent. Shipments to British America have not succeeded. Has orders to ship to America to the amount of £10,000 which would take off his whole stock on hand, provided the orders in council were rescinded. Read a letter from his correspondents in America, directing him to ship goods as soon as the orders in council are removed. The market of the United States a very improving one, the payments much improved, and very good latterly. The demand for the continent of Europe inconsiderable.

Mr. *William Drayton*, stocking manufacturer of Leicester. His trade about one-third for the American market, and two-thirds for the home market. When the trade was good, employed 580 hands, now employs 400. The reduction owing to the loss of the American market. Stock very much accumulated in 1811 and 1812. A great number of orders on hand for America, to be shipped on the rescinding of the orders in council, or an accommodation between the two governments. Read letters to that effect. The home trade much depressed, and the profit considerably lowered. Has tried the market of South America, and received only 11s. 6d. in the pound. If the present interruption of the market of the United States continues, cannot employ his present hands. His stock of goods greater than it ever was in his remembrance, and that of his neighbors is increasing and absorbing their capital. If there was an open trade to America, the distresses of the manufacturers of Leicester and its neighborhood would be removed.

(12) HINCKLEY, LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr. *Thomas Short*, manufacturer of hosiery at Hinckley, in Leicestershire. The total number of persons employed in the manufacture at Hinckley, and the adjoining villages, nearly 3,000; about one third to one-fourth of the manufacture is for the American market, and the value about £30,000 per annum. In good times employs upwards of 200 hands, now employs about two-thirds the number. In consequence of the loss of the American market, the manufacturers generally state they must turn off one half of their hands, if the demand is not greater than at present. Twelve to fourteen hundred persons now unemployed. The home trade is much injured by the competition of persons formerly in the foreign trade, and it now affords no profit.

(13) WARWICK.

Mr. *John Parkes*, worsted manufacturer, of Warwick. About sixteen months ago employed 600 hands, now employs 500. Accumulation of stock greater than at any former period, although the hours of work are reduced. Reduction of employment about one-third. Wages of married women and widows with children, in a particular branch of the manufacture, reduced from 6s. 7s. and 8s. per week to two shillings. Attributes the whole loss of his trade entirely to the want of the American market. If the present stagnation of trade continues, must either discharge his workmen or find money till there is a trade opened; "but when provisions are so dear, and we see our work-people, who have been with us for so many years, and are faithful to us, wanting food, it is a very painful thing, indeed to think of discharging them."

(14) THE GLASS TRADE.

Mr. *Thomas Holt*, of Liverpool, proprietor of glass works at Warrington, for the manufacture of flint glass, and window glass. Employs 130 hands, all either articulated servants or apprentices. The market very considerably diminished since the end of 1810. About two-thirds of his manufacture was for the American market; the remainder for the West Indies and the British settlements in America. The trade to Canada has been an increasing trade, but not to a great extent since the American market fell off. The home trade has fallen off considerably within the last three or four months, which he ascribes to a great number of persons not being able to buy glass, who formerly did. There are glass manufactories in America, and duties on the importation of foreign glass; but although these duties have existed for some years, the exportation of glass to the United States has been continually increasing

The Americans import glass from Holland considerably cheaper, but very inferior in quality to ours. There would be a difficulty in training glass-makers in America, as they generally serve from seven to nine years. Is under no apprehension that if the trade to America was again opened, and the duties the same as they were before the stoppage, but that his manufactures would go off as usual; because in the year 1810 the demand for America took off all the glass they could make.

(15) SALT WORKS OF CHESHIRE.

Mr. William Okill.—The American market takes off a great deal of salt when it is open. Supposes in the year 1810, it took 40,000 to 50,000 tons. A great many hands have been discharged in the trade, namely, boilers, pansmen, lightermen and laborers, of all descriptions. The stocks are very heavy, and the manufacturers are selling to a loss. The salt works consume upwards of 150,000 tons of coals annually. Unless there comes a fresh demand for salt, the coal proprietors must dismiss their men, because they have not a consumption, except in the salt trade. In 1810 there was a very great demand for salt, and some vessels from America went without cargoes in consequence of the greatness of the demand. There is an export of salt to the North of Europe under license, and if they had the American market in addition, they would be able to carry on business to a profit.

(16) LINEN TRADE OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. Walter Fergus—Extensively engaged in the linen trade of Scotland for upwards of thirty years. The manufacture is carried on to a considerable extent in Fifeshire, and the neighboring districts of Scotland. It began to decline in the year 1808, and declined periodically till 1809. It revived again in 1810, and since that time has failed very much indeed. Has never known the trade so low as at present. There are some people, not many, thrown out of employment. The government contract for a species of linen like Russia duck, serves to employ a part of them. Some of the workmen are engaged at diminished work and lower wages. The stock on hand has accumulated very considerably. From the best of his knowledge, one half of the manufacture goes to the United States, but this is now entirely stopped. In good times employed 500 weavers, but since the year 1809, has been obliged to turn off 360 of them. In the different districts of Scotland, the distress is considerable, arising from diminished manufacture and low wages.

(17) SPITAL FIELDS.

Mr. John Honyman, churchwarden of the parish of Spital Fields. The looms employed in the manufacture of Spital Fields, about 17,000 to 20,000, and about 5,000 of them are in the parish of Spital Fields where at least one-half of the weavers are out of employment, and the lower orders in a most deplorable state. More than one instance has occurred, where they had died literally for want.—Soup distributed, is about 3,000 to 4,000 quarts a day. Has dismissed a considerable number of his hands, who were employed in the silk trade. The light silks of Spital Fields sell in America; of other sorts, the French are cheaper than ours. If the American trade was open, there would be an opportunity of sending a considerable quantity of goods there; has in the course of some years, manufactured goods for the American market, principally of the slight quality. Within these two years there has been no trade to America, and therefore he was obliged to turn off his hands employed for that particular trade; if the trade was opened again has no hesitation in saying those very articles would find sale there; and he would take back the hands he

had dismissed, which he believes is the case with others in the same line as himself. In October last he purchased potatoes for the workhouse at 3*l.* 10*s.* per ton; within the last six weeks, they have been selling in Spital Fields market at 12*l.* 15*s.* and 14*l.* a ton. Persons who have died for want, have applied for, and obtained relief, but they were too far gone before they made application; has uniformly found that the industrious poor will never apply for relief till the very last extremity. Believes that more than a fifth of the silk manufactured in Spital Fields went to America, and that more than one-third of his own manufacture, for seven years, was for the American market. The want of an adequate supply of raw silk, has been one great cause of the want of employ, and consequent distress of the manufacturers.

Mr. William Hale, in the silk trade, and treasurer of the parish of *Spital Fields*. Confirmed the preceding evidence of the great distress experienced by the weavers, and other laboring classes residing in *Spital Fields*.

Mr. George Stevenson, in the silk trade of *Spital Fields*. Formerly employed about 150 to 200 weavers in London, which are now reduced about one-half; and about 120 at Reading, now reduced to 90 or 100. Manufactured to the extent of about 50,000*l.* in a year, of which 6,000*l.* to 8,000*l.* was for America; and those goods employed a greater number of hands in proportion to the value, than other articles. Trade in general has fallen off. If the trade to America was open it would be a relief, as he is informed by merchants they have orders, if they could ship.

(18) CLOTH MANUFACTURE OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Samuel Woods, of London. Engaged in the sale of the cloths of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Somersetshire. The amount of these goods annually sent from London to the United States of America, was 500,000*l.* to 700,000*l.* Until the orders in council were laid, the demand for America was regularly increasing, and it had become a very good market, and the pay good. Has orders for America to the amount of 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* to be shipped on the orders in council being rescinded.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"Legitimate Princes."

The following articles are of no small interest. They give us an admirable view of princely proceedings. How strange, that a child *happening* to be born of a woman so suspected and abused, of a father so debased, should become the "legitimate" ruler of sixteen millions of people!

The emperor of *France*, by a decree dated February 5, 1813, has regulated the *regency*. It provides that if the heir apparent be a minor the mother-empress, of right, is the regent—in default of the empress it devolves on the first prince of the blood, and so on to the grand dignitaries of the empire. A proposition is also before the *British* house of commons to provide for the *good government* of the *British* kingdoms in the event of the decease of the Prince Regent, before the decease of his father. It is stated to be the design to fix the regency upon the *Princess of Wales* in the minority of her daughter, the *Princess Charlotte of Wales*; to expire when the latter shall complete her 18th year.

Thus prettily is conducted the business of monarchy!

PRINCESS OF WALES.

LONDON, February 20.—Yesterday at one o'clock, a full meeting of the cabinet ministers took place

at the secretary of state's office for the home department, Whitehall, upon the subject of the princess of Wales' letter; it is supposed it was there determined whether any, and what measure should be adopted in consequence.

Much has been said, and more insinuated, respecting a Billy Faucett, whose name stands connected with what is termed "delicate investigation." We have in a former paper informed our readers, that in the course of that investigation the parentage of a child of that name came under the consideration of the noble commissioners, and who, having carefully examined the necessary witnesses, stated in their report as follows:

"The child, Billy Faucett, was, beyond all doubt, born in Brownlow-street hospital, on the 11th of July, 1812, of the body of Sophia Austin."

The fact was this:—Some time previous to the inquiry, her royal highness the princess of Wales, then residing at Blackheath, took under her protection, from poor parents, this child, to which she had taken a liking. The father, as the people of Blackheath and its vicinity said at the time, was a blacksmith at Deptford. This child was taken into the household of her royal highness and under her own eye; was frequently in her presence, and taken out for airings in her own carriage. This boy, it is said, was alleged in the charges, which led to the investigation, to be a child of the princess, and was the subject of the two main charges of pregnancy and delivery, which were fully disproved in the inquiry in the very first instance. The minor imputations, which many think ought instantly to have been abandoned, remained on record till removed by the cabinet minutes of the 21st of April, 1807.

At the cabinet council of the 21st of April, 1807, there were present—

The lord chancellor (Eldon)	Earl Bathurst
The lord president (Camden)	Viscount Castlereagh
The lord privy seal (Westmoreland)	Lord Milgrave
Duke of Portland	Mr. G. Canning
Earl of Chatham	Lord Hawkesbury

And in the minutes then entered on the records, after declaring "that his royal highness, the prince of Wales, could not, consistently with his public duty, have done otherwise than lay before his majesty the statement and examinations submitted to him on the subject of the charges"—they said, "after the most deliberate consideration of all the examinations, &c. they felt it necessary to declare their decided concurrence in the clear and unanimous opinion of the commissioners, confirmed by the confidential servants of his majesty, that the two main charges alleged against her royal highness, were completely disproved; and they further submitted to his majesty their unanimous opinion, that all the other particulars of conduct, brought in accusation against her royal highness, to which the character of criminality can be ascribed, were either satisfactorily contradicted, or rest upon evidence of such a nature, and which was given under such circumstances, as rendered it, in the judgment of his majesty's confidential servants, undeserving of credit. They therefore humbly submit their opinion, that her royal highness should forthwith be restored to his royal presence, and in a manner suitable to her rank and station.

This record was followed by her splendid introduction at court, and into her box at the opera, by the duke of Cumberland.

In the house of commons, March 2, the speaker read the following letter from the princess.

"Montague-House, Blackheath, March 1.

"The princess of Wales informs Mr. Speaker, that she has received from lord viscount Sidmouth, a copy of a report, made in pursuance of the orders of

his royal highness the prince regent, by certain members of his majesty's most honorable privy council, to whom it appears, that his royal highness had been advised to refer certain documents and other evidence representing the character and conduct of her royal highness.

"The report is of such a nature that her royal highness feels persuaded no person can read it without being sensible of the aspersions which it casts upon her; and although it is so vague as to render it impossible to discover the tenor of the charge, yet, as her royal highness is conscious of no offence, she feels it due to herself, to the illustrious houses with which she is connected by blood and marriage, and to the people among whom she holds so distinguished a rank, not to rest under any imputation affecting her honor.

"The princess of Wales has not been permitted to know on what evidence the members of the privy council proceeded in their investigation, nor has her royal highness been allowed to be heard in her own defence. She knew only by common rumor that such an inquiry had been instituted, until the result was communicated to her in the form of the report. She knows not whether she is to consider the members of the privy council by whom her conduct has been inquired into, as a body, to whom she would be authorised to apply for redress, or in their individual capacity, as persons selected to make the report on her conduct.

"The princess of Wales is, therefore, compelled to throw herself on the wisdom and justice of parliament, and she earnestly desires a full investigation of her conduct during the whole period of her residence in this country. Her royal highness fears no scrutiny, however strict, provided it be conducted by impartial judges, and in a fair and open manner, before a tribunal known to the constitution.

"It is her royal highness' wish, either to be treated as innocent, or to be proved guilty.

"Her royal highness desires that this letter may be communicated to the house of commons."

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF FEBRUARY 11.

Copy of a letter from her royal highness the princess of Wales, to his royal highness the prince regent:—

"SIR—It is with great reluctance I presume to obtrude myself upon your royal highness, and to solicit your attention to matters which may, at first, appear rather of a personal than a public nature. If I could think them so—if they related merely to myself—I should abstain from a proceeding which might give uneasiness, or interrupt the more weighty occupations of your royal highness's time. I should continue, in silence and retirement, to lead the life which has been prescribed to me, and console myself for the loss of that society and those domestic comforts to which I have been so long a stranger, by the reflection that it has been deemed proper I should be afflicted without any fault of my own—and that your royal highness knows it.

"But, sir, there are considerations of a higher nature than any regard to my own happiness, which render this address a duty both to myself and my daughter. May I venture to say—a duty also to my husband, and the people committed to his care?—There is a point beyond which a guiltless woman cannot with safety carry her forbearance. If her honor is invaded, the defence of her reputation is no longer a matter of choice; and it signifies not whether the attack be made openly, manfully and direct—or by secret insinuation, and by holding such conduct towards her as countenances all the suspicions that malice can suggest. If these ought to be the feelings of every woman in England who is conscious that she deserves no reproach, your royal highness

has too sound a judgment, and too nice a sense of honor, not to perceive, how much more justly they belong to the mother of your daughter—the mother of her who is destined, I trust, at a very distant period, to reign over the British empire.

"It may be known to your royal highness, that during the continuance of the restrictions upon your royal authority, I purposely refrained from making any representations which might then augment the painful duties of your exalted station. At the expiration of the restrictions, I still was inclined to delay taking this step, in the hope that I might owe the redress I sought to your gracious and unsolicited condescension. I have waited, in the fond indulgence of this expectation, until, to my inexpressible mortification, I find that my unwillingness to complain, has only produced fresh grounds of complaint; and I am at length compelled, to abandon all regard for the two dearest objects I possess on earth, my own honor, and my beloved child; or to throw myself at the feet of your royal highness, the natural protector of both.

"I presume, sir, to represent to your royal highness, that the separation, which every succeeding month is making wider, of the mother and the daughter, is equally injurious to my character, and to her education. I say nothing of the deep wounds which so cruel an arrangement inflicts upon my feelings, although I would fain hope that few persons will be found of a disposition to think lightly of these. To see myself cut off from one of the very few domestic enjoyments left me—certainly the only one upon which I set any value, the society of my child—involves me in such misery, as I well know your royal highness could never inflict upon me, if you were aware of its bitterness. Our intercourse has been gradually diminished. A single interview weekly seemed sufficiently hard allowance for a mother's affections. That, however, was reduced to our meeting once a fortnight; and I now learn, that even this most rigorous interdiction is to be still more rigidly enforced.

"But while I do not venture to intrude my feelings as a mother upon your royal highness's notice, I must be allowed to say, that in the eyes of an observing and jealous world, this separation of a daughter from her mother will only admit of one construction—a construction fatal to the mother's reputation. Your royal highness will also pardon me for adding, that there is no less inconsistency than injustice in this treatment. He who dares advise your royal highness to overlook the evidence of my innocence, and disregard the sentence of complete acquittal which it produced,—or is wicked and false enough still to whisper suspicions in your ear,—betrays his duty to you, sir, to your daughter, and to your people, if he counsels you to permit a day to pass without a further investigation of my conduct. I know that no such calumniator will venture to recommend a measure which must speedily end in his utter confusion. Then let me implore you to reflect on the situation in which I am placed: without the shadow of a charge against me—without even an accuser—after an inquiry that led to my ample vindication—yet treated as if I were still more culpable than the perjurers of my suborned traducers represented me and held up to the world as a mother who may not enjoy the society of her only child.

"The feelings, sir, which are natural to my unexampled situation, might justify me in the gracious judgment of your royal highness had I no other motives for addressing you but such as relate to myself; but I will not disguise from your royal highness what I cannot for a moment conceal from myself,—that the serious, and it soon may be, the irre-

pairable injury which my daughter sustains from the plan at present pursued, has done more in overcoming my reluctance to intrude upon your royal highness, than any sufferings of my own could accomplish; and if, for her sake, I presume to call away your royal highness's attention from the other cares of your exalted station, I feel confident I am not claiming it for a matter of inferior importance either to yourself or your people.

"The powers with which the constitution of these realms vests your royal highness in the regulation of the royal family, I know, because I am so advised, are ample and unquestionable. My appeal, sir, is made to your excellent sense and liberality of mind in the exercise of those powers; and I willingly hope that your own parental feelings will lead you to excuse the anxiety of mine, for impelling me to represent the unhappy consequences which the present system must entail upon our beloved child.

"Is it possible, sir, that any one can have attempted to persuade your royal highness, that her character will not be injured by the perpetual violence offered to her strongest affections—the studied care taken to estrange her from my society, and even to interrupt all communication between us? That her love for me, with whom, by his majesty's wise and gracious arrangements, she passed the years of her infancy and childhood, never can be extinguished, I well know; and the knowledge of it forms the greatest blessing of my existence. But let me implore your royal highness to reflect, how inevitably all attempts to abate this attachment, by forcibly separating us, if they succeed, must injure my child's principles—if they fail, must destroy her happiness.

"The plan of excluding my daughter from all intercourse with the world, appears to my humble judgment peculiarly unfortunate. She who is destined to be the sovereign of this great country, enjoys none of those advantages of society, which are deemed necessary for imparting a knowledge of mankind to persons who have infinitely less occasion to learn that important lesson; and it may so happen, by a chance which I trust is very remote, that she should be called upon to exercise the powers of the crown, with an experience of the world more confined than that of the most private individual. To the extraordinary talents with which she is blessed, and which accompany a disposition as singularly amiable, frank, and decided, I willingly trust much; but beyond a certain point the greatest natural endowments cannot struggle against the disadvantages of circumstances and situation. It is my earnest prayer, for her own sake, as well as her country's, that your royal highness may be induced to pause before this point be reached.

"Those who have advised you, sir, to delay so long the period of my daughter's commencing her intercourse with the world, and for that purpose to make Windsor her residence, appear not to have regarded the interruptions of her education which this arrangement occasions; both by the impossibility of obtaining the attendance of proper teachers, and the time unavoidably consumed in the frequent journeys to town which she must make, unless she is to be secluded from all intercourse, even with your highness and the rest of the royal family. To the same unfortunate counsels I ascribe a circumstance in every way so distressing both to my parental and religious feelings, that my daughter has never yet enjoyed the benefit of confirmation, although above a year older than the age at which all the other branches of the royal family have partaken of that solemnity. May I earnestly conjure you, sir, to hear my entreaties upon this serious matter,

even if you should listen to other advisers on things of less near concernment to the welfare of our child?

"The pain with which I have at length formed the resolution of addressing myself to your royal highness, is such as I should in vain attempt to express. If I could adequately describe it, you might be enabled, sir, to estimate the strength of the motives which have made me submit to it: they are the most powerful feelings of affection, and the deepest impression of duty towards your royal highness, my beloved child, and the country, which I devoutly hope she may be preserved to govern, and to shew, by a new example, the liberal affection of a free and generous people to a virtuous and constitutional monarch.

"I am, sir, with profound respect, and an attachment which nothing can alter, your royal highness's most devoted and most affectionate consort, cousin, and subject,

(Signed)

"CAROLINE LOUISA.

"*Montague House, 14th of January, 1812.*"

[To make these papers more intelligible, the reader will please to refer to page 126 of vol. 2. We have a prospect of collecting a number of additional facts—perhaps for the next number.]

British Paper Credit.

It is known, perhaps, to all our readers that by a statute law of *Great Britain* the bills or notes of the *Bank of England* are a legal tender, and that the bank cannot be compelled to give the specie for them. It is also highly criminal to deal in gold or silver, coined or in bullion, at a higher rate than at its standard value, the guinea, in the weight of it, being rated at twenty one shillings, and no more. In a late debate the *chancellor of the exchequer* exultingly said he had been offered 27,000 guineas at twenty five shillings each; on which Mr. *Whitbread* rather reproved him for not making the purchase, saying, "it was a very good bargain, for guineas were worth 27 or 28s. a piece."

The citizens of the United States, particularly those of the middle and southern parts, having plenty of specie, will make a curious estimate of the real value of the notes or bills of this mighty *bank of England*.

Louisiana.

By William C. C. Claiborne, governor of the state of Louisiana, and commander in chief of the militia of the said state—A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have been informed, that upon the borders of the lake Barataria, and upon the shores adjacent, comprised within the limits and jurisdiction of this state, a considerable number of banditti, composed of individuals of different nations, have armed and equipped several vessels, with the design to cruise at sea, and to commit depredations and piracies against the vessels of nations who are at peace with the United States, in order to carry on with the inhabitants of this state, an illicit commerce in provisions and merchandize, in contravention of the laws of the United States, and to the evident prejudice of the revenue of the federal government, and of honest merchants; seeing also there is great reason to fear that the individuals who make this unlawful war, cease to respect the property of the good citizens of this state; I have judged it advisable to issue this my proclamation, by which I order all those individuals who participate in such criminal actions to cease from them, to disperse and

instantly separate; charging and requiring all officers of this state both civil and military, to use all their diligence and activity to seize and apprehend every individual engaged in these criminal practices; warning the inhabitants of the state, of the danger to which they expose themselves in keeping up any kind of commerce, or in being interested in any manner whatever with men so culpable; exhorting earnestly every good citizen to aid, protect and assist the officers charged to repress a combination so destructive of the interests of the general government, and of this state in particular, and to remove from Louisiana the shameful reproach that will be attached to her character if her shores should become the assylum, or her citizens the protectors of an association of individuals, whose practices are subversive of all laws divine and human, and whose ill-gotten riches cannot become the share of any man without marking upon him an eternal dishonor, and exposing him to the severest punishment.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the state, at New-Orleans, this 15th day of March, 1813, and in the thirty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

W. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

By the governor,

L. B. MACARTY,
Secretary of State.

City of Baltimore.

It is with uncommon sensibility that the Editor of the REGISTER feels it a duty to truth, to his fellow citizens and his own affairs, to notice the annexed ungenerous and ungentlemanly and wilfully false accusation against the people of *Baltimore*. Is it not enough that the *foreign enemy* has stopped all intercourse with this place by water, and cut off an immensely valuable trade, stinting even the commodities of ordinary marketing? Shall an *internal foe* of the city, co-operating with him, alarm those accustomed to deal with us from the interior, and destroy the whole trade and curtail the supplies for the subsistence of the people of this populous city? I say this publication is *wilfully false*; for every man knows, who has the least acquaintance with the facts that have occurred in *Baltimore* since the appearance of the *British* off the mouth of the *Patapsco*, that light is not more opposite to darkness than this *thing* to truth; and that, on the contrary, the most profound tranquility has existed among us—not the ordinary quiet, or mere still-life, of good citizens, but a warm and generous spirit of patriotism that has drawn into a common bond of union all classes of society, associating for a common object; and, without distinction of names, rallying to defend their "*fire sides*," against a common enemy. It is a glorious fact, honorable to the name of an *American*, that a view of the *British* ships has suspended the ordinary political discussions between individuals, to give place to the weightier matter of repulsing the enemy of all. The whole, entire and united object of the citizens of *Baltimore* now is to destroy the *British* and protect themselves, in obedience to the laws of Heaven, nature and compact; to accomplish which the utmost harmony exists, with a tenderness of feeling, between gentlemen of different political sentiment, that reflects great credit on the general character of the place.

It is, nevertheless, true that such publications as this have had a sensible effect on the business of the city; keeping back, I believe, a very considerable portion of our usual supplies; the country people

being alarmed by the tales so confidently told and unblushingly insisted upon, by unprincipled men, to effect a favorite object, in concert with admiral Warren, of rurning *Baltimore*. But, we trust, that neither the open force of the admiral, nor the covert operations of his allies, will break down the spirit of this people; though, for a season, they may harass and distress us exceedingly—truth will irradiate error, and the falsehood and fraud shall appear in their proper deformity.

There are few places in the world (perhaps not one) that has so rapidly increased in wealth, population and commerce as *Baltimore*. Thirty years ago it was an insignificant place; the greater part of the present site of the city, was then occupied by corn-fields, cut up by ravines, disfigured by high and broken hills, or covered by the waters of the basin, swamps and quagmires. But it has outstripped all the old cities in improvement; and is now the third in population, and the fourth in wealth and commerce in the United States,* making a daily comparative gain on those that yet precede it in either. It has great natural advantages; and the steady enterprize of its citizens have made the most of them, as their means increased. Good roads have been opened to the interior of the country, and a generous rivalry leads to a spirit of accommodation that makes it the interest of a rich section of *Pennsylvania* and *Maryland*, as well as of the western states, to consider this their proper market. *Hinc ille lachryme*. A great part of this trade once went to *Philadelphia*, and hence the steady persecution of *Baltimore* by three or four newspapers published there, blinded by an illiberal party zeal, and urged to defamation by the avarice of a few dealing men, who have stopped at nothing to undermine the business and destroy the confidence of country-traders in the credit and character of the city. This persecution has been co-existent with the prosperity of *Baltimore*; and the *Philadelphia* prints have always treated us with less generosity than others of the same political character in other places; which shews that the malignity has sources remote from mere differences of opinion. But while we thus reprehend and indignantly point out causes for the enmity of the few, let us express a belief that a vast majority of the enlightened *Philadelphians* are as much opposed to such wicked means of counteracting *Baltimore* in her exertions for the western trade, as the things we complain of are, of themselves, to honor and honesty.

That *Baltimore* has sinned, we humbly acknowledge—we feel the most sincere regret for the rise, progress and termination of the events of last summer, never sufficiently to be deplored. But it is not less true that party has made the most of our disasters, to disgrace even the very principles of a republican government for the licentious conduct of a few individuals, goading and provoking one another to doleful extremities. Insulate the proceedings of two days, and, in a comparison of wrongs, we shall not stand the most guilty of cities; and, if wrong is to be justified by wrong, we can furnish an incident that occurred in a neighboring state, justly proud of its civic and social virtues, far surpassing the events, even of those days, in barbarity and outrage. I have lived in *Baltimore* more than seven years, during which I have heard of three houses being injured or demolished by mobs—in another city I saw the ruins of four houses that had been demolished in four

successive nights, by mobs. But charity will not put these things in “a note book,” and hurl them in the teeth of the innocent and the guilty. The vast majority of every city must needs be presumed opposed to all such proceedings, as well as to the general calumny of which we justly complain; and instead of countenancing either, will rather take measures to guard against them in future.

As was observed in vol. 3, page 47, “It has smited the views of certain persons, for many years to represent this city as the head quarters of mobocracy,” but the malignity of demons could only furnish one solitary case—the futile attempt of five or six individuals to disgrace a brother journeyman with tar and feathers, was the only possible incident that could be urged in favor of the broad ground they took. This man was rescued by the interference of the prevailing party in *Baltimore*—yet he was considered a martyr to the cause, and established in a shop to carry on the business of making boots and shoes. He was liberally credited and patronized.—In trade a few weeks, he pocketed all the cash he could compass, and ran away; perhaps to fight the battles of *Great Britain*, as he had desired (which caused the assault upon him) and left his friends in the lurch, to settle their accounts by “profit and loss,” or repent at leisure their mistaken liberality. This case furnished the thousand columns of abuse that have been heaped on the heads of the citizens of *Baltimore*. This incident, skilfully managed, stamped *Baltimore* as a mob-governed city, long before the melancholy transactions alluded to.

We desire no better evidence of the general good government of this city, than to notice the improvements that are daily making. A week hardly passes without observing some new street opened or paved, and a number of new elegant and commodious buildings begun. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE THAT ANARCHY AND THIS STATE OF IMPROVEMENT CAN EXIST TOGETHER. *Baltimore* has established a new bank with a capital of a million and a half of dollars, and also subscribed three millions to the U. S. loan, within the last six or eight weeks. Can these things happen in a place governed by a mob?

Sensibly feeling the effects of these calumnies, and indignant at the persecution of *Baltimore*, the editor felt bound to make this statement for the information of the people at large, and in perpetuum rei memorium. The REGISTER goes into the hands of gentlemen of all political parties, and circulates freely in those parts of the country that avarice points out as the scene of its cannibals labors.—It is a positive truth that no city ever enjoyed greater harmony than has existed here for many months past, and particularly so since the appearance of the enemy. There is no confusion, bustle or hurry, as some honest men apprehend. The volunteers march and countermarch, where duty prescribes, without disturbing the tranquility of others. Nor does a state of alarm exist: we have confidence in ourselves, and the enemy is rather guarded against than feared. But we sincerely regret that such arrant falsehoods should have added to the privations of the place, and interrupt the usual intercourse and supplies, so needful to the subsistence of the citizens; making positive enemies of those who are really our friends.

Here is the extract.—Every line of it is news to the people of *Baltimore*:

Philadelphia, April 17.

“The spirit of mobbing and murder has once more made its appearance in the degraded and devoted city of *Baltimore*. The people of that place have become apprehensive, from the late movements of the British squadron, and from the defenceless

* Population—*Philadelphia*, New-York, *Baltimore*, Boston.

Commerce—New-York, *Philadelphia*, Boston, *Baltimore*.

state of the town and harbor, that an attack is intended. The consequence is, that the cowardly and blood thirsty rabble, who there constitutes so large a portion of the population, instead of preparing to defend themselves and city against an open and armed enemy, are magnanimously threatening to murder such of their peaceable fellow citizens as have happened to fall under the displeasure of the mighty mob. Already have the wretches talked, in public meeting, of hanging individual citizens whom they named, for the supposed crime of not hating the British and loving Madison and war, with sufficient ardor.—In one of the newspapers which used, last summer, to direct the operations of the murderers of Langan, after denouncing certain men by name, says: “The cord of justice will have yet to relieve us from some of our internal foes; and with all our hearts we say, we care not how soon.” This is the language of men who announce themselves to be the exclusive supporters of a republican system of government and laws, and who prescribe torture, and murder their neighbors for not believing and saying that such a state of things is the wisest, and happiest, and freest, and most equitable of all systems of government.”

Barbarism.

In the proud days of the *Roman* commonwealth, when a certain wretch offered secretly to take the life of a prince at war with the republic, they seized the villain and sent him in chains to the person he would have murdered for pay, to receive the reward of an assassin.

The *Cossack* general *Platoff*, in the service of Russia, has offered the legal prostitution of his daughter, with a portion of 200,000 rubles, to any person who shall take the life of *Bonaparte*, even though he should be the vilest of wretches, as an assassin needs must be. That the demi-savage has made the proposal excites no surprise; but that at a public dinner given by a *British knight*, the provost of the enlightened city of *Edinburgh*, should openly approve of the project, and be surrounded by a set of cold-blooded creatures that could applaud his sentiment, is truly wonderful. But it is a fair counterpart of the *British* trade in *infant scalps*—and is “*religions*,” “*humane*,” “*magnanimous*!”—Good heaven! how basely have these words been prostituted in favor of the “*allies*” of *Algerines* and *savages*.

The following has been published with great applause in the *London* papers; and shews us that the horrid spirit still exists that doomed to starvation 11,500 Americans on board the *Jersey* prison ship, under the infamous *Cunningham*.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

At a dinner given by sir G. Clark, at *Edinburgh*, after his election for *Mid Lothian*, the *lord provost* of *Edinburgh* requested to give a toast. He said, that he hoped sir George would not think it presumption if he should for a moment interrupt the line of his toasts, by giving a young lady! The lady, he said, was neither *British* nor *Irish*—nor belonging to any of the *British* dependencies—either in the east or west—her residence, he believed, at present, was on the banks of the *Volga*—her fortune was made known, and the conditions of obtaining her fair hand had also been announced.

He begged leave to give “*Miss Platoff*, the fair *cossack*, and her patriotic father—may she soon be blessed with a deserving husband, that both she and the nations of Europe may rejoice.” The toast created a sensation all as experienced in such meetings,

and was followed by a burst of applause, which the music of Gow could hardly subdue, to the tune of “*woo’d and married and a*.”

Now suppose—that the mayor of the city of *BALTIMORE*, for example, should, on the 4th of July next, give a toast expressive of his desire for the assassination of the Prince Regent, or my Lord Castlereagh, and drink success to *poison*—and that his sentiment should be applauded by the company to ecstasy, what would the exclusive friends to religion and humanity say?

Amount of Inspections

In the city of *Baltimore*, during the quarter ending the 31st March, 1813.

133,471 bbls. wheat flour	2 half bbls. salmon
7,366 half bbls. do.	10 bbls. shad
4,394 bbls. rye do.	8 do. cod
116 do. indian do.	714 kegs butter
1,467 do. pork	2,328 do. lard
36 half bbls. do.	541 hlds. flaxseed
458 bbls. beef	51 half do. do.
16 half bbls. do.	9,198 casks domestic liquors
2,815 bbls. herrings	290 do. foreign do.
71 do. mackerel	145 do. oil
11 half do. do.	1,297 ullages,
34 bbls. salmon	

JNO. HARGROVE, *Reg. C. B.*

Biography.

From *Lee's* memoirs of the war in the southern department of the United States—just published.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE, [now major-general *Davie*] of North Carolina, was born in the village of *Egremont*, near *White Haven*, in *England*, on the 20th June, 1759.

His father visiting South Carolina soon after the peace of 1763, brought with him this son; and, returning to *England*, confided him to the *Rev. Wm. Richardson*, his maternal uncle; who, becoming much attached to his nephew, not only took charge of his education, but adopted him as his son and heir. At the proper age William was sent to an academy in North Carolina; from whence he was, after a few years, removed to the college of *Nassau Hall* in *Princeton*, *New Jersey*, then becoming the resort of most of the southern youth under the auspices of the learned and respectable *Dr. Witherspoon*. Here he finished his education, graduating in the autumn of 1776, a year memorable in our military as well as civil annals.

Returning home, young *Davie* found himself shut out for a time from the army, as the commissions for the troops just levied had been issued. He went to *Salisbury*, where he commenced the study of the law. The war continuing, contrary to the expectation which generally prevailed when it began, *Davie* could no longer resist his ardent wish to plant himself among the defenders of his country. Inducing a worthy and popular friend, rather too old for military service, to raise a troop of dragoons, as the readiest mode of accomplishing his wish, *Davie* obtained a lieutenancy in this troop. Without delay, the captain joined the south army, and soon afterwards returned home on furlough. The command of the troop devolving on *lieut. Davie*, it was at his request annexed to the legion of count *Pulaski*, where captain *Davie* continued, until promoted by major-general *Lincoln* to the station of brigade-major of cavalry. In this office *Davie* served until the

The events of the autumn assuring the quick approach of peace, col. Davie returned home; and having shortly afterwards intermarried with Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of gen. Allen Jones of North Carolina, he selected the town of Halifax, on the Roanoke, for his residence; where he resumed the profession with the practice of the law.

NOTE.—By an act of the 29th of January, 1813, 20 additional regiments for 12 months service are authorised,

	21,880
	36,374
Total authorised force.	58,254

General Staff of the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.

Commissary general of ordnance—Decius Wadsworth.

Deputy commissary of ordnance—John Morton.

Inspector general—Abimael Y. Nicoll, major 1st artillery.

Assistant adjutant general—Charles K. Gardner, capt. 3d artillery.

Paymaster of the army—Robert Brent.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. I.

Commander—Thomas H. Cushing, brig. gen.

Adjutant general—Peter P. Schuyler, col. 13th infantry.

District paymaster—Nehemiah Freeman, captain 1st artillery and major by brevet.

Assistant inspector general—Enos Cutler, captain 7th infantry.

Deputy quarter master general—James Thomas.

Assistant ditto—Jonathan Allen.

Hospital surgeon—Walter V. Wheaton.

Hospital mate—

Deputy commissary of purchases—Amasa Stetson, Boston.

Ditto—John Langdon, jr. Portsmouth, N. H.

Military store-keeper—Samuel Evans, Charlestown, Mass.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. II.

Commander—Henry Barbeck, col. 1st artillery, brig. gen. by brevet.

Inspector general—Jacob Kingsbury, col. 1st infantry.

Assistant deputy quarter master general—R. H. Ashley, Rhode-Island.

Hospital surgeon's mate—

Assistant district paymaster—

Deputy commissary of purchases—Elisha Tracy, Norwich, Conn.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. III.

Commander—George Izard, brig. gen.

Chief engineer—Joseph G. Swift, col. of engineers and commandant of forts Hudson and Richmond.

Adjutant general—John R. Fenwick, lieutenant col. of light artillery.

Assistant adjutant general—Thomas Christie, lt. 23d infantry.

Inspector general—Nicholas Grey.

Assistant ditto—John C. Tillotson, lieutenant. 2d light dragoons.

Deputy quarter master general—Theophilus W. Smith.

Assistant ditto—William A. Barron.

Deputy commissary of ordnance—John Beath.

Assistant ditto—Eneas McKay.

Judge advocate—Evert A. Bancker.

Hospital surgeons—Samuel Akeley; William M. Roos.

Hospital mates—Alexander Wolcott; ———.

Chaplain—Peter Van Pelt.

District paymaster—Samuel H. Eakin.

Deputy commissary of purchases—Samuel Russell.

Military storekeepers—John Fellows, New-York; Jonathan Snowden, Westpoint; H. P. Heasing, Sag Harbor.

ACADEMICAL STAFF, WEST-POINT.

Professor of natural and experimental philosophy—Jared Mansfield.

Professor of mathematics—Alden Partridge, captain of engineers.

Professor of engineering— ———.

Teacher of French—Flormiond de Masson.

Teacher of drawing—Christian E. Zeller.

MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. IV.

Commander—Joseph Bloomfield, brig. gen.

Adjutant general—William Duane.

Assistant ditto—Robert Dunn, lieutenant. 22d infantry.

Assistant inspector general— ———.

Deputy quarter master general—William Linard.

District paymaster—Henry Philips, captain 6th infantry.

Assistant topographical engineer—Thos. Clarke, lieutenant. 2d artillery.

Assistant deputy commissary of ordnance—John B. Waldron.

Commissary general of purchases—Cadwallader Irvine, Philadelphia.

Military storekeepers—Richard Parker, Carlisle; William C. Bennet, New-Castle; D. Kirkpatrick, Wilmington.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. V.

Commander—Wade Hampton, major-general.

On extra-service—Thomas Parker, brigadier-general.

Principal engineer—Walker B. Armistead, lieutenant-colonel of engineers, (Norfolk.)

Assistant inspector-general—William S. Hamilton, major, 10th infantry.

Assistant adjutant-general—James Bankhead, captain 5th infantry.

Deputy quarter-master-general—Levi Hukill, lieutenant 1st light dragoons.

Topographical engineer—Paul H. Perrault.

Assistant deputy quarter-master-generals—Hopley Yeston, lieutenant. 1st artillery, Norfolk; Samuel Perkins, lieutenant. 1st infantry, Greenleaf's Point.

District paymaster—Satterlee Clark, lieutenant. 1st artillery.

Hospital surgeon—G. E. Pendergrast.

Hospital mate—John Floyd.

Deputy commissary of purchases—John Stith, Fredericksburg.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. VI.

Commander—Thomas Pinckney, major-general.

Adjutant-general—Francis K. Huger, lieutenant. col. 2d artillery.

Inspector general—William R. Boote, major 2nd infantry.

Principal engineer—William M' Rae, major of engineers.

Deputy quarter-master-general—Thomas Bourke.

Assistant deputy quarter-master-general—John Erving, lieutenant. 1st artillery.

Deputy commissary of ordnance—John H. Martgart.

District paymaster—Samuel Champlin, lieutenant. 1st artillery.

Hospital surgeon—John Parker Gough.

Hospital mate—John H. Sackett.

Deputy commissary of purchases—Benjamin Cudworth, Charleston, S. C.

Military storekeeper—Henry Simmons, Charleston, S. C.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. VII.

Commander—Thomas Flounoy, brigadier-general.

Assistant inspector-general—Henry Atkinson, captain 3d infantry.

Assistant adjutant-general—Carey Nicholas, captain 7th infantry.

Deputy quarter-master-general—Bartholomew Shaumburg.

Assistant deputy quarter-master-generals—John T. Wirt, lieutenant. 2nd infantry; ———.

Engineer—Prentiss Willard, captain of engineers.

District paymasters—Simeon Knight, captain 1st infantry; John T. Pemberton, captain. 2nd infantry.

Hospital Surgeon—David C. Kerr.
 Hospital mates—William Thomas, James Stevenson, Stephen Sutton.
 Deputy commissary of purchases—Benjamin Morgan, New-Orleans.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. VIII.

Commander—William H. Harrison, major-general.
 Division—Lewis Cass, brig. gen. Duncan McArthur, do.
 Commanding at St. Lewis—Benjamin Howard, brig. gen.
 Assistant adjutant-general—Nathaniel F. Adams, capt. 4th inf'y.
 Assistant inspector-general—
 Deputy quarter-master-generals—John C. Bartlet, Taylor Berry, lieutenant. 17th inf'y.
 Assistant deputy quarter-master-generals—J. mes F. Eubank, Joseph Wheaton, James W. Bryson, lieutenant. 1st inf'y, Newport; William Christie, St. Louis.
 Engineers—Charles Gratiot, capt. of engineers; Eleazer D. Wood, ditto.
 District paymasters—Ambrose Whitlock, capt. 1st inf'y; James Taylor.
 Hospital surgeon—
 Military storekeeper—Thomas Martin, Newport, Ky.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. IX.

Commander—Henry Dearborn, major-general.
 First division—James Wilkinson, maj. gen. John Chandler, brig. gen. Zebulon M. Pike, brig. gen.
 Second division—Morgan Lewis, maj. gen. John P. Boyd, brig. gen. William H. Winder, brig. gen.
 Chief of the staff—
 Adjutant-general—Winfield Scott, lieutenant. col. 2nd artillery.
 Assistant adjutant-generals—Ebenezer Beebe, capt. 6th artillery; John Johnson, capt. 5th inf'y; Talbot Chambers, ditto.
 Inspector-general—John Chrystie, lieutenant. col. 13th inf'y.
 Assistant inspector-generals—James Gibson, capt. light art'y; Josiah Snelling, 4th inf'y.
 Brigadier and quarter-master-general.—Robert Swartwout.
 Head of the department—
 Quarter-master-general of the district—Elisha Jenkins.
 Deputy quarter-master-generals—William Swan, major 2nd inf'y; Christian Van de Venter, lieutenant. 1st artillery; Samuel Brown; James S. Swearingen, capt. 1st artillery, Pittsburg.
 Assistant deputy quarter-master-generals—Gustavus Loomis, lieutenant. 1st artillery; Ezra Smith, lieutenant. do. John Bliss, lieutenant. 2nd inf'y.
 Principal engineer—George Bomford, major of engineers.
 Assistant engineers—Joseph G. Totten, capt. of engineers; Sylvanus Thayer, lieutenant. ditto.
 Assistant commissary-general of ordnance—
 Deputy master of ordnance—Abraham R. Wooley.
 Assistant deputy commissaries of ordnance—Thomas Y. Campbell, Edwin Taylor, Rufus L. Baker, William Wade.
 Deputy paymaster general—Washington Lee, major 16th inf'y.
 Assistants—
 District paymaster—George Merchant.
 Topographical engineer—John Anderson, capt. 19th inf'y.
 Assistant topographical engineer—James Kearney, lieutenant. 5th inf'y.
 Judge advocates—Philip S. Parker, Robert Tilletson.
 Hospital surgeons—James Mann, Samuel Shaw.

Hospital mates—Rogers Smith, Samuel Scofield, Hosea Blood, Henry Van Hoevenberg, Joshua Whitridge.

Chaplain—David Jones.
 Deputy commissary of purchases—J. H. Plummer.

Military storekeeper—John Shaw, Albany.

Adjutant and Inspector-general's Office,
 Washington, 27th April, 1813.

By order, C. K. GARDNER,
 Assistant Adjutant-General.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From late *West India* papers it appears that no additional naval force has arrived there from England—and that *many of the windward Islands were entirely defenceless.* It was believed that *three of our frigates would be able to lay the most of them under contribution and cut up their trade in toto.* The few heavy ships stationed in the West Indies are always performing convoy duty, so that they afford no protection to the Islands.

PARTY NAMES.—The present war appears likely to change the names of the great political parties of the United States. One has assumed the motto of "FREE TRADE AND SAILORS RIGHTS," the other calls itself the "PEACE PARTY" or the "FRIENDS OF PEACE."

The supply of provisions in *Upper Canada* appears to be exceedingly short. It is said that the Indians have mostly left "his majesty's" service in consequence of short allowance at *Malden.*

The vessel detained at *Boston* (see page 16) on suspicion of a destination for *Halifax*, has been condemned in the district court of the United States for Massachusetts.

A letter from Cadiz, says—"The British government have passed an order declaring that American captured ships may be purchased by a native Spaniard, and will be respected as Spanish built; of course you may expect to see many of your vessels suddenly *changing their colors*—it is expected that this expedient will enable them to lay aside the license system altogether, and supply their wants by this naval naturalization law."

The United States' ship *Hornet*, it is said, is to sail shortly, with the privileges of a flag, for England and France. She is to land the Russian chancellor in England, and Mr. Crawford in France.

The editor has now received a copy of the message of the president, transmitting "rolls of persons having office or employment of a public nature under the *United States*," and will, the next week, commence the publication of a complete *army and navy list*, adding the recent promotions, as far as they can be obtained. And thus comply with the often repeated request of many gentlemen in various parts of the union.

By several Block-Island boats which arrived yesterday, we learn that the British squadron having completed their watering on Wednesday last, sailed (with the exception of two frigates) as was supposed for Boston Bay, or for the southward. The report of their having built a wharf, and hoisted the British standard at Block-Island, is totally untrue.—The squadron have made no late captures.

Newport (R. I.) paper.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26. In consequence of orders to expedite the sailing of the flag *Neptune*, capt. Jones, with the embassy of peace for Russia, an extra number of hands were employed all yesterday in bending the sails, filling water and other

preparations for the voyage; by which we are led to believe that she will sail in a few days.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Catharine Ray, cartel, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, after a remarkable quick passage from New-York of only 23 days. Immediately on her arrival, all the letters and papers found on board were seized, put into bags, sealed and forwarded to the general post-office, and thence sent this morning by order of Mr. Freeling to the transport board for inspection previous to their delivery. The passengers were also prevented from having communication with the shore, but owing to the damages which the cartel had sustained at sea, and the weather continuing tempestuous, it was deemed necessary for the preservation of the vessel, to admit her into one of the basin docks which afforded an opportunity of conversing with the passengers on the dock.

MILITARY.

From *Ogdensburg* we learn that 2000 British soldiers and sailors have lately passed through *Prescott* for the lakes.

The effective military force of the United States on the *south-western frontier*, is given at 6000 regulars and 12 months volunteers. It was reported at *New-Orleans* on the 16th March, that 7000 troops were coming from *Bermuda* to attack the southern coast. These are supposed to be *myrmidons*: for in the natural course of things, 7000 soldiers could not be sent from *Bermuda* at present.

North Western army.—It is confidently asserted, that general Harrison will have embodied before the 15th of May, the following numbers and description of troops.

From Kentucky (militia)	3500
Ohio do.	2700
12 mo. volunteers (say)	300
Regulars	1500

Three hundred recruits for the 26th regiment, marched from *Hartford, Conn.* on the 10th ult. to the northward. Three companies (100 each) of the 9th and 21st marched from *Pittsfield, Mass.* about the same time, with the same destination.

Ten companies of 12 mo. volunteers, from the district of *Maine, Massachusetts*, arrived at *Burlington, Vt.* about the 15th ult. Three other companies were expected. The district has 2000 volunteers in the service of the United States, also furnishing a full proportion of recruits for the regular army.—The absence of these men from the *polls*, with the many persons at sea in private armed vessels from *Massachusetts*, may assist the reader duly to estimate the business of the late election.

Honorable.—Two hundred and eighty men of gen. Crook's brigade of *Pennsylvania militia*, volunteered their services for 15 days, after their period of service had expired, for the defence of *Fort Meigs*. An attack upon that post was still talked of, but we do not believe it has been, or will be, made. We trust that by this time *Harrison* is sufficiently strong to take his part in the general operations against *Canada*; which, we feel confident, must succeed.

Many letters and accounts from *Sackett's Harbor, Niagara, Utica, Buffalo, &c.* shew the great activity that prevails on the *Canada* frontier. We have no doubt that the American standard is now firmly planted in *Canada*. Col. *Scott*, with his regiment passed through *Utica*, for *Sackett's Harbor*, on the 16 April. Col. *Dennis* was to pass the next day.—At *Utica* were 500 well mounted dragoons. All were in high spirits.

Richard Cutts, esq. has been appointed 'superintendent' general of military supplies.

Extracts from letters from governor Edwards, to governor Shelby, dated,

"KASKASKIA, (I. T.) March 22, 1813.

"A few days ago I transmitted to you important information relative to the British and Indians in the upper parts of this territory. An express yesterday brought me information that eighteen pieces of cannon and a British officer had arrived at *Prairie de Chien*. The ice is now completely out of our rivers. Some spies that I sent up the *Illinois* river are returned, reporting that they saw too much Indian signs to proceed as high up as they were directed. The express states that an Indian was discovered a day or two past very near to *Fort Russell*—he evidently was a spy.

"I have melancholy presages of what is to happen in the country, particularly at *Prairie de Chien*, or rather at the mouth of the *Ouisconsin*. Should the British take possession of that place, I need not point out to you the difficulty of retaking it, or the importance of it to them. By water we should have to ascend 700 miles, by land not less than 400. Seven thousand Indians may easily be assembled at that place. Last year, in time of peace, there were 3377 there in the months of April and May. The following facts, which you need not doubt, will shew its importance: goods can be carried there from *Montreal* by way of the *Utawas* river, more expeditiously, with less expense and more safety, than by way of the lakes. It is a fact that a canoe from *Montreal* by this rout, arrived with dispatches to a gentleman at *Cahokia* in 33 days. On his return he went in the same canoe to *Makanac*, by the *Illinois* river and could thence have descended to *Montreal* in nine days. The traders of *Montreal* have passed from lake *Superior* to the *Mississippi*, thence into the *North West*, and have been brought into collision with the *Hudson Bay Company*. The British can easily push a trade up the *Columbia* river. And combining all these facts, a person tolerably acquainted with the geography of the country, the nature of the fur-trade, the inducements with the *North-west Company* to retain it, and the evident policy of the British in supporting it, can have no doubt of their inducements to occupy the mouth of the *Ouisconsin*.

"These anticipations make me feel for my country's honor: certainly it must be destructive of its reputation to permit such plans to be realized. The point I have mentioned, once fortified, will be more difficult to take than *Malden*. I am well apprized of all the objections that may be made to these speculations, on the score of provisions; but those who make them cannot know much of the supplies that can be furnished by the settlements of *Green bay* (where there is an elegant merchant mill, fine farms, &c.) and *Prairie de Chien* itself.

"I never could see the advantage of so great a struggle for *Malden*. *Montreal* once taken, it would fall of itself; and one single expedition would drive to the *Mississippi* country all the Indians that ever had intercourse with that place. It would not cut off the intercourse as has been supposed.

"Notwithstanding I have regularly communicated information which must have shewn what our situation would be at this time, and notwithstanding our present difficulties, I am now as I was last year, totally without any instructions, acting upon my own responsibility. I have had great success in raising volunteers from the local militia; and neither they nor myself have been idle. I again set out tomorrow for the frontiers." [Ken. Argus.]

GENERAL ORDERS.

Cincinnati, April 7, 1813.

SOLDIERS.—You are now about to leave the shores

of Kentucky. Many of you can boast that she gave you birth. She is indeed dear to us all.

KENTUCKIANS stand high in the estimation of our common country. Our brothers in arms, who have gone before us to the scene of action, have acquired a fame which should never be forgotten by you: a fame worthy your emulation.

I feel conscious you would rather see your country no more, than return to it, under the impression, that by any act of yours, the high character of Kentucky had fallen.

To support this reputation, purchased by valor and blood; you must with fortitude meet the hardships, and discharge the duties of soldiers. Discipline and subordination mark the real soldier, and are indeed the soul of an army.

In every situation, therefore, the most perfect subordination—the most rigid discharge of duty will be expected from all. Partiality or injustice shall be shewn to none.

I have the most perfect confidence in your attachment and support through every difficulty we may encounter.

It is upon you—it is upon your subordination and discipline I rely, for a successful issue of the present campaign. Without this confidence and support we shall achieve nothing honorable or useful.

The same destiny awaits us both. That which exalts or sinks you in the estimation of your country will produce to me her approbation or condemnation.

Feeling the same common interest, the first wishes of my heart are, that the present campaign should prove honorable to all, and useful to our country.

Should we encounter the enemy—remember the dreadful fate of your BUTCHERED BROTHERS at the river Raisin—that British treachery produced their slaughter.

The justice of our cause—with the aid of an approving Providence, will be sure guarantees to our success.

GREEN CLAY, Brigadier General.

NAVAL.

The keel of a 74 was laid at Charlestown, (Mass.) on the 21st ultimo.

It is stated that a body of 4 or 500 seamen will be collected at Erie in a short time. Several sailors stationed at Black Rock have departed for that place. We understand that the remainder are ordered for Sackett's Harbor.

It is with great satisfaction we notice the preparations on lake Erie: sailors, ship carpenters, and other workmen are there in considerable numbers. Much has been done, and a great deal is doing. The ice was firm on the 17th April.

The British force on the coast of the United States is rapidly increasing; and a great many of the largest class of sloops of war are fitting out to fight the American privateers in the West Indies. We may calculate upon a warm summer on the coast.

Though the coast appears so well lined with British men of war, we notice the arrival of many very valuable vessels, making hair-breadth escapes. We apprehend the United States revenue from imports will, the present year, exceed the estimate of the secretary of the treasury, unless the ensuing summer should be extremely unfortunate.

As the President and Congress have sailed from Boston, and the Shannon and Tenedos were very lately seen in the vicinity of that place, we have hopes of a happy meeting. If our vessels shall meet with nothing extraordinary—no glorious contact with the enemy's vessels, it is said they will not re-

turn for some months. Perhaps we may next hear of them in the *East-Indies*!

It was reported at Oporto on the 18th of March, that the *Essex* frigate had taken a sloop of war and two South Sea ships. News had been received of the destruction of the *Java* and *Peacock*, which bore very hard on the Englishmen there.

It is said that a British frigate of 32 guns was to have been launched at Kingston on the 14th April. Before she is rigged we expect to hear of *Chauncy* being in that harbor.

The Globe privateer of Baltimore, is off the Rock of Lisbon and has taken 6 or 8 British vessels; several of our privateers are on the British coasts, carrying on a very active business.

A late London paper states the departure of two battalions for Quebec.

Nine masters of vessels arrived at Charleston from Nassau, N. P. make honorable mention of the treatment they received at that place. This disposition at that place to mitigate the calamities of war, is an agreeable surprise.

Capt. *Stafford* of the *Dolphin*, has returned home to Baltimore. His statement of the battle is published, and may be inserted when room is allowed. The British acknowledged 19 killed and 40 wounded—only 5 were wounded on board the *Dolphin*. Capt. S. was very politely treated by the enemy in consequence of his generosity to those he himself had taken prisoners in his last cruise.

The Sceptre, 74, had sailed from England to reinforce admiral Warren—probably the one that lately joined the blockading squadron in the Chesapeake.

Portsmouth, Feb. 15.—The masters and mates of the American vessels detained at this port prior to the declaration of war, have obtained permission to return home, and a cartel is expected to be appointed for that purpose daily.

The captain of a Rhode-Island vessel, overhauled by a British vessel, destroyed his protection, supposing she might be an American privateer, and has been sent to Halifax a good prize.

The ship *Laura*, arrived at New-York from London, on the 26th ult. laden with coppers, tin, chalk, &c. the war and the non-importation law to the contrary notwithstanding.

A gentleman who was detained a short time since on board the *St. Domingo*, was told by admiral Warren, that Great Britain would never make peace with the United States until she has wiped off the disgrace on her navy. "How will she do that?" said the gentleman, emphatically; and the admiral changed the disagreeable subject.

The British, now, affect to consider our frigates a sort of "terrible non-descripts," though before the war they pretended to think them the most contemptible things in the world. Ingenuity has been put to the rack to discover some possible method to retrieve the lost credit of the navy in the eyes of credulous John Bull, and the world. Possessed already of ships of all sorts and sizes in great abundance, they have culled the whole navy to pick out four vessels; which, partially cut down, shall lose the name of ships of the line, though really possessing all the strength and nearly the force of vessels of 74 guns—these are to be called *razees*. To help them in the formation of a new nomenclature, I propose, that their ships of the line shall be designated *frigate-guards*. It appears they will not hereafter compromise the honor of the nation by suffering their frigates to venture to sea unprotected, though boasting that no sail spreads without their "permission."

Original anecdote.—The Joseph and Mary privateer, of Baltimore, was captured by the *Narcissus* frigate. The captain made particular enquiries af-

ter the *Essex*, expressing his desire to fall in with capt. *Porter* before breakfast, that he might have the pleasure of taking a cup of coffee with him.—On which the first lieutenant of the privateer said, "I hope, sir, you may fall in with captain *Porter*, as you desire—if so, you may have the pleasure of taking a cup of coffee with him; but by —, it will not be on board of the *Narcissus*."

A London paper of February 16, tells us, that a great many of the smallest class of brigs of war are to be sent to Quebec; from whence by a newly invented machine they are to be floated over the shallows for the purpose of cruising in the lakes of Upper Canada. This is a very good story. The business on Ontario is possibly settled by this time, and as soon as the enemy, by his "newly invented machine," shall float his vessels up the falls of Niagara, to get into the lakes—why, we shall have ships of 300 guns to batter them to pieces. It is confidently stated that commodore *Chauncy* has sailed from *Sackett's Harbor*, with General *Pike's* brigade on board his squadron, with a primary object to destroy the enemy's vessels at *York*; after which the troops will be landed at *Newark*, to co-operate with the central army in attacking *Fort George*.—If the squadron has sailed, we consider the designs of the officers as half-accomplished. We have no apprehension of defeat where *Pike* and *Chauncy* lead on to battle, with their soldiers and sailors.

Four 74's taken into dock at *Portsmouth*, (Eng.) to be cut down—razees, to catch and beat our frigates, were found to be unfit for service and condemned. Other vessels have been selected.

We hear of several *French* frigates at sea, but not much of their exploits.

The following is inserted as a specimen of the manner in which our flying schooners run the gauntlet. The orders in council led to a perfection of skill in our seamen that is without rivalry.

Port of New-York, April 24.—Arrived letter of marque schooner *Ned, Dawson*, of Baltimore, 42 days from La Teste, (through the Sound.) In lat. 44 54, lon. 15, fell in with the English letter of marque brig *Malvina*, of Aberdeen, mounting 10 guns, 6 and 9 pounders, and after a close action of 52 minutes succeeded in capturing her. The captain of the *Malvina* was killed. The *Ned* had seven men badly wounded. The *Malvina* was from the Mediterranean for London, laden with wine. Put captain *Penderson*, as prize-master and a crew on board of her, and ordered her into port. On the 18th instant, the *Ned* was chased off the Chesapeake by a 74 and a frigate—on the 19th was chased off the Delaware—on the 20th was chased off Sandy Hook, and on the 21st got in at the east end of Long Island, through four or five ships of war and touched at New-London for a Sound pilot.

THE SQUADRON. Boston, April 24.—On Thursday afternoon commodore *Rodgers* got under way, and saluted the town, as he passed by it down the harbor amidst the huzzas of a large concourse of people, whose hearts go with him, his fine corps and excellent crew. Few officers court popularity less than commodore *Rodgers*, yet few have attained more of it than this accomplished commander. If he be not a consummate naval officer, the people of Boston have formed a wrong opinion of him. His officers down to the youngest midshipman have acquired the respect of the inhabitants by the propriety of their behavior; and the sober and orderly conduct of his crew when ashore has given us a new idea of men-of-war's-men. When we speak of his officers and crew we mean, of his squadron in the harbor of Boston, without confining our commendations to the ship *President*.

Captain *Smith* is a highly meritorious officer, and commands a ship and crew that does honor to him and to our country. It was particularly observed of the Congress, that she got under way in a most masterly manner. Her sails were displayed with a rapidity of the scenery of a theatre, which excited a burst of applause from the spectators.

May health and success attend the officers of the squadron and the highly disciplined crews, in their resolution of enforcing the doctrine of "Free trade and no impressment."

The President and Congress yesterday lay in the Roads. The wind was directly ahead consequently they could not proceed to sea if they were so disposed. It is said that two British frigates were in sight the first part of the day, but we feel satisfied they were not.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

Philadelphia, April 28.—By accounts from our spies, we learn, that the *Belvidera* has put to sea, and it is said she has gone to the Chesapeake with some prisoners, and that on Sunday last there were only one 74 and a few tenders in the bay.

Last week the British ran a shallop into Cohanzey creek, from whence an officer landed and went to Bridgetown, where he pretended he had come as a flag, but on escorting him back to his vessel, they found her full of hogsheds, part of which to the amount of 14 or 15 they had filled with water out of the creek, on this discovery the American officer and party made a seizure of the pretended flag, and conducted the British lieutenant and 9 or 10 men to a place of safety. The vessel has been since libelled and condemned as a prize, and the men are considered as prisoners of war.

WILMINGTON, (D.) April 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this borough, dated Dover, April 23, 1813.

"An alarm took place the night before last, which occasioned almost all our citizens to march. The schr. *Pilgrim*, a tender of the Poictiers, lay off the mouth of Little creek, while a barge containing 22 men came up the creek as far as Taylor's gut, where two of the men landed, under the guide of a black man, whom they took with capt. Bell's shallop last Sunday. The two men shortly after landing came up to Abraham Sharpe's at Little creek landing, where they were made prisoners, by our people. They pretended that they came with a flag of truce, and that their object was to procure some live-stock. Their depositions were taken. One of them was a New England captain, who commanded (he swears) the *Pilgrim*, which was loaded with flour, and bound from Philadelphia for Boston, consigned to Wiley, of the house of Ribsham and Wiley of Philadelphia, who he states is now in Boston. He says he sailed from Philadelphia on the 3d inst. and was captured by the tender *Ulysses*, off Little Egg Harbor, on the 9th inst. since which he has been on board the Poictiers as a prisoner. He acknowledges that he volunteered on board the *Pilgrim* for the purpose of procuring stock, expecting in case of success to be released by Beresford. His crime is, perhaps, but little, if any, short of treason. They brought no flag, nor any thing in writing, indicating that they ought to be respected as bearing a flag. It is thought proper to send them both to the governor, to do with them as he thinks proper. Yesterday morning the lieutenant of the *Pilgrim* came up with a flag to Little creek landing, with 14 armed men, and tried to get the two men released. I am told that he recognized the Yankee as an officer in the British service. The *Pilgrim* weighed anchor yesterday afternoon and stood upwards, but returned last night, and excited another alarm at the landing, and

it is rumoured to-day that they have been shooting at Mr. Coul'n's cattle on the Little creek marshes. Where are the gun boats that have been promised so long? a single one would drive the Pilgrim to her station down the bay, and prevent her from marauding on our shores. She mounts, according to the information of the prisoners but a 6 pounder, and is armed by 29 men. Our association are worn out with service, during two days and nights past. They marched down to Taylor's gut with great resolution yesterday morning at day-break, for the purpose of capturing the barge, but she has gone off to the tender. The Scotchman in custody says, he has been up the river above Reedy Island, and the Pilgrim is, I suppose the vessel that took so many river craft last Sunday. We are cut off entirely from any communication to Philadelphia by this single vessel; while 20 gun boats are idle and might clear the river and bay of all the small vessels. The Belvidera had resumed her station before Lewistown, and the Poictiers, the prisoners say, will sail soon for Bermuda, and thence to England. She will be succeeded, they say, by two 74 gun ships."

CAPE MAY, April 20.—The blockading squadron lets nothing pass they can lay hold of; and the Admiral says, that if we persist in going off, and giving information to vessels he will call us to a severe account. It has been a practice for many years at this place, to hoist a flag on some of the houses on the appearance of a vessel in the offing, but this the British have undertaken to forbid, and the commodore threatens he will destroy every house that suffers a flag to be hoisted on it. If we had four gun boats in the Cape May channel I think we could keep it clear of the British tenders and barges (as the larger vessels cannot get into it) save our small craft, and prevent the intercourse between the inhabitants and the enemy's ships which is becoming almost continual, and is very disagreeable and perhaps dangerous to a part of the inhabitants. There is not a doubt that if we do not get assistance from government or some other quarter, the Cape will become a rendezvous for the British.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

In Lynhaven bay, April 22, one 74, a sloop of war, one brig and several tenders.

The enemy's squadron remains off *Baltimore*, inactive, except in predatory excursions, by which they get little else than hard knocks. It is difficult to obtain correct information of the real force in the bay, the vessels frequently changing positions. The report of a great increase of his strength, though currently circulated, appears doubtful, but some reinforcement has arrived. We do not see any thing that indicates an immediate design to attack *Baltimore*; but the measures for defence go on with great activity. Col. Wadsworth of the U. S. engineers, has arrived here to superintend the fortifications—he is represented to be a very able officer; and Fort *McHenry* is assuming a formidable appearance. The "First Marine Artillery of the Union," a body of invaluable men, masters and mates of vessels, to whom we are indebted for the transportation and mounting of 20 great guns for a new battery there, amused themselves on Tuesday last by firing red hot shot, which was done with consummate skill; it being allowed that each 42 pounder, would have hulled a small schooner. Several old hulks are stationed in the river for the purpose of being sunk in the channel, if necessary. Until a stationary force of 2,000 men is organized (to be commanded by gen. Miller, of the old Pennsylvania line, but many years a citizen of Baltimore) the fort is garrisoned by the regulars under major Bell, and two companies of artillery with a regiment

of infantry, in turns for a week at a time. Every corps is full of zeal; and great improvements are making in discipline, for all desire to learn. The flag of truce which arrived last week, is said to have related to an exchange of prisoners.—The little articles below may serve to shew the manner in which the enemy is employed.

Yesterday (says the *Federal Gazette* of April 29) about six hundred of the enemy, in barges, took possession of Spesutie island, near the head of the Chesapeake; at the time of their landing there was a number of persons (it is supposed nearly one hundred) on the island, where they had went to fish—two of them escaped to the shore of Harford county and brought the above intelligence.

We hear from Kent county, in this state, that two persons were taken up a few days since on suspicion of having supplied some of the enemy's ships with provisions: they were sent under guard to general Chambers, at Charlestown, where they were recognized by three British deserters, who declared that they had supplied the vessels from which they had deserted, with provisions.—The names of the persons arrested are not mentioned in the letter giving the above information.

EASTON, April 20.

The squadron have been during the past week literally spread on our shores, while their small vessels have entered several rivers, but without effecting a landing on the main, being opposed at all points by infantry and cavalry, whose determined valor they seem loth to test. Sharp's island has been invaded now about a week, and partial supplies of water and provisions have fallen into the hands of the captors. Tilghman's and Poplar islands are also in their power, and out of the protection of the militia. From those prisoners whom they have released, it is understood they intend making their rendezvous on these islands so long as they furnish supplies.

Extract of a letter, dated Havre-de-Grace, April 26.

"The enemy's force consisting of one 74, three frigates, two brigs, two schooners and a number of tenders and barges, are now lying from Werton Point to some distance below Pool's Island. They are on shore on Pool's island every day, having got possession of it. On Saturday they made an attempt to land at the mouth of Still Pond, but were repulsed by the force collected on the shore; the firing could be seen and heard from Stony Point."

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, April 27.

I send you the following extract, which I believe will be found correct:

"*Bush Neck, Hanson's Fishery, April 27*—From this place we are in sight of a frigate, two brigs, four schooners and two barges; the brigs and schooners are opposite and above us; the frigate is above Pool's Island; one of the brigs fired six or eight rounds upon the Eastern shore yesterday in my sight. A barge which approached the shore was fired on and made off, and ran under Pool's island. One of the schooners fired on Hanson's fishery on Sunday last, three shot fell within 200 yards of the shore. They have since yesterday moved about three miles higher, and appear to be looking up.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM P. 135, VOL. IV.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,

"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"

British Naval Register.

408. Brig *Tartar*, with 160 hhds of rum, sent into Georgetown, S.C. by the General Armstrong privateer. The *Tartar* being chased by a British govern-

ment brig was wrecked on the bar; cargo and people saved.

409. Schr. Fox, a British tender of 3 guns, commanded by the 1st lieutenant of a 74, captured by the Hero of Stonington, Con. fitted out for the occasion and manned by volunteers.

410. Brig London Packet, from London for St. Michaels; taken by the Paul Jones, and wrecked on Nantucket.

411. Schr. Farmer, of Nassau, N. P. laden with cotton, captured by the Sparrow of Baltimore, but given up. The capt. of the Farmer speaks in the handsomest terms of the liberal conduct of captain Burch, of the Sparrow. The most trifling article was not permitted to be touched; He would not even receive some poultry without paying for it.—Here is an example for the commanders of "his majesty's" ships of the line.

THE CHRONICLE.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Ormsby will come as a representative from Kentucky, in the place of Mr. Simpson, who lost his life at the Miami of the lakes. The whole delegation to congress (10) are "republicans."

Tennessee has her whole number of representatives "republicans." Mr. Grundy was the only man opposed. He is re-elected, 5 to 1.

The election for governor, lieutenant governor and senators for the state of New-York, commenced last Tuesday.

Connecticut.—The votes for governor were—

For Mr. Smith (fed.)	8,297
Boardman (rep.)	5,366
Scattering	733

The Virginia elections have not yet concluded. But it is said the "republicans" will have an accession of strength in the next congress.

The war on the Rio del Plata still continues—whigs against tories. Montevideo is again besieged by the republicans of Buenos Ayres.

We continue to receive good news from the patriots in Mexico. They have gained some handsome victories and are rapidly gathering strength.

DANISH NAVY. The present navy of Denmark consists of 4 ships of the line, 2 frigates and 120 gun boats—and 2 ships of the line, and 3 frigates are building. In 1807 the British robbed them of 18 ships of the line 15 frigates, 6 brigs and 25 gun boats, under the plea that if they did not plunder them, the French might!

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER.—A "glorious report" was put into circulation a few days ago. Those who gave it currency have not had the honesty to contradict it. It was said that Mr. Daschkoff had been arrested by order of the government of the United States, which was considered a happy prelude to a rupture with Russia!—The fact is, that a discarded coachman was malicious enough, and found a magistrate stupid enough, to issue process against the minister in a plea of debt; and induced a miserable creature to make the arrest the moment when Mr. D. was dining at the house of a friend. Some persons have endeavored to "make much" of this matter, and it certainly is a high offence, such as for which a British envoy extraordinary was once sent to Moscow to make the most humble apology. But Mr. Daschkoff is too good a man to involve two nations, because of the malignancy or ignorance of two individuals, who have been taken into custody by the proper authority, to be dealt with according to law.

We have reports from England, stating that "Louis XVIII" has opened a communication with

France, under favorable prospects—that Murat, king of Naples, is in disgrace with Bonaparte, &c. And reports from France say, that Bonaparte is more powerful than ever, having already obtained an immense army for another grand campaign in Russia. Marshal Ney, duke of Elchingen, has been created prince of Moscow.

The London papers say that two Frenchmen have arrived in that city. Their presence has created much speculation—in the funds. These papers also suppose that the king of Prussia may be in that city, having made his escape from his kingdom.

It appears as though Sweden were, at last, about to enter the war against France. A declaration has been published, in which the conduct of Bonaparte is much complained of. The document is laid off for the next paper. But until the blow is struck, we shall not believe that Bernadotte is really going to war.

We are informed the emperor of France left Paris on the 6th March to join the grand army at Berlin on the 16th, which consisted of 350,000 French troops: the reinforcements of his allies, it is said, would make it 650,000 strong. The amount is probably exaggerated, though the fact of his having collected a mighty force, is true.

SOMETHING STRANGE!

Extract from the Log Book of the ship Niagara, captain Merry, arrived at New-York, on Saturday, from Lisbon.

"April 8, lat. 43 49, long. 65, at meridian saw a large lump on the horizon, bearing N. W. distance 6 or 8 miles ahead, which we supposed the hull of a large ship bottom up. When within gun shot of it, discovered that it had motion, and on a nearer approach found it to be a fish apparently 200 feet in length, about thirty feet broad, and from seventeen to eighteen feet high in the centre, was covered with a shell formed similar to the plank of a clinker built vessel—near the head on the right side was a large hole or archway, covered occasionally with a fin which was at times 8 or 10 feet out of the water—intended to have sent the boat to make further discoveries, but was deterred from the dreadful appearance of the monster."

Extract of an Address of Henry Brougham to the Liverpool electors in 1812.

"I stand up in this contest against the friends and followers of Mr. Pitt—or as they partially designate him, the immortal statesman now no more—immortal in the miseries of his devoted country—immortal in the wounds of its bleeding liberties—immortal in the cruel wars which sprang from his cold miscalculating ambition—immortal in the intolerable taxes—the countless loads of debt which those wars have flung upon us, which the youngest man amongst us will not live to see the end of—immortal in the triumphs of our enemies and the ruin of our allies, the costly purchase of so much blood and treasure—immortal in the afflictions of England, and the humiliation of her friends, through the whole results of his twenty years reign, from the first rays of favor with which a delighted court gilded his early apostasy, to the deadly glare which is this instant thrown upon his name by the burning metropolis of our last ally! But may such immortality never fall to my lot—let me rather live innocent and inglorious—and when at last I cease to serve you, and to feel for your wrongs, may I have an humble monument in some nameless stone, to tell that beneath it there rests from his labors in your cause "an enemy to the immortal statesman—a friend of peace and of the people."

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 10 OF VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 88.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Swedish Manifesto.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.]

From the Lisbon Mercurio Lusitano of the 6th and 8th March, 1813.

Report made to the king of Sweden by his minister of state, and of foreign affairs. Published by order of his majesty.

SIRE—The day of complying with the order that your majesty gave me of presenting you an exposition of the political relations that have existed for more than two years, between Sweden and France, has arrived.

Nothing honors a nation so much as the publicity that the government gives to its diplomatic acts, and nothing better consolidates the harmony of the monarch with his people, than the open communication of political secrets. The good patriots will view the account that your majesty commands me to give, as a new proof of the esteem that the sovereign feels for their information, and of the love that he bears to his country. The nation will know by the adjoined documents, and which your majesty would have published, the conduct that the government observed during the bloody tragedy of the devastation of Europe.

The relations of Sweden with Great Britain had not yet come to open hostilities at the end of November 1810. The commerce of Sweden, though less active, principally on account of the peace of Paris, was not entirely interrupted; such was the moderation of the English cabinet!

The marks of ill will on the part of France, which in the year 1810, frequently tended to serious pretensions, seemed at first solely to relate to the rigorous observance of the principles of the continental system in Pomerania; but they were afterwards openly directed against Sweden, and went even to wish to exclude the Americans from our ports.—However, your majesty attained preventing these consequences by dint of moderation and perseverance.

Yet it was to be presumed that this happy situation would not continue; therefore Sweden prepared to recruit her forces, debilitated by a terrible war. The emperor Napoleon had established, as the inviolable rule for subjugated Europe, to acknowledge only as friends the enemies of Great Britain; that neutrality, the ancient bulwark of free states in the strife of the powerful, had now no meaning; and that all the combinations of politics and sense of dignity, end with the power of the arms and by the irresistible power of him who thus resolves it.

In the beginning of November of 1810, a few days before the separation of the states of the kingdom, a despatch of the Baron de Lagerbyelke arrived from Paris. It contained the details of an interview that he had had with his majesty the emperor of the French, from which it resulted that your majesty was to resolve to break the relations with France, or formally to declare war against England. The minister of Foreign in Stockholm, baron de Alquier, presented a note at the same time to the same purport, and required a decisive answer with-

in the term of five days, observing that he should leave Sweden, if the government did not accede to the wishes of his master.

In such critical circumstances, your majesty took into consideration the external and internal situation of the kingdom, and saw no means of adopting a free resolution. The powers of the continent followed at the same time the will of France, and the season took away all hope of deriving any assistance from England, in case the kingdom should be attacked in the course of the winter. Within the time assigned for an answer it was impossible to know the dispositions of the neighboring states; and the resources of the kingdom were so limited, both in money and means of defence, that it was not possible to expect judiciously to support the integrity and liberty of Sweden. His royal highness the crown prince, convinced of the necessity of saving the states, imposed silence on his affections, and solemnly declared that your majesty ought not to have any regard to his particular positions, or to his former relations, and that he would execute, with fidelity and zeal, whatever your majesty should command him for the glory, preservation and the independence of the kingdom.

Your majesty reserving for a more opportune season the efficacious resource contained in the declaration of his royal highness the crown prince, judged it then an imperious necessity to yield to the storm, hoping that the emperor Napoleon would not jeopardize the last resources of Sweden by rigorously exacting open hostilities against Great Britain.

The declaration of war had hardly been published against England, and the Swedish commerce left abandoned to the discretion of the British cabinet, when the French minister began to develop a plan, afterwards followed uninterruptedly, to induce Sweden to contract the same obligations that have occasioned so many evils to the confederated states. At first a numerous corps of sailors was asked, to man the French fleet in Brest, and soon after, Swedish troops to be put under French pay; the introduction into Sweden of the tariff of 50 per cent. upon colonial produce; and finally the permission of having French custom house officers in Gothenburgh. These proposals were not admitted, both on account of the laws of the kingdom and of the interests of the nation: for this reason the dispositions of the French government took a character of hostility.

The baron de Alquier, shortly after his arrival, spoke of the necessity of a more intimate alliance between Sweden and France; and though he was answered with politeness, the proposal had no effect. He afterwards proposed an alliance between Sweden, Denmark and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, under the protection and guarantee of France; this proposal had for its object to create a confederation of the north, similar in its obligations and design to that which subjected the force of Germany to the dominion of France. But as your majesty did not judge it convenient for your situation and rights to give an affirmative answer, he renewed, without loss of time, the former proposal of a particular alliance

with France. Though the Baron de Alquier had only announced verbally the wish of the emperor his master, he required a written answer, but in the difficulty of obtaining it, he saw the mark of indifference with which the Swedish government considered the French system.

Your majesty might, undoubtedly, have required also that the dispositions of the emperor Napoleon, in regard to the projected alliance, should have been communicated to you fully and in writing; and though it was to be suspected that the written answer, required upon a verbal communication, was only for the purpose of shewing it in St. Petersburg, and to prove that Sweden was entirely dependant on France, your majesty resolved to shut your eyes on many considerations, and exerted yourself not to spare any means that might interest the emperor of the French in favor of Sweden. For this purpose a note was delivered to the minister, Alquier, in which your majesty declared your determination to establish intimate relations with France, hoping that the conditions would be compatible with the dignity and true interests of your kingdom.

The baron Alquier declared immediately, that this answer was insufficient, and that it even indicated that your majesty had already taken the resolution of remaining independent of the continental system; and when, in order to be able to answer him more fully, he was asked what the emperor required of Sweden, and what this country could expect as an indemnification for the new sacrifices to which it would be exposed by the pretensions of France, the minister confined himself to give this remarkable answer, "that the emperor required deeds conformable to his system, and that it would afterwards be time enough to treat of what his imperial majesty would do in favor of Sweden."

As things were progressing thus, the season for navigating arrived, and the French privateers took Swedish vessels. The minister of your majesty in Paris, asked reparation for the injuries done to the Swedish commerce; and representations to the same effect were addressed to the minister Alquier; but the latter answered in that dictatorial manner which he has always practised in Sweden.

Your majesty, firm in the resolution of fulfilling faithfully your engagements, watched with an incessant care, that the public orders against the English commerce should be scrupulously observed. In the mean while, the Swedish government was insulted in the French newspapers, and the immense commerce of Sweden was mentioned with emphasis;—however, the considerable decrease of the custom-house revenues, in the year 1811, demonstrates the exaggeration and falsity of those imputations.

Though the English government considered without irritation the situation of Sweden, and did not think the declaration of war a sufficient motive to molest the Swedish commerce, and this tolerance gave an outlet to the immense depots of the iron in this kingdom, and consequently allayed the fatal consequences of war; your majesty ought not to have expected, on that account, that the French government would take as grounds of accusation against Sweden, this forbearance of England; on the contrary, your majesty was to expect that the emperor Napoleon should see, with pleasure, that this kingdom was treated with moderation by a power who had so many means of injuring Sweden.

In the mean while the violence of the French privateers against the Swedish flag increased daily;—the minister of your majesty in Paris represented in very moderate terms the enormous losses that the nation sustained; but far from obtaining the restitution of the captured vessels, and the suppression of

such abuses in future, the causes were almost always sentenced in the respective tribunals in favor of the captors; and when, in some cases, the right was so clear that the tribunals sentenced in favor of the Swedes, never did the French government, who reserved to itself the right of validating those decisions, confirm a single one in favor of Sweden.—Wherefore, the privateers, calculating on impunity, had a free scope to exercise their rapine. It was not sufficient to condemn as good prizes, the Swedish vessels, under pretence that they carried British licenses, or that they must carry them; to capture in the Sound small coasting vessels loaded with provisions and produce of the manufacturers of the country; to take those that they found in the ports of Germany, where they waited for cargoes; but the Swedish sailors were treated as prisoners of war, were confined in prisons, and afterwards sent to the ports of Antwerp and Toulon, to serve in the French fleets.

In the course of the summer of 1811, there existed disagreeable and almost daily differences between the regency of Pomerania and the vice-consul of France. To deliver that province from the entrance of French troops, a considerable military force was raised, to the great injury of that country, because the emperor Napoleon expressly demanded it; watching scrupulously the illicit commerce of colonial produce; but notwithstanding so much condescension, it never was possible to satisfy the unlimited pretensions of the French vice-consul. A quarrel that happened in Stralsund, between the crew of a French privateer and some recruits of Landsturm, and respecting which it was proved that the French were the first to insult and attack the soldiers of Pomerania, was considered in Paris as an infraction of the peace, and it was asked, as a reparation, that the soldiers of your majesty should suffer the pain of death.

The Baron de Alquier presented, in the month of July, an official note, the contents of which, and its uncircumspect style, produced an answer that put him in mind of the respect due to the nation, and of the regard that sovereigns ought reciprocally to observe. The baron de Alquier then declared that he would not continue to correspond with me, and asked that a private person should be appointed to communicate with him.

With what is stated, the official correspondence with the baron de Alquier terminated; however, the language used, at that time by the duke of Bass no, promised some change in the politics of France with Sweden. Your majesty learnt with satisfaction, that a proof of it was given in the order recalling that minister, an order which had been formally required; but the season had hardly removed the English fleet from the Baltic, when the French privateers renewed their violence with more activity than before. Your majesty was then under the necessity of sending an order to the navy to bring in the pirates that should molest the trade carried on from one port to another, and that should have captured Swedish vessels. Many French privateers that insulted our coasts, were driven off, and one, named the Mercury, was taken.

Your majesty, afflicted to see the evils that your subjects suffered, and the ruin of commerce in the midst of the most solemn peace, ordered that a messenger should be immediately sent to Paris with circumstantial account of the injuries done to the Swedish commerce; the necessity of guarantee against the violence of the privateers was again presented. The charge d'affaires of France, in Stockholm, took care of the privateer Mercury and her crew.

The charge d'affaires of your majesty at Paris executed what he had been commanded. The ministry of France appear to wish to hear the representations of Sweden, and to examine, with a just impartiality, the wrongs of which she complained. When your majesty was flattering yourself with the consoling hope of seeing terminated all the grounds of discord between the two courts by a sincere and generous explanation of the French government, your majesty was informed that the Prince of Eckmühl, commander of the French troops in the north of Germany, had already, after the beginning of autumn, announced that he would order the said troops into Pomerania and the island of Rugen, as soon as the frost would permit. The instructions that the Swedish commander had received, guaranteed to your majesty the defence of your dominions in Germany, against any attack of a foreign force. Unfortunately stratagem prevailed over duty; the weakness of the chief depressed the courage of the Swedish troops, and Pomerania was invaded. The posterior accounts from that province were published, to prevent all equivocation upon the nature of so extraordinary a proceeding, (disguised by France under the color of friendship) that a proper judgment might be formed of that bold enterprize.

Immediately after the entrance of the French troops into Pomerania, ensued the imprisonment of the officers of your majesty in that province, who were carried to the prisons of Hamburg, where they were threatened with death; but in vain was it attempted to induce them by promises to violate their oaths. The excess of the contributions exhausted the last resources of that country; and the vessels of your majesty were detained in the ports of Pomerania by the power of artillery, and were afterwards armed as cruisers; the public offices of the province were given to the French agents: and, finally, two Swedish regiments were disbanded and conducted to France as prisoners of war.

At the same time that such hostilities were committed in Pomerania, the Swedish mails were seized in Hamburg, and secret searches were executed to know the funds that the Swedes possessed there.

The charge d'affaires of your majesty in Paris, though deprived of direct news from Sweden, was soon informed by public rumor, that the French troops had entered into Pomerania. He addressed, in consequence of this, a note to the duke of Bassano, requesting the reason of this proceeding. He was asked whether he made that representation by order of his court? and as he declared that in an affair of such importance it was his duty to anticipate the orders of the king his master; the duke of Bassano observed to him that he could not enter into any explanations upon the principal subject before those orders had arrived.

In these circumstances it was of importance above all things to your majesty to know the dispositions of the powers whose influence most interested Sweden, and prepare, by new alliances a more safe condition in future.

The silence of the French cabinet continued, and every thing announced that this power would soon come to a rupture with Russia. The season in which the English fleets entered again into the Baltic was approaching, and it was with reason expected that the British ministry in return for the moderation with which they treated the Swedish commerce, would require, on our part, the exercise of acts more decidedly pacific. Consequently your majesty saw yourself exposed at the same time to the resentment of the emperor Napoleon, to the hostilities of Great Britain, and to the attacks of Rus-

sia. Denmark also created uneasiness by her disposition.

The future destiny of the state could not be determined with certainty: frail treaties, already infringed, were the only securities of its existence. However the national courage was reanimated with the glorious name of his royal highness the Crown Prince, and the Swedes recollected that they had known how to defend liberty within their boundaries, and to remove them afterwards to punish tyranny. In this manner was the country saved from the abyss in which it was near being submerged.

Your majesty being convinced of the danger in suffering yourself to be drawn by the precipitate force of events, judged that it was time to have an understanding with the English cabinet, and to explain yourself to that of Russia with generous frankness. With sensible pleasure did your majesty see the marquis of Wellesley, then minister of foreign affairs, disposed to receive your proposals, and aware of the imminent dangers to which Europe was exposed. Shortly after the treaty of peace with England, mutually advantageous, was concluded in Orebro, and the relations of friendly states and good neighborhood were drawn closer with Russia by a new compact, the execution of which preserves Sweden from the commotions of the continental politics.

Your majesty judged that the emperor of the French, by leaving Sweden unanswered and consulted, shewed a wish to drag her despotically towards his system, from which she was disconnected since the occupation of Pomerania. Your majesty had of this a remarkable instance in the late experience by a power of Germany, a friend of Sweden, which, after being a long time without knowing her offer of an alliance would be accepted, was suddenly invested with French troops, and obliged to deliver herself to the discretion of the Emperor.

After the reunion of the territory of Oldenburg to the French empire, it was known with certainty, that differences, both in respect and relative to the continental system, had taken place between the courts of France and Russia, and that preparations for war were making on both sides, which might easily progress to open hostilities. At this time France had not yet signified in any manner to your majesty the least desire of wishing to engage Sweden in war against Russia.

When the relations of the kingdom were considered as interrupted by the occupation of Pomerania, the following proposal was made, not officially, but through a channel not less sure, on the part of the Emperor Napoleon.

After stating at length, that Sweden had deviated several times from the rigid observance of the principles of the continental system, which, as was said, had compelled the emperor to cause his troops to enter Pomerania, without, however, occupying it; it continued thus—"His majesty requires that a new declaration of war against England be proclaimed; that all communication with the English vessels that are cruising, be severely prohibited; that batteries be raised on the shores of the Sound; and that the navy be fitted out, and assail the English vessels; that beside this Sweden shall raise an army of from 30 to 40,000 men to attack Russia, when hostilities should commence between this power and the French empire. In order to indemnify Sweden, the Emperor promised the restitution of Finland. His Imperial majesty obliges himself also to purchase 20 millions of francs of colonial produce, upon the condition of not making the payment before the goods should have been landed in Dantzic or Lubec.

Finally, his imperial majesty consents that Sweden should participate in all the rights and advantages which the states of the confederation of the Rhine enjoy."

Your majesty then attentively weighed the immense difference that there was between the sacrifices required, and the recompense that the kingdom might expect; and perceived that an active war with Russia, from which would necessarily result hostilities with Great Britain, exceeded the forces and resources of Sweden; that an English fleet in the Baltic would embarrass in summer the Swedish operations, there being besides no cause of complaint against Russia since the last treaty; that in the mean while our posts and coasts would be exposed to the vengeance of England; that from a completely stagnant commerce, and from the obstruction of the coasting trade, would result public misery; that the urgent necessity of Sweden being provided with grain, imperiously required relations of peace with Russia and England; that should the war between Russia and France terminate suddenly, Sweden would not have any increase of territory, especially if the Swedish army, on account of the war with England, should not be able to leave the positions that it occupied; and, finally, that such preparations, and one year of war, would not cost less than twelve or fifteen millions of rix dollars. Besides these considerations, there were many that determined your majesty to attend solely to the felicity of your subjects and the prosperity of the kingdom; and for this purpose your majesty gave free access in your ports to the vessels of all nations.

France was not content with these attempts to engage Sweden in an open war against England and Russia. The Austrian minister at the court of your majesty received from the ambassador of Austria at Paris, the prince of Schwartzberg, a courier with the news of there being concluded in Paris, a new alliance on the 14th of March last, between that power and France. The prince of Schwartzberg recommended to the minister of his court in Stockholm, that he should exert all his influence, when he should communicate this intelligence to the minister of your majesty, to obtain that Sweden should take a part in the war against Russia. Your majesty answered to this proposal in the same manner as to the preceding, declaring that you wished to preserve the tranquility of your kingdom; that you would accept the mediation of their majesties the emperors of Austria and Russia in what regarded the unjust invasion of Pomerania; and that besides this you were ready, (if the emperor Napoleon should think it fit) to write to the imperial court of Russia, to see whether it was possible to avoid the effusion of blood, until the Swedish, Russian, French and Austrian plenipotentiaries should meet, to confer together.

Events proved that such offers were not acceptable to the emperor of the French, and your majesty considered it as your sacred duty to attend to the defence of the kingdom, and employed a part of the resources appropriated by the faithful states of the kingdom, in causing the national independence to be respected and preserved. The long experience of the past, and the force of the events of the present, justify the prudent measures that your majesty took for the security and integrity of your states.

M. de Cabre, charge d'affaires of France, had already been asked to explain himself upon the occupation of Pomerania, and that he should declare whether he resided at Stockholm as the agent of a friendly or inimical power. Many months elapsed without obtaining an answer; and on account of dark

intrigues, repugnant to the laws of nations, he was dismissed.

When all the powers surrounding Sweden have augmented more than ever their military forces, your majesty could not avoid submitting to the imperious force of circumstance, and having nothing else in view but the prosperity and felicity of Sweden, you prepared whatever would enable her not only to depend on her own energies, but on those of the nations her friends. If, to attain this end, sacrifices are necessary, the good Swedes are ready to make them for your majesty; for they were always the firm supporters of the monarchs that caused their liberties to be respected.

By a long and inveterate custom, Sweden is inclined to consider France as a natural ally; and this ancient opinion, together with the impressions received, powerfully operated on the mind of your majesty, sufficiently biassed by the affection that the crown prince shewed for his former country, altho' always subordinate to the obligations contracted with Sweden. But when France wished to prohibit the use of the right to navigate the seas that surround peninsular Sweden, and to sail over the waters that lave its shores, the government was bound to defend the rights and interests of the nation, not to sink to the condition of the powers which, on account of their being subject to France, have ceased to have vessels, commerce and revenue. An alliance with France, requiring, as soon as formed, the loss of independence, compels afterwards gradually to all the sacrifices which annihilate the prosperity of a state. To be her ally it is necessary not to have any relations with England; to substitute for the revenue of the customs, and for the profits of commerce, unlimited contributions; to support a war maintained these eight years for political caprices. Had Sweden subjected herself to the will of France, the Swedes would now be fighting in Spain, as the Germans, Italians and Poles are.—They would even have been carried to Turkey, had the emperor Napoleon conquered the emperor Alexander.

If, in order to fix the destiny of Sweden, procuring for her present security and future guarantee, your majesty should cause your armies to move, you will not certainly have in view to conquer provinces, which are of no advantage to the prosperity of the peninsula of Scandinavia. The independence of that peninsula is the constant object of the cares of your majesty, and no sacrifice can appear great to the Swedes for the purpose of obtaining so great and important a result. Your majesty refused to sign the unworthy treaty that was proposed to you; and disdaining low and crooked measures of policy, resolutely appealed to the courage, loyalty, patriotism and honor of the nation. Your majesty formed a just opinion of the Swedes, and they, in return, confide, with perfect confidence in your wisdom.

It is now a long time since the state has been like a vessel buffeted by the winds in tempestuous seas, and on the brink of perdition, but your majesty, like a skilful pilot, seized the helm, and assisted by your amiable son, had the good fortune to steer her safe into the haven, notwithstanding the rocks and shoals you encountered in your course.—Let this image serve to encourage those persons who, uncertain of their destiny, do not receive, without anxiety, the news of the least adversity, and imagine that they only came into the world to enjoy tranquilly the conveniences of life. Your majesty promised liberty to the Swedes, and must fulfil your promise. Both the poor in their cottages, and the wealthy in their palaces shall enjoy this

ineestimable blessing. Never will the power of arbitrary authority be felt, and the law will by night and by day serve as a safeguard to the inhabitant's. Proud of their immunities, and attached to their sovereign, the Swedes will fly to meet the enemy. The memory of their illustrious ancestors, and the justness of their cause, are sure pledges of future advantages. I am, with profound respect, &c.

LAWRENCE D'ENGESTROM.

STOCKHOLM, 7th January, 1813.

State Paper.

Address to the People of France.

LOUIS XVIII, &c. &c.

The moment is at length arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of its wrath. The usurper of the throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect but that of aggravating the calamities of France—and will she not dare to overturn an odious power, no longer protected by illusions of victory? What prejudices, or what fears, can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her king; and from recognizing, in the establishment of his legitimate authority the only pledge of union, peace and happiness, which his promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects?

Being neither able, nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that throne, which his rights and their affection can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? what doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?

The king has said in his preceding declarations, and he reiterates the assurance, that the administrative and judicial bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers—that he will preserve their places to those who at present hold them, and who shall take the oath of fidelity to him; that the tribunals, depositaries of the law, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have forever sealed the oblivion; that in fine, the code, polluted by the name of Napoleon, but which, for the most part, contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subjected to the caprice of the tyrant.

The senate, in which are seated some men, so justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many services may render illustrious in the eyes of France, and of posterity—that corps, whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration—can it fail to perceive the glorious destiny which summons it to become the first instrument of that great benefaction which will prove the most solid, as well as the most honorable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives!

On the subject of property, the king, who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interests of all, perceives in the numerous settlements which have taken place between the old and new land holders, the means of rendering those cares almost superfluous. He engages however, to interdict all proceedings by the tribunals, contrary to such settlements—to encourage voluntary arrangements, and on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of all Frenchmen.

The king has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay and appointments which it at present enjoys. He promises also to the generals, officers and soldiers, who shall signalize themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinctions more honorable, than any they can receive from an usurper—always ready to disown, or even to dread their services. The king binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription, which destroys the happiness of families and the hope of the country.

Such always have been, such still, are the intentions of the king. His re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign powers can never find any security but in the word of the legitimate sovereign.

Hartwell, February 23, 1813.

Parliament of Lower Canada.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 15, 1813.

This day at three o'clock, his excellency the governor in chief came down in the usual state, to the legislative council chamber, and being seated on the throne, the gentleman usher of the black rod was sent to command the presence of the assembly, which being come, his excellency was pleased to give the royal assent to several bills.

His excellency then addressed both houses in the following speech:

Gentlemen of the legislative council,

Gentlemen of the house of assembly,

His majesty's service requiring my immediate presence near the frontier, I am under the necessity of closing the present session. I avail myself with great pleasure of this opportunity to thank you for the zeal and promptitude with which you have dispatched the public business, and for the laws you have passed, so necessary for the safety and welfare of the province, in this important crisis of our affairs, when every nerve is strained by the government of the United States, for the subjugation of this portion of his majesty's empire.

I have again to congratulate you upon the signal success which has attended his majesty's arms in Upper Canada; where, under the Divine favor, and by the skill and valor of his majesty's regular and militia forces, another attempt of the enemy to invade that province, has terminated in her complete defeat.

The firm and noble stand which Russia has made in defence of her independence, and the brilliant advantages which her forces have lately gained over the invading foe, afford the well-grounded hope, that her ultimate success in the great contest in which she is engaged, will prove the downfall of her enemy, and at length restore tranquility to the world.

Gentlemen of the house of assembly,

The liberality with which you have granted to his majesty the supplies necessary for the public service, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

Gentlemen of the legislative council, and

Gentlemen of the house of assembly,

The present crisis will, in all probability, call for the sacrifices which your loyalty and patriotism will, I trust, lead you without hesitation to make. And I look forward from your good example, to a cheerful acquiescence on the part of all his majesty's subjects in the province, in whatever may be required of them for the defence of the country, and for the preservation of the blessings they enjoy under his majesty's mild and paternal government.

Army of the United States.

Schedule of the monthly compensation of the troops of the United States, agreeably to the several acts of Congress in force on the 1st of April, 1813.

COMPILED FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

RANK OR GRADE.	Pay per month	D. C.	Subsistence or rations per day.	Rations per day.	RANK OR GRADE.	Pay per month.	D. C.	Subsistence or rations per day.	Rations per day.
Major-general	200 00		20	15	Wheelwrights, carriage makers, and blacksmiths†	16 00		†	
Secretary to the general commanding the army of the United States	*24 00		12		Laborers†	9 00		†	
Aid-de-camp to a major gen.	*24 00		10	4	Physician and surgeon general \$2,500 per ann				
Brigadier-general	104 00		16	12	Apothecary gen. 1,800 do.				
Aid-de-camp to a brig. gen.	*20 00		10		Hospital surgeon	75 00		12	6
Brigade-major	*30 00		10		Hospital surgeon's mate	40 00		6	2
Brigade-chaplain	50 00		10	4	Stewards for hospitals	20 00			2
Judge Advocate	50 00		10	4	Ward masters for hospitals	16 00			2
Adjutant and inspector-gen.	104 00		16	12	Surgeons	45 00		10	3
Adjutant general	90 00		30	6	Surgeon's mates	30 00		6	2
Assistant do.	60 00		24	4	Professor of natural and experimental philosophy	60 00		11	5
Inspector-general	75 00		12	6	Assistant do.	40 00			3
Assistant do.	60 00		24	4	Professor of mathematics	50 00		10	4
Quartermaster-general	75 00		12	6	Assistant do.	40 00			3
Deputy do.	60 00		24	4	Professor of engineering	50 00		10	4
Assistant deputy do.	40 00		3		Assistant do.	40 00			3
Topographical engineer	60 00		24	4	Teacher of the French language	40 00			3
Assistant do.	40 00			3	Teacher of drawing	40 00			3
Paymaster of the army	120 00				Cadet	16 00			2
Deputy paymaster general	*50 00				Colonel (except of cavalry)	75 00		12	6
Assistant do.	*30 00				Lieutenant-colonel do.	60 00		11	5
District paymaster	50 00		10	4	Major do.	50 00		10	4
Assistant paymaster	*10 00		6		Captain do.	40 00			3
Regimental paymaster	*10 00		6		First lieutenant do.	30 00			2
Regimental quartermaster	*10 00		6		Second lieutenant do.	25 00			2
Regimental adjutant	*10 00		6		Third lieutenant do.	23 00			2
Principal waggon master	40 00		6	3	Ensign	20 00			2
Waggon master	30 00		6	2	Cadet (except of engineers)	10 00			2
Principal forage master	40 00		12	3	Sergeant major	12 00			†
Assistant do.	30 00		6	2	Quarter master sergeant	12 00			†
Conductor of artillery	30 00		2		Sergeant	11 00			†
Principal barrack master	40 00		12	3	Principal musician	11 00			†
Deputy do.	30 00		6	2	Corporal	10 00			†
Superintendent of artificers	45 00		6	3	Musician	9 00			†
Assistant do.	30 00		2		Private, driver, bombardier, matross sapper and miner	8 00			†
Master artificers	30 00		†		Artificer, saddler, farrier and blacksmith, not attached to the quarter master general's and ordnance department				
Artificers of the corps of that name.	16 00		†			13 00			†
Commissary-gen. of ordnance	75 00		12	6					
Assistant do.	50 00		10	7					
Deputy commissary of ordnance	40 00		6	5					
Assistant do.	30 00		2						
Colonel of cavalry	90 00		30	6	Forage for 5 horses				
Lieut. colonel do.	75 00		24	5	Do. 4 do.				
Major do.	60 00		24	4	Do. 4 do.				
Captain do.	50 00		18	3	Do. 3 do.				
First lieut. do.	33 33 1-3		13	2	Do. 2 do.				
Second lieut. do.	33 33 1-3		13	2	Do. 2 do.				
Third lieut. do.	30 00		12	2	Do. 2 do.				
Cornet do.	26 66 2-3		12	2	Do. 2 do.				
Riding master do.	26 66 2-3		12	2	Do. 2 do.				
Master of the sword do.	26 66 2-3		12	2	Do. 2 do.				
Non-commissioned officers & privates of the companies of rangers.									
One dollar per day each.					To furnish their own rations, arms, equipments, and horses.				
*In addition to their pay in the line.					†Rations receivable in kind only. ‡Of the ordnance and quarter master gen.'s department.				

Sackett's Harbor,

Is the name given to a handsome village situated at the east end of *Lake Ontario*, about 13 miles from the river *St. Lawrence*. It was first taken possession of, by purchase, by Mr. *Sackett*, of Jamaica, Long Island, in 1799. In 1831, only three families had settled there. Previous to this period, a great degree of prejudice existed against the lake shore, as unhealthy, from an erroneous idea that the neighborhood of fresh water lakes was more unhealthy than the sea shore; without ever reflecting that the lake of Geneva is celebrated for its healthfulness, and that it is only shallow fresh waters, just enough to cover rotting vegetables, that is unhealthy.

The village of Sackett's Harbor now contains a number of large and elegant built houses, and it is settling so fast that half-acre house lots have sold from 12 to 1500 dollars, and since it has become a military post, for twice that sum.

The most interesting part of this settlement is its curious and highly valuable harbor. This basin of water is hardly so large as our mill-pond was before they began to fill it up. *Melish* says it contains but ten acres, we believe it to be more than twice that size. The entrance to it is about a quarter of a mile wide, for here two opposite points approach towards each other like the *Punta* and *Moro* castle at the entrance of the *Havana*, leaving the passage or entrance before mentioned. Indeed *Sackett's Harbor* is the harbor of the *Havana* in miniature. Its entrance is strongly fortified. Besides a respectable fort, there are four block houses round this singular basin of deep water, which is bordered by a natural wall of limestone, of about 30 feet high.

It is about 36 miles from Kingston; and is now rendered interesting by being the head-quarters of our army under gen. Dearborn, and the station of our fresh water fleet under com. *Chaney*. As military operations will probably commence here in all the month of May, we deemed this description of *Sackett's Harbor* would not be unpleasant to our readers.

[*Boston Patriot.*]

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Russian secretary of legation left Philadelphia in a flag of truce for the squadron blockading the Delaware, with views connected, it is understood, with the sailing of the cartel ship *Neptune* about to leave that port for *St. Petersburg*, with Messrs. *Galatin* and *Bayard*, both of whom are in that city ready to take their departure.

Another British order in council has issued. It is dated March 30, and places all the ports of the U. States south of Newport, R. I. not before invested, in a state of vigorous blockade.

The American captain seized in *Delaware*, as a traitor (see page 160) has been conducted to Philadelphia, and lodged in jail. On inspecting the gentleman's pockets, six rarities appeared—such as a man might travel half over *England* without seeing—six *English guineas*.

Three hundred thousand dollars were sent last week from Philadelphia for Cincinnati, Ohio.

STRANGE.—American vessels are treated politely by his Britannic majesty's vessels of war, though in open hostility with the United States.—American vessels are sunk and destroyed by his imperial and royal majesty's ships, without a declaration of war. American vessels are captured by American vessels, and sent into American ports, and condemned

by American tribunals. These wonderful matters are explained by a knowledge of the thing called—*British licence*.

It is stated by several persons who have lately been on board the enemy-squadron in the Chesapeake, that the officers are regularly supplied with certain of our newspapers. The admiral also appears well informed of the political character of many persons and places on the shores of the bay. It is worthy of remark, that *Pfrenchtown* (lately destroyed) was pointed out as a great depot of goods, the loss of which would severely affect the "devoted city of Baltimore."

We have it in report that appears worthy of credit, that *East Florida* is to be immediately evacuated by the United States' troops. It is stated that only to the 28th ult. was allowed the patriots to make their submission to the Spanish government, or retire. This regulation, it is said, will produce great distress among the people—they cannot, in safety, submit—nor remove without ruin. *Amelia* island will, of course be given up, and a mighty scene of smuggling and treasonable intercourse must be expected. Nor are the black troops in *Florida*, very pleasant neighbors to the people of the South. We may soon expect more particular intelligence from that country; in respect to which (considering the subserviency of the Spanish government to the views of Great Britain) we are unpleasantly fixed.

Within the last 10 days nearly 300 prisoners have been landed at *Annapolis*, from the enemy's squadron in the *Chesapeake*. Poor fellows—they appear to have been hardly treated, being fed with damaged provisions, yet scantily. They represent the ships as weakly manned; and say that the officers are loud in expressing their hatred to *Baltimore*.

Two persons have been taken up and committed to the jail of *Baltimore* county, charged with treasonable practices. Of the guilt or innocence of these men we have no information; but it is absolutely certain there are many traitors in this neighborhood, who give to the enemy regular statements of all that transpires. The vigilance of the people is greatly excited by the vile attack upon *Harve de Grace*; and we trust that some of the wretches may yet meet their reward.

We learn that the British have lost many men by desertion in their predatory expeditions near *Harve de Grace*.

The following paragraph is from the (*Philadelphia*) "Democratic Press."—We totally condemn this summary mode of rendering justice, even if the facts charged were manifest. But if this thing had happened in BALTIMORE—what a precious story would be made of it.

Philadelphia, May 1.

Last evening, information was given to the Marshal of the United States for this district, that a barge was lading at Market-street wharf, with provisions for the British blockading squadron in the Delaware. Before the marshal was able to reach the spot a considerable number of people had collected, found 7 or 8 cwt. of fresh beef, and report says a British license; upon which they very deliberately made a noise upon one of the ship's ropes, through which they were about to run the head of a *Major Pisant*, of New-Jersey, and hoist him a little bit off the ground; when the Marshal arrived and took the accused under his protection. As the subject is likely to undergo a judicial examination, we are scrupulous of stating any particulars which might prejudice the public mind against the accused.

Annapolis, May 1.—About 140 American prisoners were landed in this city on Thursday evening

last, from the San Domingo, 74, then lying off the harbor. A considerable number more are expected down the bay in a day or two, who will also be sent on shore. This has been designated as a place of entry for cartels, by an agreement between colonel Barclay and general Mason. The sailors all concur in the opinion, that the British are very badly manned, and think a number of their vessels might be taken, if a vigorous attempt was made. They complain very heavily of bad treatment by the British while on board, and swear they will take revenge if ever they should have an opportunity.

Admiral Warren with the remainder of the squadron (consisting of two or three schooners) which have been lying off the harbor for some days past, sailed up the bay yesterday morning towards Baltimore.

About 170 or 180 of the Prince George's militia arrived at this city on Thursday evening last, by order of the commander in chief.

Desirous of giving the roll of officers in the army and navy of the United States, as much in a body as possible, for more easy reference; the editor is induced to postpone the list until it is convenient for him to issue a supplementary number, which shall be done as soon as the appendix and index, for the last volume is finished.

MILITARY.

Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was lately authorised to raise a regiment of mounted volunteers. From the progress already made, it is expected they will speedily march to the frontiers.

A letter from *Georgetown*, Ky. dated the 19th ult. says that between 3 and 4000 men had marched through that place since the first of the month for *Harrison's* camp; and that col. *Johnson* with from 12 to 1500 men would soon set out with the same destination. All are full of animation, panting to avenge the massacre at *Frenchtown*.

The governor of *Pennsylvania*, always vigilant, active and intelligent, appears to have made the best possible arrangements for giving immediate effect to the demands of the times. The 1000 men to be posted at *Pike* have, ere this, arrived there.

We have several reports of troops coming out to *Canada*, from *Spain*. One story makes them amount to 10,000 men.

A party of fine recruits lately passed through *Salem* (Mass.) for the frontiers. The incident is thus noticed in the "*Gazette*" of that town—"About 80 *Yonkees* of the 50,000 who are destined to be murdered in the invasion of *Canada*, "which administration would not take as a gift," were led through this town yesterday."

Extract from the Rules and Regulations of the Army.
RULES WITH REGARD TO PROMOTION.

1. Original vacancies will be supplied by selection; accidental vacancies by seniority, excepting in extraordinary cases.

2. Promotions to the rank of captain, will be made regimentally—to that of field appointments, by line—the light artillery, dragoons, artillery, infantry and riflemen, being kept always distinct.

3. No officer shall be entitled to the pay, rations, or emoluments annexed to any office, until he shall have notice of his appointment thereto from the war department, or from a general officer, with respect to appointments in the gift of generals. [*Mut. Int.*]

Copy of a letter from brigadier-general Thomas Flournoy to his excellency governor Mitchell, dated Creek Agency, 15th April, 1813.

Sir—I find on my arrival at this place that many of the reports, respecting Indian hostility, are total-

ly unfounded, and those founded in truth, much exaggerated.

The chiefs of the tribes are in council on the subject of the late outrages, and it is expected that the offenders will be brought to justice.

Col. Hawkins is decidedly of opinion that there is no danger to be apprehended in passing to Fort Stoddard, to which place I shall proceed in the morning.

I have the honor to be, your excellency's obedient servant,
THO. FLOURNOY.

His excellency D. B. Mitchell.

On Thursday, marched from this town, for the western frontier, under the command of lieut. Wheelock, one of the finest companies of light dragoons that ever delighted the eye of a general, consisting, as we understand, of about 75 young, well-formed, able-bodied men, all recruited within a few weeks past, in the town of Boston. Several other companies have lately marched from Charlestown, and more are soon to follow them, under command of major Nye.

Boston paper, May 1.

Extract of a letter from Walter Jordan, a non-commissioned officer of the regulars at fort Wayne, to his wife in Allegheny county, dated fort Wayne, October 19, 1812.

"I take my pen to inform you that I am well, after a long and perilous journey through the Indian country. Captain Wells, myself, and an hundred friendly Indians, left fort Wayne on the first of August to escort captain Heald from fort Chicauga, as he was in danger of being captured by the British. Orders had been given to abandon that fort, and retreat to fort Wayne, a distance of 150 miles. We reached fort Chicauga on the 10th of August, and on the 15th we prepared for an immediate march, burning all that we could not fetch with us. On the 15th, at 8 o'clock we commenced our march with our small force, which consisted of captain Wells, myself, and our 100 *Confute* Indians, captain Heald's 100 men, ten women, and twenty children; in all 232. We had marched half a mile, when we were attacked by 600 *Kickapoo* and *Wynbago* Indians. In the moment of trial our *Confute* savages joined the savage enemy. Our contest lasted ten minutes, when every man, woman and child was killed except 15. Thanks be to God I was one of those who escaped. First, they shot the feather of my cap, next the epaulet from my shoulder, and then the handle from my sword. I then surrendered to four savage rascals. The *Confute* chief, taking me by the hand, and speaking English said, *Jordan*, I know you, you gave me tobacco at fort Wayne. We wont kill you, but come and see what we will do with your captain," so leading me to where Wells lay, they cut off his head and put it on a long pole, while another took out his heart and divided it among the chiefs, and eat it up raw. Then they scalped the slain and stripped the prisoners, and gathered in a ring with us fifteen poor wretches in the middle. They had nearly fell out about the divide, but my old chief the *White Racoon*, holding me fast, they made the divide and departed to their towns. They tied me hard and fast that night, and placed a guard over me.—I lay down and slept soundly until morning, for I was tired—in the morning they untied me and set me parching corn, at which I worked attentively until night. They said that if I would stay and not runaway, that they would make a chief of me, but if I would attempt to runaway they would catch me and burn me alive. I amused them with a fine story in order to gain their confidence; and fortunately made my escape from them on the 19th of August, and took one of

their best horses to carry me, being seven days in the wilderness. I was joyfully received on the 26th at Wayne. On the 28th they attacked the fort, and blockaded us until the 16th of September, when we were relieved by Gen. Harrison."

NAVAL.

The enemy frequently alarms the coasts of *Rhode Island* and *Connecticut*; but as yet have not made an attack. The militia have been called out for defence.

By a cartel arrived at *Georgetown*, S. C. from *Jamaica* we learn that a grand fleet from that place, estimated to be worth nearly two millions sterling, was to sail on the 10th of May; under convoy of one ship of 74 guns, and three sloops of war—that the island was well supplied with American produce, through the agency of neutral flags: 13,000 bbls. flour at *Kingston*—and that the American prisoners retained there are treated with great severity and hardship, though the greater part of them were discharged as impressed men from the enemy's vessels of war! This cartel brought home 47 prisoners.—Another account says, that all information from their country is studiously denied them, doleful stories excepted; and that the prison ship is infested by rats, *santapies*, lizards, snakes and cockroaches.

To procure the relief of our seamen, it is absolutely necessary that the persons we take should be carefully guarded. If there is no other way of inducing them to return to their beloved country and sovereign? we must retain them in irons (as our people are treated) until the exchange can be made. It is hard they should thus be compelled to a service they hate; but our own people are dearer to us.—The *British* prisoners have been kept with so great laxity that many have escaped.

Capt. *Brooke*, of the *Shannon* frigate, told a coaster that, having nothing else to do, he should begin to amuse himself by burning all the coasters he fell in with. Perhaps com. *Rodgers* may stop his fun.

The valuable ship *Whumpoa*, from France, for New-York was chased on shore in West Bay, (R. I.) by a *British* frigate. But the crew, aided by a party of militia, beat off the boats of the enemy, and succeeded in saving the greater part of the cargo. The *British* lost several men in the skirmish.

A *British* 74 that is coming from Cadiz to the American coast is so disguised as to make her appear like a *frigate*. A fine compliment to our sea lords.

A naval battle is expected off Cape Cod, between the President and Congress on one side, and the *Shannon* and *Tenedos*, on the other. Our frigates went to sea on the 30th ult.

It was reported that a *British* frigate was wrecked near Nantucket a few days ago. It turns out to be a *Swedish* merchant ship, formerly a *British* frigate, from London for New-York. The captain has advertised the wreck to be sold by auction.

Our squadron sailed from *Sackett's Harbor* on the 22d ult. under commodore Chauncey, with about 2,000 troops consisting of the 15th and 16th regiments, the Albany and Baltimore volunteers and Forsyth's riflemen. Generals Dearborn and Pike embarked with the troops—the squadron put back on account of the ice, but started again on Saturday the 24th. A *Philadelphia* paper states positively that information had been there received, of the capture of the *Prince Regent* and *Earl Moira*, *British* sloops of war, and the landing of the troops in Canada, *Fort George* and the *Heights of Queenstown* being in our possession.

Several vessels of war were about to leave England early in the last month for our coast; and to bring out 1,600 marines, with six troops of dismounted dragoons.

An *English* frigate and a *French* frigate (the latter very strongly manned) lately met and fought five hours—then parted "so good and so good"—An *American* frigate would have taken them both in half the time.

We are in much anxiety for the *Essex*, captain Porter; not that we apprehend she has been taken by the enemy, but for fear she is lost at sea. It is a long time since we heard of her.

The *British* take almost as many of our vessels to and from France as they did before the war. We notice the arrival of several in their ports.

THE HORNET AND PEACOCK.

By an article from a *British West-India* paper, it appears that the *British* sloop of war *Peacock* really carried thirty-two pounders, instead of 24's, as capt. Lawrence supposed; thus making the victory much more splendid than was at first imagined. These papers give a doleful account of the battle; but palliate the mortifying result by magnifying, at no little rate, the force of the *Hornet*. The following articles have appeared in the *New-York* papers touching that affair. One would have thought that the kind treatment of capt. Lawrence (see page 102) to Lieutenant Wright, might have kept the Englishman from doing wrong; but the "lords of the ocean" are much given to swag-gering.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

SIR—I wish you to communicate, for the information of G. C. K. and those who may have read his paper, published in your last night's journal, that the force of his Britannic majesty's late brig *Peacock*, at the time she engaged the United States sloop *Hornet*, was sixteen 24 pound carronades and two long 6 pounders, with a complement of one hundred and twenty-two men and boys; and that the *Hornet* carried eighteen 32 pound carronades and two long nine pound guns, and one hundred and seventy men. That the action continued, by the *Peacock's* time, for twenty-five minutes, and that his majesty's brig *L'Espeigle* was not visible from the look outs, stationed at the *Peacock's* mast heads, for some time previous to the action.

F. A. WRIGHT,

Senior lieut. of his B. M.'s late sloop *Peacock*.
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1813.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Having observed a publication in your paper of Saturday last, signed F. A. Wright, first lieutenant of the *Peacock*, I deem it a duty incumbent on me to state, that I was ordered by captain Lawrence to go on board the *Peacock*, after her surrender, to examine and report her armament, which I found as stated in captain Lawrence's official letter. Mr. Wright's statement, as to time, is as incorrect as that of the number of men on board the *Hornet* and *Peacock*; for it is now ascertained there were four men received on board from *Denarara*, two or three days before she sailed from that place, who were on their quarter-bill; also, one boy, making in all 139; at the commencement of the action, the *Hornet* mustered 135 men fit for duty. At that time the *L'Espeigle's* hull was plainly seen from the *Hornet's* deck, and after the action, when both vessels anchored, she could not have been more than four miles from us. On my calling on Mr. Wright since his publication in your paper, he acknowledged, in presence of several gentlemen, that the *Peacock* did mount more guns than he had mentioned in his statement. The public are left to judge how far this gentleman's statement is to be credited.

D. CONNER,

Lieutenant of the U. S. Navy.

FURTHER.—The first lieutenant of the *Acasta* frigate lately boarded an American vessel off *Sandy Hook*, from Cadiz for New-York; and, speaking of the affair of the *Hornet* and *Peacock*, said—it would not do for any of theirs to fight our vessels single handed, as the Americans were a “dead nip.”

From a Halifax paper of the 17th inst.—“In our extracts from American papers our readers will find an account of the capture of the *Peacock*. The good fortune of the Americans has not forsaken them; on the contrary, it is more conspicuous in this than in their previous actions. Every one conversant with gunnery must know, that had a vessel been moored for the sole purpose of making an experiment, it is not at all likely she would have been sunk in so short a time.”

BOUNCING.—In Steele's List for December, we find among the captured vessels, as follows: *Alert*, T. P. Laughrane, 16, taken on the coast of North-America, after a most gallant and severe action, by the American frigate *Essex* of forty-four guns.

Again—Whiting, schr. 4 guns, lieut. Maxey, taken at anchor in Hampton Roads, by the American privateer *Dash* of 14 guns!

The severe and gallant action with the *Essex*, was such, as that not a shot ever struck the *Essex*—and the *Dash*, in place of 14 guns, carried one gun only. [Norfolk Ledger.]

COMPARATIVE PROWESS.—During the years 1809, 1810, 1811 and 1812, all the powers combined against Great Britain, did not capture a single ship of the line—they have captured only 3 frigates, viz: *Porcupine*, 32, taken by two French frigates; *Juno*, 44, taken by four French frigates; *Neride*, 36, taken by a French squadron. In less than 7 months the U. States have captured, viz: *Guerriere*, 49 guns, taken by the Constitution frigate; *Macedonian*, 49 guns, taken by the United States frigate; *Java*, 49 guns, taken by the Constitution frigate; and this without losing one, while the British captured in the years 1810, 1811 and 1812, one ship of the line and 17 frigates, besides 60 smaller vessels, from her enemies in Europe. *ib.*

AMERICAN FRIGATES.

The following article from the London Courier of Jan. 4, conveys a more flattering compliment to our gallant little navy, than its warmest admirers and best friends consider it entitled to.

“At length it is determined to increase the naval force on the Halifax station, with ships large enough to cope with the American frigates. Orders, it is said, have been given for an examination of several 74's, for the purpose of selecting such as may be reduced to 64 gun ships. The following, it is added, are already selected for this service, and are to be finished for sea directly, viz: *Culloden*, at Plymouth; *Monarch* and *Thunderer*, at Chatham; and *Resolution* at Portsmouth.”

Here is a confession of our superiority from the mouth of an enemy, which will remain on record, and go forth to the world, as proof undeniable, that a British frigate is unable to cope with an American; and that the Constitution, mounting thirty 24 pounders on her gun deck, and twenty 32 pound carronades on her quarter deck and fore-castle, (and which has captured and destroyed two of the stoutest British frigates of 49 guns) requires a British 74 to cope with her. There is however a gross deception intended to be practised by the paragraph from the Courier, on John Bull's credulous subjects, who having been repeatedly told of late, that the American frigates, are ships of the line in disguise, are now given to understand, that a 64 gun ship mounting 30 long 32 pounders on the lower deck and as many more on her upper deck, is not an over match for

one of our frigates. By such wretched tricks and misrepresentations, the British prints hope to retrieve their lost reputation, at least with the ignorant of their own nation, but even they cannot long be blinded by such shallow artifices, and the more enlightened part of the world will at once perceive in this overstrained and ludicrous attempt to mislead and deceive public opinion, additional evidence of the superiority of American over British naval skill and gallantry. [Phil. Cuz.]

“GROANS OF THE BRITONS.”

CAPTURE OF THE JAVA.

House of Lords, March 20th.—NAVAL MISMANAGEMENT.—Lord Darnley adverted to the capture of another of our frigates by the Americans, which convinced him of what he before suspected, viz. that Parliament had been extremely remiss in its attention to the administration of the navy. The noble lord at the head of the naval department, was not in his place, but he thought it his bounden duty to take the earliest opportunity of giving notice, that he should, upon an early day, submit to their lordships, a motion relative to the naval administration of the country. Their lordships ought no longer to refrain from instituting the proper enquiries. He, at least, would bring the subject before them; and in doing so, he was actuated solely by a sense of duty, and a deep conviction of its necessity.

From the London Star of March 20th.—It is our painful duty to record another humiliating sacrifice to the Americans, in the capture of the *JAVA*, one of the finest British frigates ever launched!—The Dauntless has arrived at Plymouth from Gibraltar, with the melancholy intelligence.

While we lament this additional misfortune, it is some satisfaction to know, that the brave men, who composed the crew of the *Java*, did their duty—Her colors were not struck until her bowsprit and masts were literally blown out of her. She was a fine French built ship, 7 or 8 years old, and was captured after a gallant action, from the French, in the East Indies, about two years and an half ago.

Our readers will perceive that the subject has been promptly taken up in Parliament. Lord Darnley last night gave notice of a motion, which will probably have the effect, if not of explaining where the blame lies, at least of quickening those operations by which the American navy is to be kept in check in future.

From the London Pilot of March 20th.—We lament most deeply to have to state, that another British frigate, the *Java*, has been taken by the American frigate *Constitution*. The *Java* was on her passage to the East Indies, having on board lieutenant-General Hislop, who was going out as commander in chief to Bombay, together with his suite, and a number of recruits and passengers, including some additional lieutenants of the navy, inasmuch that there appears not on this occasion that deficiency in point of numbers, which, in the prior instances, passed for the principal cause of the success of the Americans.—The action was obstinately maintained; and the immense proportion of loss on our part, while it consoles us with the assurance of the unimpaired state of the characteristic bravery of our seamen, affords an additional—(yes an additional)—reason to lament the unhappy result that we have announced, and an additional ground to reflect and to enquire seriously into the strange causes which have rendered our relative circumstances, with respect to this new enemy, so different from what they have been, touching all others, that we have had hitherto to contend with. We have not room to enter into this important subject this day. But the mourning of our hearts, which commenced on the first capture of

a British ship by an American, and has been rendered deeper and more melancholy by every successive instance, and most deep, by this last affecting event, can never be laid aside, till the honor of the British flag shall be redeemed, by establishing the same triumphant superiority over the Americans, that we have ever heretofore had over all the nations that traverse the seas.

From the same.—The public will learn with sentiments, which we shall not presume to anticipate, that a *third* British frigate has struck to an American. This is an occurrence that calls for serious reflection, this, and the fact stated in our paper of yesterday, that Lloyd's list contains notices of upwards of five hundred British vessels captured in seven months, by the Americans. *Five hundred merchantmen and three frigates.*

Can these statements be true; and can the English people hear them unmoved? Any one who had predicted such a result of an American war, this time last year, would have been treated as a madman or a traitor. He would have been told, if his opponents had condescended to argue with him, that long ere seven months had elapsed, the American flag would be swept from the seas, the contemptible navy of the United States annihilated, and their maritime arsenals rendered a heap of ruins. Yet down to this moment, not a single American frigate has struck her flag. They insult and laugh at our want of enterprise and vigor. They leave their ports when they please, and return to them when it suits their convenience; they traverse the Atlantic; they beset the West India islands; they advance to the very chops of the channel; they parade along the coasts of South America; nothing chases, nothing intercepts, nothing engages them but to yield them triumph.

TREATMENT OF AMERICAN PRISONERS IN JAMAICA.

To the Editor of the Carolina American.

SIR—The following is a copy of a letter addressed to James Turner, esquire, British agent for prisoners of war, at Port-Royal, (Jamaica) occasioned by circumstances therein mentioned. It will exhibit to you, sir, the treatment which American prisoners of war experience in that Island; and at the same time serve to shew how any minion in power may sport with the feelings of individuals, while those individuals themselves obtain neither redress nor notice. Your obedient servant,

W. WESCOTT, late commander
of the *Joseph and Mary* privateer of Baltimore.

L'AMETHYST PRISON SHIP,
Port Royal, 30th March, 1813.

SIR—Being agent for prisoners of war at this place, we conceive you to be the proper person to address in stating the grievances under which we labor; relying on your attention to discover, and willingness to adopt those measures, which may be best calculated to afford us relief.

This morning lieutenant Dance of the 5th West India regiment, accompanied by a guard of seven soldiers with loaded muskets, came on board this ship and informed us we must go with him to Kingston to attend a court martial. Upon our replying that we did not know in what manner we were to be concerned in that court, he exclaimed—"you must go; and if force is necessary to compel you, I am directed to resort to it." Our hesitation increasing, he went on deck, and brought down with him four soldiers with naked bayonets, himself and lieutenant Geddes (the officer of the guard) accompanying them with drawn swords. We then asked lieutenant Dance whether in the event of our consenting to go, his officers were to escort us through

the streets? He pledged his honor they should not, but that ourselves should go on one side of the street, and they on the other. We then consented to go. But imagine what must have been our chagrin and disappointment, when, on arriving at Kingston, the lieutenant, disregarding his promise, careless of our feelings, and not respecting our character as officers, nor that two of us had the honor to belong to the United States navy, wantonly and ignominiously marched us through the streets of the city like malefactors, himself going before, and his soldiers following and walking on either side of us. In this disgraceful manner we were deposited in the guard house of the barracks. In the guard house we remained from half past 8 o'clock, A. M. till 1 P. M. without knowing whether our presence was necessary at the court martial, without knowing for what purpose we were sent to Kingston, without having received any sustenance or refreshment of any kind, and without being permitted during our confinement, to have any person visit us.—Having confined us as long as they thought proper, they consigned us to the care of lieutenant Grant, who marched us to the boat and brought us to the ship again. You will perceive, sir, that having eaten nothing the night before, we were deprived of every thing for the support of nature from 3 o'clock P. M. 29th instant, till after 3 o'clock on the 30th, (the time we were sent on board.) But this is the least part of our complaint; though we leave you to reflect whether such treatment is becoming in the officers of one civilized nation at war with another. We are here for no crime. The fortune of war has placed us in your power. We have not degraded ourselves by any indecorous conduct since we became your prisoners. We preserve the same routine of duty here as we did on board our own vessels.—Why then this insult, this wanton abuse? Why take the advantage of defenceless prisoners for the purpose of venting your malignity and contempt for the American nation. Your government can never approve such proceedings: the American, most certainly will not. Your government, we are induced to believe, are desirous of preserving those sacred rules of justice and of honor with regard to prisoners of war, which they require of ours. You will therefore confer a favor on us by submitting the circumstances of our case to vice-admiral Stirling, who, from the kind regard he has ever paid to the petitions and remonstrances of American prisoners, will we trust use his best endeavors towards ameliorating our present unhappy condition.

We are very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servants,

WILLIAM WESCOTT,
JOHN M'FATE,
JAMES STEVENS.

James Turner, esquire,
British agent for prisoners at Port-Royal.

[On the preceding, this simple remark is sufficient—no British officer has ever been thus abominably treated in the United States—nor were any of them confined. EDITOR OF THE REGISTER.]

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

From Poplar island, Sharp's island, and other islands in the bay, the British have obtained a considerable supply of fresh provisions.

Gallant Expedition!—On the 29th ultimo, the bravery of the enemy in the *Chesapeake* was put to the severest trial. Rear-admiral Cockburn, of the Marlborough of 74 guns, having learnt that a large body of well disciplined *stage-drivers*, amounting in the whole to ten persons, were in garrison at *Frenchtown*; which was also defended by a powerful battery of three great guns (4 pounders) lately taken from the hold of a vessel, where they had remained

harmless ballast since the revolution—resolved to seize the golden opportunity to impress the cowardly descendants of those who fought in the ‘rebellion,’ with due ideas of *British* courage and constancy. Twelve barges, manned with about 400 volunteers, picked seamen, and 300 marines, were allotted for this arduous service. He laid his plans with consummate wisdom and foresight. The marines were landed to attack the fort in the rear, while the barges opened a tremendous fire in front. Shot of all sorts and sizes, from 18 pounders to musket balls, flew like hail in all directions; yet the *sons of the whip*, for a considerable time, checked the progress of ‘his majesty’s’ arms. But ‘what can resist the *British* bayonet?’ The marines were at hand, and the whole ammunition of the ‘rebels’ being expended, they made one of the *Duke of York’s* ‘retrograde movements,’ without loss; after killing and wounding some of ‘his majesty’s’ subjects. The fort being thus silenced, the barges approached; and a party of officers and petty-officers from them, under cover of the marines, attacked the storehouses. The ponderous doors gave way to the oft repeated stroke of *British* axes; and a large quantity of oats in the lower house, with some valuable goods in the upper, surrendered at discretion. The commander allots to the different corps the choice of the spoils, mightily extolling the deeds of that day, and declaring the whole should be faithfully REGISTERED. Then, with the coolness that characterises *British* seamen, he applied the torch to the ransacked buildings; and one wide blaze, a bonfire of glory, proclaims the humane victory; two vessels swell the general flame, and teach the hissing waters the homage due its sovereign lord *George Guelf*, regent of the *British* kingdoms. Thus being performed, ‘his majesty’s’ forces retired to their ships; each one rejoicing he had done a deed of *open valor*, that might put to the blush the *ferocious treachery* that humbled *Copenhagen*. *Nelson* no more; ‘tis *Cockburn* ‘riles the roast.’

Such, without irony, is the substance of the proceedings of the enemy at *Freightown*. The loss of goods is estimated at from 20 to 30,000 dollars.—The place, though called a *town*, contained only the storehouses, a tavern, two or three dwelling houses, with a few stables and out-houses; deriving its whole importance from being the ‘stopping-place’ of the land and water line of stages between *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore*. There was a party of militia from *Elkton* at *Freightown*, a little while before the attack was made; it appears they had retired in fearless security—but the force was too small to have resisted the enemy, had it remained. The dwelling houses were not damaged—and it is justice to the enemy to say, they treated the women and children with considerable attention and respect.

Wanton outrage.—On the morning of the 3d inst. while the great body of the people of *Havre-de-Grace* were yet in their beds, nineteen barges from the enemy’s squadron suddenly appeared before the place, and, without a moment’s delay, commenced a tremendous discharge of shot, shells and rockets.—When the town had been bombarded about 15 minutes, a party of marines were landed, whose first business it was to set fire to the buildings not yet in flames, which was done with all the deliberation that belongs to *veteran incendiaries*. Only a single house was left uninjured; and by far the greater part are heaps of ruins. Even the stages were destroyed, and the passengers’ baggage shared the common fate. Many fled from their burning houses almost in a state of nudity, carrying in their arms their children, clothes, &c. The house that was preserved belonged to Mr. *Pringle*—it was removed from the bo-

dy of the town, and many women and children, in the first moment of alarm, had retired to it. As the enemy advanced, the owner met them with a *white flag* and prevailed on them to pass it by. In the course of the day, they burnt Mr. *Stump’s* warehouse—but were repulsed in an attempt to destroy his mill. They also burnt *Cecil* furnace, the property of colonel *Hughes*, situate in the neighborhood.—Parties of them penetrated some distance into the country, and as highway robbers, attacked the passengers. The history of civilized war, we are happy to say for the honor of human nature, presents few parallels for this barbarous outrage, so eminently characteristic of the *British* nation, immortal in the history of our revolution for exploits of the kind. There was no legitimate *war-object* to obtain by demolishing the defenceless village of *Havre-de-Grace*, and the attack was *savage*, directed only by that kind of feeling that impels an *Indian* in his wars. No resistance was made or offered; the village was *surprised*; the houses conflagrated by a *coup-de-main*—and old age and infancy involved in the general wreck. Something had been designed for the defence of the place; but the fatality that has attended the military movements of *Maryland*, neglected to perform it. If such is to be the character of this contest, and admirals *Cockburn* and brigadiers *Tecumseh* shall continue thus to violate all the known usages of honorable war—it is time, indeed, for the people to open their eyes to their true condition, and shut their ears to the *Syren* songs of *British* “religion and magnanimity.” The ruins of *Havre-de-Grace* shall stand as a monument of *British* cruelty, in which, as in a glass, we may see the true spirit of the government. The villain-deed has roused the honest indignation of every man—no one pretends to justify or excuse it. It has knit the people in a common bond for vengeance on the incendiaries. It has destroyed party; and, by a community of interests, effected what patriotism demanded in vain.

Havre-de-Grace was a thriving place, on the west side of the *Susquehanna*, about two miles from the head of the bay. It contained from 40 to 50 houses, and was the residence of several respectable families. The buildings were generally of wood. The post-road from *Baltimore* to *Philadelphia* passes through it. A number of particulars connected with the destruction of the place, are inserted below:

By later accounts it appears, there was a small party (40 or 50) of militia at *Havre-de-Grace* when the attack commenced; but they all ran away save 8 or 10, without offering resistance. One of those that remained, a brave Irishman, long a resident of the town, was taken prisoner, being seized in the act of loading his musket. Three of the enemy were killed and two wounded. One American was killed by a rocket. How the people escaped with their lives is truly wonderful. The enemy also destroyed several bay-craft, as well as the ferry-boats. From *Havre-de-Grace* a party proceeded to *Cresswell’s* ferry, at the head of the tide water, six miles above, and desolated every thing within their reach. The church at *Havre-de-Grace*, at a considerable distance from the river, was not fired; but, to shew their respect for ‘*religion*,’ they assailed the house, and finding nothing to steal “magnanimously” attacked the windows with brick-bats and stones, and demolished them.

Extract dated Havre-de-Grace, May 4.

“On Monday morning, about sun-rise, the enemy took possession of *Havre-de-Grace*, and immediately opened a scene of destruction that would have disgraced the *savage allies* of *Britain*. A general

pillage and burning followed. In less than two hours they had plundered and burnt almost every house. They destroyed both ferry houses; and after having permitted Richard Mansfield, who kept the upper house, to save what he and his son could from the fire, they seized and carried off what they had saved. They cut open his very beds, threw the feathers away, and took off the ticking. It is not possible to give a correct estimate of the destruction of property which has taken place. Fifty thousand dollars worth on a rough calculation, must have been destroyed. I have lost every thing." *Amer.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Messrs. Editors—You will oblige me by giving the following a place in your paper.

HENRY RUSSELL.

"I avail myself in laying before the public a precise statement of facts, which occurred to me on my way from Havre-de-grace to Baltimore. Yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock, this side of Patterson's mills, I was stopped by a party of British sailors, to the number of 70 or 80, headed by two officers, when one of the sailors advanced up and seized the bridle of my horse; at the same time another, holding a bayonet at my breast, commanded me to dismount immediately, or he would run me through; I accordingly jumped off; I was immediately collared by the lieutenant, who in a very impertinent manner asked me where I was going? I answered to Baltimore; he then asked me many insulting questions about Baltimore and its inhabitants; I told him I would answer no such questions, and requested he would not detain me any longer; he then without any further ceremony, thrust his hand into my coat and waistcoat pocket.——I told him not to treat me with such atrociousness—if money was their aim, I would deliver him all I had about me; which they did not give me the trouble to do, as the lieutenant drew out the contents of my pockets, which fortunately was only a few dollars; they still thinking I had more concealed about me, like the worst of robbers, forced my waistcoat open, when, finding no more booty, permitted me to proceed on to Baltimore. They appeared to be divided into several parties. They said they were looking for fat cattle, and killed several hogs in my presence; and on my leaving them they went in different ways: I discovered a number of negroes amongst them."

Baltimore, May 4, 1813.

Extract of a letter from Kent county, dated 1st inst.

"Since I addressed you last, the enemy have commenced their wanton warfare on our bay shore; a ship of war passing down the bay last Tuesday, commenced a bombardment on S. Wilmer's house, (of your city) and after firing 15 shot at the house, 6 of which lodged in the wall, and 2 passed through the house; they also landed at a Mr. Medford's, a few miles above Mr. Wilmer's, and after treating Mr. Medford with extreme rudeness, robbed him of all his sheep, cattle, hogs, bacon, and even setting poultry, and escaped with their booty thus honorably obtained." We learn by another channel, that after killing Mr. M's cattle, the militia came upon the British before they carried them off, and that they ran and left them.

George-Town Roads, (Kent county,) May 3, 1813.—Last week a party of the enemy landed at Mr. George Medford's, at Plumb Point, in Werton, and robbed his meat house, hen-house and sheep-fold; they even went into the kitchen, stole the kitchen furniture, and took his negroes' weekly allowance of meat. They also killed several of his cattle—while they were thus employed, an express

was sent for the militia, a party of whom arrived in time to prevent the enemy from carrying off the cattle which they had killed; the militia fired on the barges as they left the shore, and it is thought some of the enemy were killed.

The Maidstone frigate lies so near Howell's point that she has thrown some of her shot a mile into the country.

It is expected that Georgetown will soon be attacked, and probably this village; the militia, however, are on the alert.

Baltimore.—On Wednesday last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the alarm guns were fired, and this city was thrown into great bustle and apparent confusion. But in a few minutes—in less time than could have been expected—regiment after regiment and company after company were marching the streets in regular order, towards the supposed point of attack. It was calculated that upwards of 5000 men were under arms, and in their proper places, in an hour after the alarm was given. The savage burning of *Havre de Grace* led the people to calculate what they might expect from the *tender mercies* of the enemy—and they indignantly assembled to punish the invader. We did not believe that such a quantity of arms and accoutrements were in the hands of the people of *Baltimore*; though the whole were not exhibited.—The excellent 5th regiment had just returned from a week's duty at the Fort (their place being supplied on the morning of that day by the 6th) making a forced march—after halting a few minutes for orders, they pushed for *North Point*, distant 15 miles, with cheerful alacrity, as did the 39th, and some artillery and troops of horse. The 27th was under arms, ready for orders, and the 51st or "Precincts regiment," the bounds of which extends over a space many miles in circumference, with near 1000 men in arms, was duly prepared. The regiment of artillery was in its usual fine condition; and the several troops of cavalry exhibited the wonted energy of their character. The rifle corps were on the alert—and the whole manifested an unconquerable spirit. At two o'clock, it was reported the alarm was a false one; and the fact being ascertained, the soldiers were dismissed. If admiral *Cockburn* has his secret agents in *Baltimore*, we hope they may faithfully communicate to him the events of that day; and let him, glory, if he can, in the effect that his barbarous conduct to poor *Havre de Grace* has produced. The conflagration of that village purified party in *Baltimore*, and will truly "select the sheep from the goats." For, or, against the *English*, is the only touchstone, "Federalists" and "Democrats" have laid aside their little bickerings until they can discuss the controverted points at more leisure. This is as it should be!

Some persons have removed from *Baltimore* within a few days past; and many women and children have been sent away. This might be expected, and fear is contagious. But the number of those who have removed, or are really alarmed, is small—the present enemy-force is incompetent to the design; and in a little space we shall be in a high state of preparation to receive him. A part of the 2000 men to be stationed here have arrived since the alarm, and others are on the way.

The committee appointed by the city council of *Baltimore* have resolved to pay the militia for duty performed, out of the funds of the corporation—a just and necessary procedure.

¶ This state of things checks every species of business—and, as the editor of the *Register* cannot reduce his expences, the occasion is apt for his friends to remit the little sums due him.

We learn from various sources that admiral Cockburn is as wroth at *Baltimore*, and as loud in his expressions of *vengeance*, as the pitiful tool that put the types together for the paragraph annexed. We know it is the will of the British in the *bay* and the British in the *country*, that *Baltimore* shall eclipse the high renown of *Praga* and *Ismael*; and some "magnanimous" Briton out-rival the fame of "glorious *Suwarrow*," in bringing death to thousands of women and children, not leaving one stone upon another. God forbid, that we should be at the "mercy" of Cockburn and his *Winnebagoes*, exalted to the pinnacle of incendiary merit by the attack upon *Havre de Grace*; a deed that shall be recorded to the lasting infamy of the *British* arms—wanton, cruel and base.

The following curious article is extracted from a little paper published in that part of *Pennsylvania* which has its chief trade to *Baltimore*; and in the neighborhood of a place where a jail was once broken open and many men taken out and killed. We suppose some whiskey merchant paid the creature 100 cents to "put it in"—and should not have noticed it, except as an advertisement, but to shew the continued hostility to *Baltimore*; foreign and domestic:

"Many of our cities, and especially *Baltimore* are now in a rigid state of blockade. The enemy holds us at his mercy, and can injure, if not destroy, our defenceless towns, and why he abstains from injuring us as much as he might, is not owing to any thing else except to the *MAGNANIMITY*, and *HONORABLE policy* of the *British* nation, so strictly observed towards other nations. If the squadron remains six months as near *Baltimore* as it now is, many of the inhabitants, and particularly the poor, will have to seek refuge in the country. The people of the *swindling city* of *Baltimore*, are now much alarmed, and apprehensive of suffering great injury from that nation, whose enmity they in part *CAUSELESSLY* brought upon the country.

STRICKER, and his *murderous companions*, without shame and humanity, could see the *laws prostrated*, the *property* of individuals destroyed, and what is worse than any thing ever witnessed in this or any other civilized country, the precious blood of General *Lingan* flow from the hands of *hell-doomed ruffians*. Who would pity such a city and its ill-fated inhabitants? *Baltimore* has brought the curse of Heaven upon itself, and has last summer prevented the law from giving protection to the best of citizens. Leave *Baltimore* to itself, and make the best of its own situation."

News-Making.

From a careful examination of the conduct of some, a person may easily fall into an opinion that the *manufacture of news* has nearly become a *regular business*. It is possible a few may believe their subsistence to depend on the circulation of false reports; but the greater part of the "*it is said*" that float through the political atmosphere like motes in the natural, untangible, have their birth in credulity, or in the too earnest desire to tell *something new*. One man supposes a thing *possible*; the second says it is *probable*; and the third gives it *positive*. The transition is easily made—and the fourth or fifth person will enter into an elaborate investigation to shew that *it must be so*. There are a few beings, possessed of types and presses, of whom we reasonably expect all sorts of reports that may depress the spirit of the people; or, if possible, embarrass the government—but there are others, of whom we hoped better things, that fall into the same error, from

a too ardent thirst for news—for the honor of first giving some strange report to the public. Bad news always travels fast enough; and unless when a knowledge of rumor may lead to measures counteracting its effects, if true; prudence directs us to let it float unsanctioned, till it assumes a body and form at least of plausibility. It is sound maxim that the "*truth should not be told at all times*;"—but I would not suppress a fact. Let the truth be stated—but away with the "*it is said*," and "*it is understood*," that are contrary to the interests or derogatory to the honor of the United States.

Party Writers.

We deprecate the policy that leads the friends of the union often to notice the raving paragraphs of the enemy, that occasionally appear in a few factious prints, tending to weaken the bonds of the confederacy, or recommending its dissolution. We know that this is the work of *Great Britain*—our arguments will not silence her hostility, and the tools she makes use of are too insignificant to excite frequent animadversion. Reason is lost upon them; for, like lawyers at the bar specially paid to gain a cause, they will go on to earn their wages. Let these fellows be cautiously, but quietly watched, and they may be "caught napping"—then, let the law take its course.

He is a mere dolt that supposes the body of that political class called "federalists" are in favor of what these creatures recommend—nor will the calculating man believe that the people of the *Eastern* states are so forgetful of their interests, as to wish a severation from the middle and southern, on which their prosperity in trade has mainly depended. Besides, a very large majority of the *fighting men*, of these states, are not only friends of the union, but absolute friends of those measures of resistance against *Great Britain*, that led to pensioning the wretches, to alarm the unwary, and embarrass the government; the small majority of votes that appears against the administration to the contrary notwithstanding—for all are not qualified to vote. The great physical strength is on the side of those who have the minority of votes.

Picture of a Soldier's Life.

From a private in the "Petersburg Volunteers," to his friend in that place, dated

"Zanesville, (Ohio) March 28, 1813.

"When I last wrote you from Upper Sandusky, I confidently expected something of considerable importance would have transpired in a very short time; but, unfortunately, the war in this quarter is protracted to a much longer period than I at that time contemplated. Indeed, the best informed people in the army think that nothing decisive can be done before the next winter. It will never answer to invade a country with militia; some will not cross the lines—others will not submit to any kind of subordination; and, in fact, they would all rather be at home, than courting fame on the embattled field. The Kentucky and Ohio militia have been discharged some time; the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia are to be discharged on the 1st of April; and, unless other troops arrive, the camp will, in a great measure, be unprotected. None will be left except our battalion, consisting of the Petersburg Volunteers, and two companies from Pittsburg, (50 men in one and 15 in the other) together with about 350 regulars. James G. Chalmers, (who is appointed paymaster for all the twelve months' volunteers,

with the rank of ensign) and myself, left the Rapids on the 8th. We have to remain here until the arrival of the district paymaster.

"The next day after the date of my letter from Sandusky, we left that place for the Rapids, together with 300 militia, under the command of major Orr. We had with us 20 pieces of heavy artillery, and a quantity of military stores of every description. We at this time knew nothing of the unfortunate events at the river Raisin. On the second day of our march a courier arrived from gen. Harrison, ordering the artillery to advance with all possible speed; this was rendered totally impossible by the snow which took place, it being a complete swamp nearly all the way. On the evening of the same day news arrived that gen. Harrison had retreated to Portage river, 18 miles in the rear of the encampment at the Rapids. As many men as could be spared determined to proceed immediately to reinforce him. It is unnecessary to state that we were among the first who wished to advance. At 2 o'clock the next morning, our tents were struck, and in half an hour we were on the road. I will candidly confess, that on that day I regretted being a soldier. On that day we marched thirty miles, under an incessant rain; and I am afraid you will doubt my veracity when I tell you, that in 8 miles of the best of the road, it took us over the knees and often to the middle. The Black Swamp (4 miles from Portage river, and 4 miles in the extent) would have been considered impassable by all but men determined to surmount every difficulty to accomplish the object of their march. In this swamp you lose sight of *terra firma* altogether—the water was about 6 inches deep on the ice, which was very rotten, often breaking through to the depth of four or five feet.

"The same night we encamped on very wet ground, but the driest that could be found, the rain still continuing. It was with difficulty we could raise fires; we had no tents, our clothes were wet, no axes, nothing to cook in, and very little to eat. A brigade of pack-horses being near us, we procured from them some flour, killed a hog, (there being plenty of them along the road;) our bread was baked in the ashes, and the pork we broiled on the coals—a sweeter meal I never partook of. When we went to sleep, it was on two logs laid close to each other, to keep our bodies from the damp ground. Good God! what a plant being is man in adversity. The loftiest spirit that ever inhabited the human breast would have been tamed amid the difficulties that surrounded us. The next morning we arrived at Portage river, (the head quarters of the North Western Army.) During our stay at this latter place, we were in constant expectation of an attack. Several nights we went to sleep with our muskets in our arms, and all our accoutrements fixed for action. On the arrival of gen. Leftwich and gen. Crook's brigades from Sandusky, we marched for the Rapids; the Kentucky and Ohio troops had then only six days to serve. In a speech made to them by the general, he pledged himself to take them to Malden in 20 days, which would have been the case, if the cannon and military stores could have been got on. When we arrived at the Rapids, the advanced guard discovered, on the opposite side of the river, one of three persons, who, two days previous, were sent to Malden with a flag, killed and scalped by the Indians—the other two, we have since heard, are prisoners at Malden—so little does our enemy respect the laws of nations. The encampment is opposite the Michigan territory, in a fine situation, protected by nature in three quarters, by a steep and high bank—the whole is piquetted in—the stores are deposited in block-houses, built round the piquetting, to the num-

ber of eight—all is nearly in a complete state of defence. Along this river is the handsomest country I ever saw—there have been several fine plantations in the vicinity of the camp, but all is a scene of desolation. After Hull's surrender, the whole country was laid waste by the Indians—every half mile there has been a house—the only indication of a habitation that now remains, is their ruins that cover the ground where they once stood! A few days after our arrival, a detachment was sent out, of which our company made part, to attack a considerable party of Indians, 15 miles down the river. We started as night set in, and marched all the way on the ice; about 2 o'clock, we came near the place where we expected to surprise the enemy—we were put in order of battle, and instructed to proceed in silence—

"Still was the pipe and drum—
"Saw heavy tread, and armor's clang,
"The silent march was dumb."

In a few minutes their forces were in sight; they were in a bend of the river, nearly a mile off; when within gun-shot, I could hear the men cocking their pieces—our company, to a man, were even at that moment cheerful and gay! fear was far distant from our ranks, and I do sincerely believe that had the enemy not flown previous to our arrival, we would all have realised the expectations of our friends. Some of their spies, as we have since heard from prisoners from Malden, saw us on our march—in consequence of which they made a precipitate retreat—we followed them within 5 miles of the river Raisin, and returned to camp without any rest, except for two hours; we were 21 hours absent, during which time we marched more than 60 miles. The particulars of the last unfortunate account at the river Raisin, you are already acquainted with, likewise in the failure on the expedition to destroy the Queen Charlotte. Our company marched as far as the mouth of Lake Erie, to reinforce the first party, but met them on their return. We have all built small houses in front of the tents, which make us very comfortable.

"The camp duty is very severe, there being no tents or houses for the guard when off their post, so that it is equally as pleasant for them to be at their post as off, they being forbidden to leave the rendezvous of the guard—Every other day a man mounts guard, and the day that intervenes he is at work within the camp. Major Alexander, who commands the battalion, is as fine a fellow as I ever knew.—The most perfect harmony exists between the Pittsburg company and ours—they being the only two companies of 12 month's volunteers in camp, and all that wear uniform—a generous emulation exists among them, which is of infinite service to both—officers and men all mingle together; we visit each others tents of an evening, sing, tell stories, play music, and drink grog, when we can get it; which by-the-by, is not often the case, suttlers not being permitted to sell spirits in the camp.

"Poor Edmund S. Gee is no more! I saw him breathe his last—we consigned him to his mother earth with all the decency our circumstances would permit. We had it not in our power to dress his corpse in all the pomp and pageantry of sorrow. The tears of his companions, more eloquent than all the parade that sable weeds could bestow, were his due, and those he had! All the battalion attended the funeral—likewise general Leftwich, who requested the chaplain to perform a funeral service, a thing not done on any similar occasion.

"Chadmers and myself will return to the camp in a few days. It is dangerous to travel the roads in small parties, as the Indians are all round the camp. We will be obliged to remain in the settlement until some troops are going on. The day before we left

the camp, a lieutenant was shot and scalped within sight of the camp—another man was shot at, but fortunately had a bible in his side pocket, which arrested the course of the ball, and saved his life.—There is 100 miles of the road, between this and the Rapids, without a single inhabitant—all a wilderness."

THE CHRONICLE.

Virginia election. Complete—for *Eppes* 1112; *Randolph* 943—majority for *Eppes* 178.

Caleb Strong, esquire, has been re-elected governor of Massachusetts, by a majority of about 12,000 votes.

It is confidently stated that Daniel D. Tompkins, esquire, has been re-elected governor of New-York. The returns are only partially received; but the result is so estimated from them.

The physicians of most of the cities of the United States have assembled to honor the memory of the illustrious *Ross*.

The clergy, vestry and trustees of the *African* churches in Philadelphia have adopted badges of mourning for their benefactor Dr. *Rush*.

We continue to receive very pleasant news from *Mexico*; and trust soon to have the high satisfaction of announcing the complete prostration of the papal authority in that extensive region. The work of revolution goes on well.

A cartel ship has arrived at Newport, R. I. from Dartmouth, Eng. with 265 American prisoners. It is stated that upwards of 1500 of them were left there, each of whom is allowed 15d. per day for his subsistence, paid weekly—apparently a very liberal stipend. But all kinds of provisions are excessively dear—beef from 9d. to 1s. per lb. The following is a summary of the reports and news brought by this vessel. The Captain, of 74 guns, was destroyed by fire at Portsmouth, on the 22nd of March—no lives lost. A deputation is said to have arrived from Holland to solicit the return of the *Prince of Orange*, who is serving with the British army in *Portugal*. Various parts of *Germany* are stated to be ripe for revolution.

A gentleman arrived at Boston from Cadiz says that the Spanish government have ordered the British troops to leave that city—and Wellesley, the ambassador had written home for instructions. We learn nothing of the state of the interior of Spain except that king Joseph left Madrid for Segovia, on the 17th of March.

The British papers are filled with scraps of news of *Russian* successes, *Prussian* and *German* disaffections, and *French* difficulties. We shall hear more of these things a little time hence.

Letters from Sicily state that a revolution has taken place.—The king and queen are again in power, the regent killed, and the English party turned topsyturvy. Gen. Maitland and others have left Alicane, where Suchet was employing them very actively, and have gone to regulate things in Sicily.

The London papers are filled with a variety of documents and correspondence relating to the conduct of the Princess of Wales. In the last of which we find, that her royal highness is restored to the private and public honors of her family.

It is said that 300,000 barrels of flour remained unsold at Cadiz, March 23.

Two Danish officers are said to have reached London on the 11th of March. Rumor has given to them a mission of peace with *Great Britain*.

Pillau is taken by the Russians. Thorn taken and given up to pillage. Berlin was taken March 4; and general D'York made governor. Hamburg was tak-

en by the Russians March 10, and Cuxhaven by the English.—The Saxon court left Dresden, its capital, Feb. 22. The King of Prussia has made a league offensive and defensive with Russia. The French had made several sorties from Dantzic, and had lost 1000 men. The place held out. A Swedish expedition was about embarking for Pomerania. The person, whom we learnt by former accounts was arrested at Vienna, and sent to Hungary, proves to be the prince royal of Bavaria. An Austrian minister had arrived in London.

An additional naval force had been ordered out. Six pence additional duty has been laid in England on American cotton.

LONDON, March 31.—The lord mayor has fixed Friday next for a Common-Hall, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting a loyal and affectionate address to her royal highness the princess of Wales, on the subject of the lately exposed wicked and cruel attempts against her highness' character and life.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser—The subject stated in the subsequent affidavit, having been doubted by many on its first publication, it was thought advisable to bring it forward as it now is, authenticated under the oaths of the three respectable gentlemen whose signatures are affixed to it.

City of New-York, ss.

On this 28th day of April, 1813, before me the undersigned Notary Public, personally came and appeared Samuel G. Bailey, late master of the ship *Amsterdam Packet*, Wm. R. Handy, late master of the ship *Lydia*, and Adam Knox, late master of the schooner *Augusta*, all belonging to New-York; and the said appearants being duly sworn according to law, severally and solemnly deposed and declared, That they were passengers on board the ship *Niagara* which arrived at this port from Lisbon on Saturday last; and that on the 8th day of April inst. being in lat. 43 49, long. 65, at meridian saw a large lump on the horizon, bearing N. W. distance 5 or 8 miles ahead, which we supposed the hull of a large ship bottom up. When within gun shot of it, discovered that it had motion, and on a nearer approach found it to be a fish apparently 200 feet in length, about thirty feet broad, and from seventeen to eighteen feet high in the centre, was covered with a shell formed similar to the plank of a clinker built vessel—near the head on the right side was a large hole or archway, covered occasionally with a fin which was at times 8 or 10 feet out of the water—intended to have sent the boat to make further discoveries, but was deterred from the dreadful appearance of the monster having approached within thirty yards of it.

W. R. HANDY.

ADAM KNOX.

SAM'L G. BAILEY.

Sworn before me, W. BLEECKER, Notary Public.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—Among printers, it is usually agreed that the maker of paragraphs has as much right to them, as any other mechanic has to the produce of his labors; and hence we see frequent squabbles among brothers of the type, of stealth, omissions, and so forth. I have been amused at the progress of some of my work, and counted up 27 articles written for the *Register*, "taken as their own," by the folks at Boston and elsewhere, and republished in *Baltimore*, as something new! The rounds that these things take are curious—for instance, I have an article before me that I myself made, that was published at Boston as original, copied into a *Baltimore* paper without credit, and inserted in an *Albany* paper as belonging to the newspaper last noted.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 11 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 89.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Rhode-Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, MAY 1.

The legislature of this state convened at Newport on the 5th instant, when his excellency the governor communicated the following message :

Gentlemen of the senate and house of representatives,

Since the session in October last, when I had the honor to communicate with you upon the unhappy situation of our country in general, and of this state in particular, many matters, consequent on a state of war, have occurred which demand your attention, and will render it necessary that some measures should be adopted for the security of the state.

With respect to our militia, on whom it appears we must depend for our defence, I am obliged to observe, that while there is an evident improvement in their discipline, and partially so in their equipment, yet here remains much to be done; and I hope that there is in the citizens, composing that body, so much of ambition and patriotism, as will yet excite them to their duty, and prevent the very unpleasant resort to the laws to effect it.

The very reprehensible omissions, however, in the officers, in not making their annual returns previous to the session in October last, as the law directs, and particularly in the chartered companies, require notice, and would have been attended to by me. But this neglect being so general, to have called them to account by courts martial, would have been very expensive to the state. I therefore thought it advisable to wave the subject until this session, during which your attention thereto will be necessary, as the period has arrived which renders it highly necessary to know our effective force.

From the appropriation made at the last session, an additional quantity of powder, with round and grape shot, &c. has been purchased for the use of the state, the particulars of which the quartermaster gen. will inform you, should you think it necessary.

I conceive it proper also to inform you, that from repeated applications, and the very critical and exposed situation of our fellow-citizens of Newport and its vicinity, who are frequently menaced by the ships and vessels about Point Judith, the burning of some of our vessels within our bay, particularly the very recent instance of the Wampoa, together with the landing of the enemy upon Block Island, as reported, induced me to take some steps which might tend in some degree to quiet their very reasonable fears. For that purpose I consulted the three members of the council of war, in the northerly part of the state, who advised me to direct major general Sheldon to establish a patrol guard on the south end of the island, near Fort Adams, if upon his consulting with governor Martin and Christopher Fowler, esq. it should by them be thought necessary. In conformity with this direction, by letter of the 12th of April a subaltern's guard of 15 men were ordered out, and are now on duty. This guard, however useful, are entirely incapable of resisting an invading foe of any considerable magnitude; and as there exists no hope of obtaining aid from the general government, to defend even their own forts and batteries, it may be necessary for the legislature to deter-

mine whether they will continue the guard before-mentioned, or order into service any portion of the militia for the further protection and security of the state.

The destruction of our coasting trade is much to be lamented, as it deprives us of the usual and very necessary supplies of bread stuffs from other states. This, together with the very uncommon short crops in this state the last year, has occasioned a scarcity which will be severely felt by our fellow-citizens before the next harvest. Whether it is proper for the legislature to adopt any measures to obtain a competent supply, I submit to their consideration.

I rely with the fullest confidence on your prompt attention in adopting the best measures in your power for alleviating the distresses and for the protection of the good people of this state.

May we place our trust in the God of our fathers, and implore his guidance in our deliberations, and the approbation of heaven.

WM. JONES.

Newport, May 5, 1813.

Effects of the Orders in Council.

(Concluded from Page 139.)

LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Joseph Brooks Yates, merchant, Liverpool.—Engaged almost altogether in the Jamaica trade. Is secretary of a charity formed to relieve the poor during the present high price of provisions; a temporary society. The number of poor has greatly increased during the last winter over what they were in the winter of 1808 and 1809. In visiting them last winter, found them in very great distress indeed; and those persons who appeared to be suffering were not only casual persons of the very lowest description, but great numbers of them were regular, skillful, able bodied mechanics. In the book which he took round with him, in visiting his division of the town in November last, there were 47 cases, of which 30 were in distress from want of work. A larger division stood as follows: out of 170 families, 103 were in distress from want of employment. In nine weeks, in the winter of 1811, there was expended £ 2,393 4s. which was distributed to 15,985 persons. Never recollects an equal number of persons out of employment. There has been some increase of employment during three weeks; understands from 40 to 50 ships have unexpectedly arrived from America. The cause of their coming was, no doubt, the apprehension in America, of an embargo. Considers this arrival as merely temporary. The rent of ware houses in Liverpool, in his estimation, decreased from one-third to one half; the rent of dwelling houses very considerably, but not to the same degree. There has been a great glut of coffee, sugar, and other West-India articles which are usually exported. The price of coffee has progressively lowered for the last four years. Is himself a considerable importer of coffee; is compelled to receive it, for unfortunately he has advanced money on the mortgage of coffee estates. Has declined extending his business in that line, and has refused to advance money on coffee, because it was not worth freight

and charges. Has no doubt that if the prices of the coffee do not mend, all the coffee planters in the British West-Indies must be completely ruined.—Very great quantities of foreign West-India coffee have come into this country. The trade of Liverpool has been unprecedentedly distressed during the last eighteen months. Never knew so many failures in the same space of time, nor so many capitalists decline business, or fall off in their capital.

Eleven Principal Trades.			Supposed number of journeymen in Liverpool.	Number now employed.	Supposed number of apprentices.	REMARKS.
13 Shipwrights	.	.	550	350	300	List of Ships now building—Five on Contract, and Six on Speculation. No Orders. About 100 gone to Sea for want of work.
21 or 22 Sailmakers	.	.	86	25	100	
Ropets	.	.	85	35	145	
25 Blockmakers	.	.	50	25	76	
Painters	.	.	150	110	60	
Coopers	.	.	250	125	130	
80 Joiners	.	.	750	500	200	
Riggers	.	.	200	80	None	
Masons	.	.	340	220	Unknown	
Iron Founders	.	.	230	100	Unknown	
Copper & Brass Manufacturers	.	.	60	25	Unknown	
Total in Liverpool,	-	-	2751	1615		
Jauneymen unemployed,	-	-	1615			
11 Trades.	-	-	1136 in			

Eight principal Master Porters.	Constant Men.		
	1810.	1811.	1812.
James Green & Co.	45	25	15
John Haselden & Co.	84	40	25
Richard Gough & Co.	97	50	13
Edward Appleton	36	20	12
Roberts	12	8	6
Atkinson	20	10	3
Mariner	20	12	7
Ashton	20	12	4
	334	177	85

Considerable quantities of lumber and provisions supplied by America to the West-India islands; the lumber quite essential, and the supply of American staves indispensable. Presumes the immediate cause of our exclusion from the continent is the French decrees. The failures in Liverpool have been principally occasioned by the non-intercourse with

the United States of America. Several attributable to unfortunate speculations to South America. Does not suppose the comparatively small increase of poor rates by any means a fair criterion by which to judge of the distress in the town, because the number of strangers in it (not entitled to parish relief) is great beyond that of any other place by far. The rates of West-India freight lower than they were twelve or fourteen years ago, although the expences of fitting out ships are very materially increased.—The ship owners of Liverpool are making no money at all. Is a considerable ship owner himself. The saleable value of ships at Liverpool reduced as much as 20 per cent. lower than it was two years ago.

Mr. Thomas Holt. "In October last, I was desired by the society, for bettering the condition of the poor at Liverpool, to inspect a district of that town; I inspected one hundred and forty cellars and back houses containing 87 married persons, whose families consisted of 443 persons; 39 of this number were in full work, and earned upon the average 15s. 8d. per week, per family; 78 more of them were partly employed, and their average earnings, were 4s. 6d.; 23 more were totally unemployed; of the 129 which were entered in my book, 71 families were relieved on the first distribution by the society; 13 of those families, consisting of 68 persons, received 2s. per week; 16 more of them, consisting of 67 persons, received 1s. 6d. per week; and 42 more consisting of 119 persons received 1s. per week. At a subsequent period, 15 more of those entered into my book were relieved, and 50 more who were not entered into the book, but applied personally afterwards, were relieved." Some of the persons who were out of employment were not in health and capable of working, but the greater part of them were in full health and generally laborious.

Mr. John Richardson, American commission merchant, of Liverpool. Five years ago employed 11 clerks: one would do the whole business he has had for the last twelve months. Has had nine ships under his care at one time. Now has not one; but is satisfied that if the orders in council were repealed, he should have a great many. Has a greater stock of goods for shipment lying in his warehouse than he ever had before. The company of carters in Liverpool, in 1806 received for 120 carts, £19,556 12s. 6d.—in 1807 £18,221 13s. 5d.—in 1808 £15,722 0s. 11d.—in 1809 for 140 carts £25,855 11s. in 1810 for 149 carts, £29,719 17s. 8d.—in 1811 not more than £20,000.—from the 1st of January to the 1st of May of the present year, by 140 carts did not exceed £4,000. In 1811 made two shipments to British America, amounting to £50,000: and by the last accounts the greatest part of the goods intended for the United States were still in New-Brunswick. A cargo of £60,000 shipped to Amelia Island, not a package of which has yet been unladen from the ship. From a conversation with two of the most respectable houses in Liverpool, believes that goods to the value of a million sterling are lying there ready to be shipped on the removal of the orders in council. Has lived in Liverpool eleven years, and thinks the trade and situation of the merchants were never so bad as at present. Many of the poorer orders out of employment. In entering free goods at the custom house for exportation, the insertion is merely nominal; there is no value attached to it, and the number of pieces is merely nominal or put at random. Trade has fallen off, particularly since February, 1811. Immediately after Mr. Erskine's arrangement it was very good in Liverpool. Attributes the distress in Liverpool principally to the want of American trade.

Actual State of Trade in Liverpool, in May 1812.

Mr. William Rathbone, merchant, of Liverpool, son of the late Mr. Rathbone who was examined four years ago. Has on hand upwards of 2,000 packages of goods ready for the American market, the value at a moderate computation, £200,000; and they would be shipped provided the orders in council of 1807 and 1809 were repealed.

Mr. William Alexander Brown, merchant, of Liverpool. Has on hand about 600 packages of hardware, calicoes, muslins, and a variety of other articles destined for Baltimore, and some for Philadelphia, of the value of about £100,000, which would be shipped as soon as the orders in council were repealed. Read letters from his correspondents in America respecting the shipment of goods in the event of the orders in council being repealed.

Mr. Thomas Thornely, merchant of Liverpool, trading chiefly to the United States of America, partner of Mr. Martin, who was examined four years ago on the subject of the orders in council. Was in America from 1805 to July 1810. The merchants of Liverpool are very much without employment, and the labouring poor very much distressed; the distress never so great in his remembrance. Sixteen thousand persons were in one week relieved from a fund raised by voluntary contributions, independently of parochial relief. The number of American ships cleared out at Liverpool, was 336 from the 1st of June to the 31st December, 1809; 53 from 1st January to 30th June, 1810; 349 from 17th July to 31st December, 1810; 196 from 1st January to 30th June, 1811; 90 from 1st July to 31st December, 1811; and 54 from 1st January to 25th April, 1812. These ships formerly carried back to America very valuable articles, and lately only sand and paving stones. Several cargoes were shipped from Liverpool to Amelia Island last year, in the hope of the non-importation act being taken off, and of those cargoes being immediately admitted. Read a letter from the owner of an American ship which loaded at Liverpool, with goods for Amelia Island (see Appendix.) Shipped goods to Canada last year, because the prohibition had taken place in America, and it was expected the goods arriving in Canada would be the first in the market if the prohibition was taken off. (Read a letter from Montreal, for which see Appendix.) In ordinary times the exchange of America from England did not fluctuate more than from three to five per cent. above or below par. During the embargo, bills on England sold at 10 per cent. premium; the exchange has been sinking during the whole of last year; on account of the prohibition to import goods from this country, it has fallen to 17, 20, and even 25 per cent. When he was in America, manufactures were in their infancy, but he has letters from America stating that they have much increased since that time, (see two letters in the Appendix.) There are several persons in America worth half a million sterling, and many of smaller capitals. There is no want of specie in America, and he went to the Bank, where they gave him what guineas he wanted; and he has seen passengers arriving from America with 80 or 100 guineas. If there were no restrictions in the way, flour and other provisions might be drawn from America; has been in several parts where wheat might be purchased at half a dollar per bushel, and the Mississippi is a new source from whence flour might be procured. Believes that if the intercourse with America was opened the influx of goods now on hand for the American market, would essentially injure the rising manufactures of America; and is firmly of opinion that with the increasing wealth of America, the exports of this country would continue to increase. Was in New-York when the news

arrived of the British orders in council of November, 1807. "I received the Globe news-paper of the 10th of November, 1807, stating that a proclamation was then waiting for his majesty's signature, declaring the ports of France and Holland in a state of blockade, and that no vessels would be permitted to go there without clearances from a British port; the same information came from a variety of quarters at the same time: these were received on the 12th of December, 1807." It was copied into the American papers immediately. The post is two days and a half between New-York and Washington, and the embargo was laid on the 22d of December, 1807. "I will beg leave to state a conversation I had with a member of congress some time afterwards. I asked this member of congress if it was a fair question, whether the government in America had been aware of the orders in council at the time they laid the embargo, because I saw it stated in some papers that they were not; he said, it was a singular fact, that they received at Washington, on the same day, an account of the first condemnation in France under the Berlin decree, and of the orders in council; and he said, we then laid the embargo; in fact, we can scarcely be said to have laid the embargo, it was the belligerents who destroyed our commerce."—Knows no persons in Liverpool who are dealers in false papers, but had a circular letter of the 11th May, 1811 sent to his house. (See Appendix.) When cotton or linen goods, which are duty free, are entered at the custom house for exportation no value is stated, and a man may enter 5 pieces in a packet or 5,000. The number of industrious people out of work at Liverpool very great indeed; saw riggers who assured him they had no work for a month. "If the British government pays for the provisions sent to Spain and Portugal they are drawn upon for 22 1-4 per cent. more than they would be if the exchange was at par; if the importation of goods in America was permitted, that 22 per cent. would be saved, and we should have the advantage of exporting British manufactures. The manufactures exported to America have been increasing in fineness and in value, I believe, every year, and will go on increasing with the prosperity of America."

Mr. John Richmond Jaffray, merchant of London, engaged in the American trade. Was in Canada in September, October, and November last. In that market, and in New-Brunswick, there was a great glut of British goods, and they were selling, in general, at a loss of from 10 to 40 or 50 per cent. below prime cost and charges. Has exported nothing since the non-importation law of the United States went into operation; but upon the repeal of the orders in council would make a very large shipment. Has pretty large orders conditioned upon that event. In America, a great many manufacturers are now attempted to be established, and they are making a little progress. If the non-importation law lasts a very long time they will no doubt make progress; but they have not produced any important rivalship to the manufacturers of Great Britain at present. Of the French manufactured goods, particularly silk goods, there are a great many more than the country wants, and they are as they have ever been;—they cannot be sold at all to the advantage of those who imported them, a larger quantity having been imported, than the country required. The manufactures from France were confined entirely of silks and cambrics, with a very few laces, but those were inconsiderable. During the time when an open trade existed, the linens of Great Britain were sent to America, and sold to advantage. Up to the last period of our open trade the linens of Great

Britain were not undersold in the American market. Supposing that German linens can now be exported from the Elbe to the United States of America, they have every advantage which they could have if the orders in council were repealed.

Mr. Henry Hinkley, insurance broker of London. In case the orders in council were repealed, and no other event was to take place, could now effect insurance at Lloyd's on goods from England to America, against capture and sea risk, and also against seizure in the American port of destination, for the premium of four guineas per cent.

Mr. John Fry, has been for many years managing clerk of the house of Mackenzie, Glennie, and co. of London. Mr. Glennie was examined before the house four years ago, and is at present unwell.—Before the year 1803, received very large remittances from the continent of Europe, for the proceeds of American shipments, at least a million per annum. This money was repaid by the Americans drawing bills and selling them to the agents of British manufacturers in America; or by paying the manufacturers in this country, by orders from various correspondents in America. No remittances have been received from the continent for the last two years, except from Spain and Portugal, whence they are in the habit of receiving very large sums arising from the sales of flour, grain, and salt provisions. Mr. Gallatin's report to congress stated the export of provisions to different parts of the world, to have amounted to twenty millions of dollars within the last year; and as some of the seller's prices, have perhaps produced a hundred per cent. profit, he supposes, judging from what passed through their hands, that the sales in Lisbon, Oporto, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, must have amounted to seven or eight millions sterling. A mail just arrived from Lisbon brings accounts that flour, which prior to any idea of an embargo, and for some few months back, for about 12 to 12 1-2 millreas a barrel, had got up to 15 and 15 1-2;—the moment the embargo was known, it went up instantly to 16, 17, and to 20; and the last accounts bring the account of 22 millreas a barrel. The millrea is 70 pence; but government is now paying 71. The exchange between America and this country is rather better than 29 per cent. If the orders in council were revoked, the goods which are lying ready for America would instantly be shipped.—“Tomorrow morning we should get ships, and send them off immediately. The only time I should wait is our clerk going to the custom house and entering the goods.” The former duty on cotton imported into France was 33 francs on 50 kilogramms, it is now on long staple 400 francs, and on short staple 300 francs, that is, 3s. 6d. per pound on the long staple, and 2s. 6d. on the short. These duties were imposed in 1810. The duty on coffee used to be 82 1-2 francs per hundred weight, it is now 200 francs, or £ 11 sterling, but at the present exchange £ 12 2s.—The duty on sugars used to be 30 francs per hundred weight on muscovado; and is now raised to 150— and on clayed it was 55 francs, and is now 200. In entering for exportation cotton and linen goods, which are free of duty at the custom house, they never think of giving the real value, but take care to enter enough, it is just as easy to write £ 100,000 as ten. Has seen an entry made, British cotton, £ 5000, when that package cost £ 50. The last exchange from America was 22 per cent. they deduct the exchange from the £ 100, therefore in fact it is 29 upon £ 100. The circumstance of the loss of exchange has been from the trade being all one way: the trade has been from America to this side without any means of making returns, and they have no means

but drawing these bills, and they are forced to sell them for what they can get. American ships used generally to return from Holland in ballast; there were a few goods laid on top of the ballast, but nothing in the shape of cargoes. The present low rate of exchange is an essential loss to this country, because that which cost eight millions of dollars, would not cost six, were it not for the exchange. A barrel of flour if invoiced at 10 dollars, is in fact, 12 or 12 1-2. Never heard of persons in France drawing upon this country in payment of shipments which they were making to America; or of shipments from France to America, of such consequence as to require drafts. All the foreign grain that arrives in this country goes to the Peninsula, “there were 6,000 quarters of corn came into the market this morning, they were all bought to go to Lisbon; there is a good deal come from Archangel, and they must all go to Lisbon, I presume, for their prices are so high they will give a very handsome profit upon it.” The corn arriving from the Baltic in this country is shipped to the Peninsula, in consequence of the high prices payable there since the American embargo; if the price had remained as it was, it would not have gone from this country. The remittances from the Peninsula for flour sent from America, are principally bills on the treasury at 30 days, so that if the price has advanced 50 per cent. it is so much additional expence to the government, of this country for all they buy. The provisions from America to the Peninsula, amount to seven millions or more. The commissary-general buys the chief; but part is bought by other individuals, who go to the commissary and he gives his bills for it. These supplies are now increased in cost to the amount of 50 per cent. in consequence of the interruption to the American intercourse. In consequence of the depreciation of the exchange, arising from the want of shipments of manufactures of this country to America, and attributable solely to the orders in council, this government loses 22 1-2 per cent. in every £ 100 that it lays out in America for shipments to the Peninsula, which it would not lose if the orders in council were off, and the exchange at par. This must have been a total loss to this country of two millions.

OF AMERICA,

In addition to the Evidence upon that subject, to be found in the preceding pages.

Mr. James Ronaldson, merchant, has resided in America about eighteen years, and has been engaged in manufactures, trade, and farming: since commerce has been embarrassed, the manufactures have been increasing; in the ratio of the troubles of commerce, the manufactures have been advancing. The cotton manufacture has increased; before 1807, it was a languishing business, but since that time it has become a brisk and thriving trade. Came before the house with reluctance, and not till the warrant of the house had been served upon him, because being embarked in manufactures in America, as the present investigation might produce an effect upon them, he did not like to interfere. The present order of things is just making them, and a change might perhaps ruin them. There is an importation of French manufactures, but does not think it is considerable; very little of their articles is capable of supplying the consumption of America. Has been engaged in the growth of wool in America, and is capable of saying, from his own observation, that it has been attended with great success. Coals are to be found in abundance in the United States on the western waters, there are several mines in the eastern states; and at Richmond and Wilkesbarre. He

is engaged in the manufacture of types and earthenware. He does not know that his pottery interferes with the British; it sells in the present state of things—the British rather interferes with it. The cotton manufacture has principally become considerable within the last six years. There has been no increase of duties on British manufactures in America to protect her own manufactures. Some goods have been bought in France for the American market, because they could not be brought from England in the present state of things.—He thinks the wool of the merino sheep maintains its quality, and in some instances it has been stated to improve, but the experiment is so young, that that fact is not yet ascertained. Has seen superfine cloths made from the merino wool in America, and people who professed to be judges, said it was good in the material, but not very well manufactured.

Mr. Thomas Kinder, merchant, of London.—Was in the United States from the year 1804, to the end of 1809. The progress of manufactures in America has been great since 1807. At the end of the year 1807, there were fifteen cotton mills in the U. States, and at the end of 1809, there were eighty-seven. Since the year 1807 there have been many manufactures introduced, white and red lead; and the manufacture of glass has been much extended. In Pittsburg there is a manufactory of flint glass, which has a ten pot furnace. It was undertaken by merchants, who were till then in the habit of selling British manufactures in New York, but being out of employment in consequence of the orders in council destroying the intercourse, they sought some other occupation, and established this manufactory at Pittsburg; it is now very successfully carried on, and they have it in contemplation to build another furnace, and to double their capital. Produced a specimen of the glass. Coals cost there about 2d per bushel, or 6s. 6d. per chaldron. The mines extend for many miles up the Ohio, and the Alleghany and Monongahela. Large foundries are established in the United States, there are three at Pittsburg, two of which have been established since 1809. A steamboat of 400 tons has been built since that period, to navigate the Ohio and Mississippi. Great numbers of merino sheep have been imported from the Peninsula, and large quantities of wool are now produced. Prices of land have risen very much in Pittsburg: in the summer of 1809, a lot of half an acre was sold for 1,000 dollars, and in 1810 the same lot was sold again for 2,000 dollars, which he attributes to the improvement of the town, and in particular to its being considered a favorable situation for manufactures. The banks of America discount at 6 per cent. The legal interest in the state of New York is 7 per cent. There are a great number of men of capital now in the United States; believes there is no want of manufacturing capital, and the banks are very free, accommodating those who wish to establish manufactories in the United States.—The common currency of America is paper, but you may always call for specie at the banks. English guineas are to be had occasionally at the banks if applied for. The wool raised in America is capable of making as fine cloth as is worn. A manufactory of pins has very lately been established at New York, the wire for that manufactory is now imported from France, because it could not be imported from England. Produced some pins. The capital employed in it is from ten to twelve thousand dollars.

Mr. Campbell Patrick White, merchant, has resided in Baltimore for thirteen years. The cotton manufacture in America has increased, more particularly, since the year 1809. A very large manufactory

was established in the year 1808, within nine miles of Baltimore, with a capital of 112,500l. sterling; it employed in the year 1811, about 150 persons.—Another considerable cotton mill was established about the same time at the Passaic Falls. Cotton twist has been exported to Petersburg and Archangel since 1808. Consumption of French manufactures in America is not considerable. French silks in America are much cheaper than they were six or eight months ago, and the price of brandy has fallen within the last four months at least 20 per cent. Is informed that the French silks will not interfere with those from Great Britain, French silks being of a high price, and the silks generally used in America being of a low price. The cotton twist manufactory in America has been profitable. In the year 1811 the whole value of American produce exported was in dollars, 45,295,043, viz. to Great Britain 20,308,211 dollars; to Spain and Portugal 18,266,466 dollars; to France and Italy 1,194,275 dollars.—The produce shipped to Spain and Portugal, amounting to four millions and an half sterling, was chiefly flour and Indian corn. A good deal of German linens have been imported into the United States; but in the year 1806, which was a year of the greatest import, the manufactures of France and Holland, paying duties ad valorem, did not amount to more than £900,000 sterling. In the same year there were imported from England, Scotland, and Ireland, of manufactures paying duties ad valorem, \$35,569,744. This amount is exclusive of those articles imported from Great Britain, which pay specific duties, and those which are free. The re-export of British manufactures in former times, did not amount to more than one-thirteenth part of the imports.

APPENDIX.

(1) *Extract from the present Non-Importation Act of the United States:*

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the president of the United States shall declare the fact by proclamation; and such proclamation shall be admitted as evidence, and no other evidence shall be admitted of such revocation, or modification, in any suit or prosecution which may be instituted under the fourth section of the act to which this is a supplement.—And the restrictions imposed, or which may be imposed by virtue of the said act, shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Munroe, the American secretary of state to his majesty's minister, Mr. Foster, dated Washington, 26th July, 1811.

It is in the power of the British government at this time, to enable the president to set the Non-Importation law aside, by rendering to the United States an act of justice. If Great Britain will cease to violate their neutral rights, by revoking her orders in council, on which event alone the president has the power, I am instructed to inform you, that he will, without delay, exercise it by terminating the operation of this law.

(2) *Dates of the Orders in Council, the French Decrees, and the consequent Acts of the American government.*

1806, May 16th. British blockade from the Elbe to Brest.

Nov. 21st. Berlin decree.

1807, Jan. 7th. British order in council prohibiting coasting trade.

Nov. 11th. The celebrated British orders in council.

Dec. 7th. Milan decree.

Dec. 22nd. American embargo.

1809, March 4th Embargo removed, and non-intercourse substituted.

April 19th. Mr. Erskine's negotiation, which opened the trade with England.

April 26th. An order in council, modifying the orders of November 1807.

Aug. 10th. Non-intercourse with Great Britain.

1810, May 1st. Act of Congress, opening the trade.

Nov. 2nd. President's proclamation, declaring the French decrees to be rescinded.

1811, Feb. 2nd. American non-importation act.

1812, April 4th. American embargo.

June 18th. Declaration of war, by the United States against Great Britain.

(3) *Letters from America regarding the shipment of goods in case the orders in council are removed.*

"New-York, Dec. 10th, 1810.

"Messrs. Naylor and Sanderson,

"GENTLEMEN—We now hand you a small addition to our order, which we wish prepared as soon as possible, and if in time, to come with those already ordered. We are daily in hopes of our Congress doing something to allow merchants to get their goods now ordered; it is probable they will fix some time beyond which goods shall not be shipped from England to this, unless the orders in council are repealed; we, therefore, wish those already ordered, and also the present addition, ready as soon as possible, so that advantage can be taken of any opening that may occur. Under present circumstances, we would not wish the goods shipped, unless your government repeal their orders. If any thing is done on this side, you will be immediately informed of it.

We are your obedient servants,

S. & J. LAMBERT."

New-York, December 1st, 1810.

"Messrs. Naylor and Sanderson,

"GENTLEMEN—Since our respects of the 26th ult. certain circumstances have transpired, which induce us to give directions respecting our orders of September 15th and October 10th last; as follows—That the goods be prepared with all possible dispatch at all events, and sent down to Liverpool. If your Government shall have repealed her Decrees or Orders in Council, usually known by the name of the Paper Blockades, or retaliating Decrees against France, then to have our goods shipped by the first vessel, otherwise to wait our further advice. It is expected that a memorial will be presented to Congress, praying, that in case England should refuse to rescind her Decrees, that then goods already ordered may be admitted to any entry here; so that we hope, in any event, to order the shipment of our goods. If this petition should be granted, we will give you the earliest notice of it.

We remain your obedient servants,

ROGERS & WINTHROP.

"New-York, 3d December, 1810.

"Messrs. Naylor and Sanderson,

"DEAR SIRS,—My last was 17th October. Two questions have been proposed to Mr. Gallatin, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States; and by his answers to them, I find that all British goods arriving into the United States, after the 2nd day of February next ensuing the date hereof, will be seized and forfeited to the United States; but if the British decrees are removed, you will please to ship

them without loss of time; but if the British decrees are not removed, you will please to let them lay until you hear further from me. You will please to understand, that I wish you to have the goods all packed, and ready to be shipped at a moment's warning.

With much respect, I am, dear sirs,

Your most humble servant,

JOHN MOWAT, jun."

"Baltimore, 31st December, 1810.

"Messrs. William Brown and Co.

"GENTLEMEN,—The present situation of affairs between the two countries renders the importation of goods so precarious, that no one permanent arrangement can be made of a satisfactory nature.—We ordered several goods for the spring, and have countermanded them, unless the orders in council are removed. Your friends and servants."

"Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1812.

"Messrs. William Brown and Co.

"At present, it is the opinion of many here, that the orders in council will be repealed in time for spring goods; we hope it may be the case. Our opinion is, the present session of Congress will leave our affairs, as it respects England, in nearly the same state at its close as at its commencement.

"We are your most obedient servants."

(4) *Letter from the owner of an American ship which loaded at Liverpool for Amelia Island.*

"New-York, Feb. 1st, 1812.

"Messrs. Hobson and Bolton, Liverpool.

"DEAR SIRS—The captain is placed in the most disagreeable and embarrassing situation imaginable, at Amelia Island; the governor there refusing him permission to remain unless he enters the cargo, the duties on which are about 33 1-3 per cent. Again I am requested by and others, to do an illegal act, and order the to the Delaware, which I of course decline, unless I am completely indemnified from all possible loss, which, perhaps, is impossible. I shall proceed under the best legal advice I can get. I am mortified to the soul that the ship ever took in the cargo; and if you could have foreseen all this trouble, I think, for three times the amount of the freight, you would not have given it me. I wish the thing was at an end, and the consignees in lawful possession of the goods in Philadelphia. Your very obedient servant."

"Montreal, 7th December, 1811.

"Thomas Martin, Esq. Liverpool,

"DEAR SIR—Every thing here as may be well supposed from the non-admission of manufactures to the states, and the low price of produce with you, is as bad as possible.

"Dry goods of all descriptions have been selling to a large amount, at 20 per cent. and upwards, less than their cost in England; but in the event of an opening to the states, the profits would be great.—Ship-building has been carried on extensively, by which there will be much money lost. If an opening to the states does not soon take place, I am afraid further failures will occur. Not more than two thirds the number of ships of last year, have loaded from this country; and for the next, except a radical change, we cannot expect so many.

Yours, &c."

(6) *LETTERS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE MANUFACTURES OF AMERICA.*

"New-York, November 30th, 1811.

"DEAR SIR—Our country is in an infinitely better state than is generally supposed; ship owners and importing merchants feel the present state of things,

but the agriculturers of the middle states, where grain is the staple commodity, were never more prosperous; the prices of certain articles (woollens) of British manufacture are high, and with difficulty can be procured. This has turned the attention of farmers to the raising or breeding of sheep, and others to the manufacture of cloth. I do not think we shall ever enter into competition with you in foreign markets. But this, I believe, that the habits of a part of our community may be brought to manufacture, to an extent nearly equal to our wants, of articles which we deem essential, as well of woollen as cotton; thus far manufactures with us are to be wished for, but in my opinion, not further. There is a wonderful change in this respect since you left us; streams of water of sufficient force to work mills are sought after, and purchased with avidity at great prices. Men deemed prudent, possessing capitals, have embarked, and it is expected government will protect them in their enterprises. Previous to our non-importation act taking effect, the state of specie in the country is alarmingly low; the act has caused vast sums to be brought into the country, and I question whether our banks ever contained a greater amount." Yours sincerely.

The following from Englishmen resident in America.

"NEW-YORK, DEC. 12, 1811.

*Messrs. Hobson and Bolton, Liverpool.

"DEAR SIRS—It is with regret I observe there is no improvement in your cotton market, which too strongly shews the depressed state of the trade in England. I cannot but approve of the determination evinced of petitioning Parliament, on its meeting, respecting the destructive and ruinous measures of the orders in council, which are sapping the foundation of England. I will yield to no one as a well wisher of his native country; and it has seldom happened, but I have ranged myself on the ministerial side of the question; but from the first issuing of these — orders, I have uniformly declared, that a perseverance in the system for five years, would not leave either silver tea pot or spoon in the land. If the export trade to this country was worth preserving to Great Britain, how awfully and woefully has the game been played. I believe I might say five years ago, nay, perhaps four, that in America there were not four cotton factories. Look at our situation now, and cast your eye on the enclosed list I hand you in this, of the cotton factories in the neighborhood of Providence, Rhode-Island, alone. This account appeared yesterday in our papers. Going on the wharf this morning, I was struck with a sight that might give a pang to the hearts of your Liverpool and Manchester folks; for passing by a Poughkeepsie packet, I saw her loaded entirely, both under and above deck, with bales of New-Orleans cotton going to a factory in that quarter. What a reverse of things! three years ago (and it would have been the same at this day but for the restrictive measures of England) at the same season of the year, this sloop would have been loaded with Liverpool salt and crockery ware; with Manchester cotton goods, Leeds broad cloths, &c. &c. It cannot be denied, should a settlement between the two countries take place, that the importation from Britain will be still large. I should only observe how much more of a customer this country would have been to England, had not the policy of the latter compelled Americans to become manufacturers; and most certainly congress are now bound to protect them all in their power. But for the mistaken policy of England, in issuing these unfortunate orders in council, and sticking to them, be assured, France and America would long ago have been at loggerheads. I am, dear sirs, &c.

"Statement of Cotton Manufactories, within thirty miles of the town of Providence, R I."

TOWNS.	Facto- ries	No. of spin- dles in op- eration.	No. of spindles which might be run in the buildings.
Providence, R I	1	540	1,250
North Prov. . .	5	3,592	6,700
Johnston . . .	2	1,382	2,700
Cranston . . .	4	1,100	2,988
Cumberland . .	2	412	412
Smithfield . . .	3	4,188	5,800
Situate . . .	3	2,688	4,000
Gloucester . . .	2	72	453
Warwick . . .	9	10,757	17,358
Coventry . . .	5	5,124	12,800
Exeter . . .	1	400	800
South Kingston	1	408	408
	—38	—30,663	—56,248

Massachusetts, within 30 miles of Providence :

Rehoboth . . .	8	5,250	9,438
Attleborough . .	4	1,200	4,450
Taunton . . .	1	800	1,000
Dighton . . .	4	2,775	7,000
Wimtham . . .	1	260	260
Norton . . .	2	480	2,400
Mansfield . . .	2	360	1,600
Medway . . .	2	1,000	1,500
Franklin . . .	1	200	400
Murdon . . .	1	3,392	11,000
Dedham . . .	1	654	1,200
Walpole . . .	1	-	800
Canton . . .	2	1,000	2,400
	—30	—17,371	—43,458

Connecticut, within 30 miles of Providence.

Pomfret . . .	1	1,560	3,000
Plainfield . . .	3	1,060	3,096
Sterling . . .	1	-	2,000
Thompson . . .	2	-	2,300
Killingly . . .	1	800	1,500
	— 8	— 3,420	— 11,896
	76	51,454	111,600

"Each spindle will produce yarn enough weekly, to make two and a half yards of cloth, of the value of 30 cents per yard. The number of spindles now in operation will, therefore, produce sufficient yarn, when wove, to make in each week, 128,635 yards of cloth, worth 96,476 dols. 25 cts.

"Philadelphia, 18th Nov. 1811.

*Messrs. Nathaniel and Falkner Phillips and Co.

"GENTLEMEN—The continuing for a long time the non-importation system, by encouraging manufactories here, will greatly endanger the trade hereafter. Manufactories do grow prodigiously in extent, and in the improvement of the quality of goods; and the difficulty of getting hands is every day diminishing. There is a manufactory of cords, velveteens, &c. near this city, where they turn out very good work. In heavy goods where cotton is a material article, and it can be laid down at ten cents, about five pence half penny sterling per pound, at the loom-house door, while you have to pay for it about twelve pence sterling, the manufacturer goes to work with great advantage; and on the back of this and the freight insurance of goods to America, and the duties paid here, (amounting together to about twenty-two and a half per cent.) are all saved. I am clearly of opinion, that if a non-intercourse act existed 3 years, the trade to this country in cotton goods would never be worth pursuing afterwards.

Yours, &c

Rules and Regulations,

FOR THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Quarter-master-general's department.

It shall be the duty of this department to provide—

1. For the quartering and transporting of troops.
2. For transporting all military stores, camp equipage and artillery.

3. For opening and repairing roads, and constructing and repairing bridges, which may be necessary to the movement of the army, or of any detachment thereof.

4. It shall be the further duty of this department to receive from the departments of purchase and of ordnance, all clothing, camp equipage, arms, ammunition and ordnance; to transport the same to the place of destination, and there to make distribution thereof, agreeably to the direction given to the articles by the commissary-general of purchases, and to the orders of the general commanding the district to which they are destined.

Quarter-masters in the intermediate districts, between the places of receipt and delivery, will be held responsible for the safe transportation of all articles through their respective districts.

5. To provide all forage and fuel for the use of the troops, and have the same transported and issued agreeably to the regulations as follow:

6. To provide good and sufficient store houses, for provisions deposited under contract between individuals and the government, and to appoint store keepers (for the custody of the said provisions or other articles, the property of the public which may be placed there) who shall give security for their safe keeping and delivery, under the orders of the commanding general of the district, or of the quarter-master-general; and to find means of transporting the same, when so required by the engagements of the government.

7. To make and transmit annual returns to the war department, of all tents, camp equipage, and intrenching tools which may be wanted.

8. To make returns, half yearly, to the secretary of war, of all horses and draft oxen or horses and oxen on hire, in public service, showing their number, employment and condition; and a similar return of all other articles, the property of the public, of which the department may be possessed.

9. To make and transmit to the secretary of war, monthly summary statements of the accounts of the department, and quarterly accounts thereof, agreeably to the forms which shall be prescribed by the treasury department.

All money drawn for the use of the department, within any military district, shall be drawn and accounted for by the senior officer of the department within such district.

No purchases, on public account, will be made by the quarter-master's department, but of the following articles—

1st. Of forage.

2d. Of fuel.

3d. Straw for soldiers' bedding.

4th. Articles of stationary for regimental and garrison service.

5th. Dragoon and artillery horses; and horses, oxen, waggon and carts for the transportation of baggage; boats for the same, and

6th. Boards, planks, nails and other materials, for constructing and repairing barracks, hospitals and bridges.

In all cases in which gun carriages and artillery waggons may want repair in the field, the senior offi-

cer of artillery is to see the necessary repairs done, and for the expence of these will make his draft on the quarter-master-general's department.

When any building occupied by troops as a barrack shall have been left by them in a filthy state, or shall have suffered injury by them, the quarter-master of the post or of the party succeeding to them, shall, in the one case have the quarters cleansed, and in the other repaired; and the expence of so doing shall be deducted from the pay of the officers commanding the party which immediately preceded in the occupation of the buildings so cleansed and repaired.

REGULATIONS

Which shall govern the allowance of quarters, of forage, of fuel, of straw for bedding, of stationary, and of the transportation of the baggage of officers when ordered on distant commands.

1. OF QUARTERS.

To a major-general three rooms and a kitchen.

To a brigadier-general, the adjutant and inspector-general, principal quarter-master general, and commissary-general of ordnance, each, two rooms and a kitchen.

To each adjutant-general, inspector-general, quarter-master general, and field officer of a regiment, to the assistant commissary-general of ordnance, and to each deputy quarter-master general, and captain commanding a separate post, one room and a kitchen.

To each assistant adjutant-general, assistant inspector-general, topographical engineer, major of brigade or brigade-inspector, deputy paymaster general, captain of the line, judge advocate, hospital surgeon, and chaplain, one room.

For all other commissioned officers—one room to every two officers; and to each mess of eight or more officers, an additional room and kitchen.

To eight non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates, one room.

The eldest officer to have the choice of quarters.

2. OF FUEL.

To every officer, or number of officers, entitled to a kitchen, one cord of wood per month, from the 1st day of May to the 1st day of November, of each year; and from the 1st day November to the 1st day of May, of the same year, one cord and half of a cord per month, for each room and kitchen actually occupied agreeably to the preceding regulations.

The allowance of wood for the quarters of the sick will be regulated by the commanding officer and surgeon.

No compensation in money to be made, in lieu of allowances of fuel or of quarters.

No fuel furnished for the use of a garrison, post, camp, or cantonment, shall be removed therefrom, but by the quarter master attached thereto; and any overplus of fuel beyond what has been used, or may be necessary for use, at such post, shall revert to the U. States.

Coal may be issued, in proportion to the cost of wood, in lieu thereof.

3. OF FORAGE.

To all horses in actual service, there shall be allowed 14 pounds of hay and 12 quarts of oats, or in lieu of oats, 8 quarts of corn, *per diem*.

Officers will be allowed to draw forage in kind, when on actual service in the field, where their duties require them to be mounted, for the number of horses they actually keep in service, not exceeding the following rates:—Major generals, seven; brigadier generals, five; colonels of artillery and infantry, four; lieutenant colonels and majors, three; and, all other officers entitled by law to receive mo-

ney in lieu of forage, when the same shall not be drawn in kind, two each.

Officers of the light artillery, when serving in the field where their duties require them to be mounted, will be allowed the same forage as light dragoons.

4. OF STRAW.

One truss of straw, weighing 36 pounds, is allowed for every two guns.

At the expiration of 15 days, each truss is to be refreshed with 8 pounds. At the expiration of 32 days, the whole straw is to be removed, and a fresh bedding of one truss to be furnished; and so on every succeeding period of sixteen and thirty-two days.

The same quantity of straw is allowed for servants, or batmen not soldiers, or for washerwomen in the proportion of one woman to every seventeen men.

The straw is to be changed for the sick in hospital as often as may be deemed necessary by the surgeon, or (in his absence) by the mate.

Requisitions for fuel or straw must state the number and rank of the officers, the number of non-commissioned officers and privates, servants, batmen and washer women, for which it may be demanded, and certified by the commandant of the regiment, garrison, or recruiting rendezvous.

No fuel or straw shall be drawn for officers, or for soldiers whilst on furlough; nor any allowance made to them for the same.

5. OF TRANSPORTATION.

To each company or detachment of 100 men, shall be allowed one four horse waggon and team, or 2 two horse waggons and teams, for the conveyance of baggage and camp equipage, consisting of one common tent, one iron kettle, and two tin pans, for every six men.

When officers are ordered on distant commands, the following rates are to govern in the allowance made to them for the transportation of their baggage at two dollars per 100 pound per 100 miles.

To a major general	- - - -	1,250
Brigadier-general	- - - -	1,000
Colonel	- - - -	750
Lieutenant-colonel	- - - -	600
Major	- - - -	500
Hospital surgeon	- - - -	750
Captain	- - - -	400
Surgeon	- - - -	400
Subaltern	- - - -	300
Surgeon's mate	- - - -	300
Cadet	- - - -	200

The most direct post route will determine the distance, for the amount of transportation, whether performed by land or water.

To every officer ordered on general courts martial, temporary commands, or on other duties, on the seaboard, or in the Atlantic states, there will be allowed, if he so elect, in lieu of the transportation of his baggage, his stage hire; no delay being admitted on the road. Receipts from the stage officers, or certificates on honor, of the performance of the duty, will be required.

A farther allowance is made to officers ordered on general courts martial, of one dollar and twenty-five cents per day, to officers who are not entitled to forage, and one dollar per day to such as may be entitled to forage. The certificates of the president or judge advocate of the court, of the number of days an officer sat, will be the voucher.

6. OF STATIONARY.

To a major-general, or other officer commanding a district, so much stationary as may be necessary for the discharge of his public duties.

To every other general officer 24 quires of paper per annum.

To every officer commanding a separate post or garrison of not less than two nor more than five companies, 12 quires per annum, and one blank book of 3 quires.

To every officer commanding a separate post or garrison of not more than ten companies, 18 quires per annum, and one blank book of 3 quires.

To a colonel or other officer commanding a regiment, for the use of himself and regimental staff, 18 quires per annum and a blank book of 3 quires.

To a major, six quires of paper and one blank book per annum.

For the use of every company, whether in garrison or otherwise, 12 quires per annum, and a blank book of two quires.

For the use of every other commissioned officer in the army of the United States, 2 quires per annum.

For the use of every officer and garrison, a proportion of other stationary, at the rate of fifty quills, as many wafers, and a paper of ink powder to each six quires.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard sailed from New-Castle (Del.) on Sunday last for St. Petersburg, in the ship Neptune. A great concourse of people attended to witness their departure. They carry with them the best wishes and highest confidence of their fellow-citizens.

In consequence of the receipt of the "seamen's bill," so called, that passed congress at its last session, it is confidently stated the British government had ordered the disembarkation of a considerable number of troops about to sail for America—and further, would immediately send out a vessel with important despatches. A vessel supposed to be a British packet, was seen off Hatteras a few days ago.

The ladies of admirals Warren and Cockburn are coming out to Bermuda.

A gentleman from Annapolis, who was on board the admiral's ship on Friday (7th) was informed by him, that he just received some important despatches from England—that he expected an additional force in the Chesapeake in six or seven days; and that he should depart with his ship for Halifax in a few days.

We notice the seizure of many persons as traitors and spies. It is understood we have many who are really such in the United States; but, with the present criminal code, it is almost impossible legally to convict an individual. Some alteration of this code was expected from the last congress; we hope the next may put it upon the war-establishment. The American people and government were so long accustomed to peace that they had forgotten or were unacquainted with the necessities of war.

It appears that much preparations i making in Great Britain to open a smuggling trade with the United States, protected by strong convoys; and we fear that the cupidity of some, with the untoward politics of others, may give it success, unless much exertion is used to prevent it. It is matter of fact, demonstrated by the evidence laid before parliament on the effects of the orders in council, that we can injure the enemy as much by refusing his manufactures as in any other way; and we trust that no species of ingenuity will hereafter be permitted to circumvent the non-importation law.

MILITARY.

The army of the centre, in conjunction with the U. S. naval force on Lake Ontario, have successfully opened the campaign, by the capture of York, the seat of the government of Upper Canada. The details are in the official accounts below. We view this as a happy prelude to general success in the campaign, for our military affairs are now on the most respectable footing. The effect of this affair, as well on ourselves as on the enemy, will be important, in many respects. But the victory was dearly purchased in consequence of the explosion, which killed the gallant PIKE and a number of his brave companions. Gen. Dearborn appears to conduct the great business he is charged with in the ablest manner; and *Chamcey* will do his part to the full.

The new fort lately erected for the better defence of Norfolk has been called Fort *Barbours*, in compliment to the patriotic governor of Virginia. We are chiefly indebted for this battery to the labors of the *mariners* of that port.

North Western Army.—For the following interesting intelligence the editor of the REGISTER is indebted to his indefatigable friend at Chillicothe—

CHILICOTHE, May 5.

"An express has this moment reached town, bearing despatches from governor Meigs at Franklinton to brigadier-general M'Arthur now at this place.—The governor states that he has just received an express from general Harrison, stating that Fort Meigs is under close siege, surrounded by about 3000 British and Indians, which cuts off all intercourse between him and the frontiers, and requests immediate assistance from this state to open the communication; in consequence of which the light companies, and all the mounted volunteers who can possibly be raised, are to march immediately for the Rapids. The drums are now beating to arms; and no doubt need be entertained but that the "backwoods-men" will do their duty. Clay, with 1500 Kentuckians, is now at Portage river, 18 miles from the Rapids. It is hoped he will not attempt to go through until reinforced. It is thought that Harrison's effective force does not exceed 1500 men; yet with this number in a strong garrison, well supplied with provisions, ammunition, and cannon, there is little fear of his sustaining a defeat.

"P. S. It is about two hours since the express came in; a respectable company is raised and will march in the morning. Ohio is true."

Enclosed in the above was the following letter from governor Meigs to general M'Arthur:

DELAWARE, (O.) May 3.

"Sir—By the return of an express from this to Upper Sandusky, it is ascertained that Fort Meigs is besieged. General Harrison has sent to Fort Findley, to sink a boat loaded with cannon ball, and not to have any mail attempt to pass.

The British and Indians, &c. &c. are computed at 3000. I understand, that general Clay and the Kentucky troops had not arrived when the bombardment commenced on the 30th ult. I have just returned from Norton, and I am calling out mounted volunteers, in every contiguous direction to rendezvous at this place and Norton immediately—with respect to the advancing of the one year's troops, raising under your and general Cass's superintendence, you will dispose of them as you may judge best.—Forage and provisions can be furnished at this place, and in advance, by the U. States. On this occasion, you are desired to exert your authority and influence to bring or send all the mounted men you can. My object is to attempt to force through to Fort Meigs, if necessary, and in any event, to secure the public stores at Upper Sandusky, and relieve the frontier

inhabitants from a panic which has seized them. In case general M'Arthur is absent, general M'Lean is directed to raise them. In haste. R. J. MEIGS.

General M'Arthur.

Further particulars from the North-Western Army, from the *National Intelligencer* of Thursday last.

"The latest letters received yesterday by the express mail, are of a date anterior to the commencement of the battle. No intelligence has come to hand relative to the operations in that quarter, so late as that received on Saturday.

The most important letter received, is dated at Camp Meigs on the 28th ult. and was transmitted thence by express, despatched just before the engagement commenced. It states that the columns of the enemy were then in sight; that an officer had just reconnoitred them, and supposed their force to amount to between two and three thousand. The gun-boats bearing their artillery, &c. were in sight, about two miles distant, at the moment the express started, and the Indians were swarming among the woods on each side of the river. Our troops were in fine spirits, and the most perfect confidence was entertained of their perfect ability to repulse the enemy."

CAPTURE OF YORK.

Copies of letters from major-general Dearborn to the Secretary at War.

Head-quarters, York, capital of Upper Canada, April 27th, 1813, 8 o'clock, P. M.

SIR—We are in full possession of this place after a sharp conflict, in which we lost some brave officers and soldiers.

General Sheaffe commanded the British troops, militia and Indians, in person.

We shall be prepared to sail for the next object of the expedition the first favorable wind.

I have to lament the loss of the brave and active brigadier-general Pike.

I am with the highest respect, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

The hon. gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Head-quarters, York, capital of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813.

SIR—After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at eight o'clock commenced landing the troops about three miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high and in unfavorable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the site of the ancient French fort Toronto. It prevented, also, many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing, but every thing that could be done was effected.

The riflemen under major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from the Indians and other troops. General Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of seven hundred regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Major Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and to the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior theirs. As soon as gen. Pike landed with 7 or 800 men and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by as-

sault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will I fear exceed one hundred; and among those I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer brigadier-general Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of forty, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed.

General Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the mean time all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I heard that general Pike had been wounded, I went on shore. To the general I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded, and of them a full proportion of officers.

Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially in officers. It was with great exertion the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbor against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries and was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown up, and had no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to commodore Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery and industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores were set fire to by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use.

We had not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole.

I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail to-morrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to general Lewis of our approach.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.

HENRY DEARBORN.

Hon. gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Copies of letters from Commodore CHAUNCEY, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. ship *Madison*, off York, 8 o'clock
P. M. 27th April, 1813.

SIR—I have the satisfaction to inform you that

the American flag is flying upon the fort at York. The town capitulated this afternoon at 4 o'clock.—Brigadier-general Pike was killed.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir,

your most obed't servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WILLIAM JONES,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

U. S. ship *Madison*, at anchor off York,
28th April, 1813.

SIR—Agreeably to your instructions and arrangements made with major-general Dearborn, I took on board of the squadron under my command the general and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sackett's Harbor on the 25th inst. for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position about one mile to the south and westward of the enemy's principal fort, and as near the shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by the major-general and myself for landing the troops, was the site of the old French fort Toronto.

The debarkation commenced about eight o'clock A. M. and was completed about ten. The wind blowing heavy from the eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men, overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled in every direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field.—

As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooners to take a position near the forts in order that the attack upon them by the army and navy might be simultaneous. The schooners were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about six hundred yards of their principal fort, and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution, and very much contributed to their final destruction. The troops, as soon as landed, were formed under the immediate orders of brigadier-general Pike, who led in a most gallant manner the attack upon the forts, and after having carried two redoubts, in their approach to the principal work (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon our troops was dreadful, having killed and wounded a great many, and amongst the former the ever to be lamented brigadier general Pike, who fell at the head of this column, by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the major-general; and his known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of general Pike, the command of the troops devolved for a time upon colonel Pierce, who soon after took possession of the town. At about 2 P. M. the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4, our troops were in quiet possession of the town. As soon as general Dearborn learnt the situation of general Pike, he landed and assumed the command. I have the honor of enclosing a copy of the capitulation, which was entered into, and approved by general Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks near

ly finished—the only vessel found here is the Duke of Gloucester undergoing repairs—the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston. We have not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board that we can receive, the rest will be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed—the exact number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

From the judicious arrangements made by general Dearborn, I presume that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to re-embark to-morrow and proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command, and I feel myself particularly obliged to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WM. JONES, Secretary of
the Navy.

Terms of capitulation entered into on the 27th April, 1813, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of major-general Dearborn and commodore Chauncey:

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops, regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private property shall be guaranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant colonel, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quartermaster, one deputy adjutant general of the militia, namely—

Lieut. col. Chewitt
Major Allen

CAPTAINS.

John Wilson
John Button
Peter Robinson
Reuben Richardson
John Arnold
James Fenwick
James Mustard
Duncan Cameron
David Thomson
John Robinson
Samuel Ridout
Thomas Hamilton
John Burn
William Jarvie

QUARTER-MASTER.

Charles Baynes

LIEUTENANTS.

John H. Shultz

George Mustard
Baruet Vanderburch
Robert Stanton
George Ridout
Wm. Jarvis
Edward McMahon
John Wilson
Ely Playter

ENSIGNS.

And. Thompson
Alfred Senally
Donald McArthur
William Smith
Andrew Mercer
James Chewitt
George Kink
Edward Thompson
Charles Denison
George Denison
Darcey Boulton

Nineteen sergeants, four corporals and two hundred and four rank and file.

Of the field train department, Wm. Dunbar; of the provincial navy, captain Frs. Govereaux, lieutenant Green, midshipmen John Ridout, Louis Baupre, clerk James Langsdon, one boatswain, fifteen naval artificers; of his majesty's regular troops, lieutenant Koven, one sergeant major; and of the royal artillery, one bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and Great Britain.

(Signed) G. E. MITCHELL, lieutenant. col.

3rd A. U. S.

SAMUEL S. CONNER, major
and A. D. C. to maj. gen. Dearborn.

WILLIAM KING, major
15th U. S. Infantry.

JESSE D. ELLIOTT, lieutenant.
U. S. Navy.

W. CHEWITT, lieutenant. col. comdg.
3d reg. York militia.

W. ALLAN, major 3rd reg.
York militia.

F. GAURREAU, lieutenant. M. Dpt.

A letter dated "Creek Agency, April 22," received at Milledgeville, (G.) says, "We received news last night, that McIntosh had an engagement with the party that done the mischief on the mouth of the Ohio. He killed eight of the party, and he had two wounded. Other information is speedily expected."

We are gratified in being authorised to state that the president of the United States has conferred the brevet rank of colonel on lieutenant. col. James Miller of the 6th infantry, who commanded the gallant and successful detachment of the 4th infantry of volunteers at the battle of Brownstown on the 9th of August last; and the brevet rank of major on captain Josiah Snelling, of the 4th infantry, who bravely held the van in that battle with no less credit to himself and success to our arms, than resulted from his good conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe.—Those commissions give rank from the battle of Brownstown. [Nat. Intel.

Schenectady, April 28.—Since our last about 400 United States infantry—about 150 light artillery, with about 300 horses, a number of cannon, ammunition waggons, travelling furnaces, &c. and upwards of 100 of the brave crew of the Constitution, have passed through this city to the westward.

Worthington, April 28.—A skirmish took place some days since, on the lake, between a small party of gen. Harrison's men, and an equal number of Indians. They were in skiffs on the water, for what purpose we have not learned. Our men were victorious: The Urbanna paper says, the enemy had 8 men killed; and our party 2.

Eastern Frontier, H. Q. Machias, April 14.

FRONTIER ORDERS.—The colonel commandant, having learnt that the inhabitants and strangers (British subjects as well as others) constantly practice visiting and inspecting the garrison and troops at Eastport and Machias, he therefore orders that centinels sufficient be placed round the parades and forts in such a manner that no person whatever, not being an officer or soldier of the army of the United States, do pass, either into the parade or into the garrison, except by liberty first obtained from the commanding officer.

No soldier will be allowed to be taken in future from his duty by any person whatever, except by permission of the commanding officer present.—Should soldiers, regardless of their honor commit theft, or other misdemeanors against the inhabi-

tants, if the persons offended or injured represent the case to the commanding officer, he will cause the offender to be immediately confined and tried by a court martial, and complete justice shall be rendered to the party injured—but no arrest in the first instance shall be allowed by a civil officer, to gratify the malignity of any person who may think proper to degrade or depress the military force on the frontiers. All stragglers and strangers found within the lines of the parade at Fort Sullivan, without permission, will be apprehended and confined until an examination can be had and their true characters ascertained.

The commanding officer of the frontier orders a copy of this to be posted up at the Exchange in Eastport, that all parties interested may govern themselves accordingly. A true copy.

JOHN WINGATE, *Adjutant.*

NAVAL.

Brave—yet prudent. The captains of the British frigates *Shannon* and *Tenedos*, were daily sending valiant messages to com. *Rodgers*, until they saw he had dropped down the harbor, and only waited a fair wind to get out—*when they disappeared.* Being certain that the *President* and *Congress* had sailed, they have bravely returned to shew the *Boston* folks they are not afraid of the *Constitution* and *Chesapeake*, both of which are under considerable repairs.—“RULE BRITANNIA.”

A very valuable vessel, a prize to the *Hunter* of Salem, has been compelled to enter *Halifax* in great distress, as the prize master alleges. She was a king's transport, carrying 10 guns, deeply laden with military supplies.

The rich ship *Apollo*, captured by the *Rolla* of Baltimore, has been retaken by the *Grampus* of 50 guns. She was laden with ordnance stores.

The *Paul Jones* privateer, was seen off St. Mary's on the 15th ult. distant three days sail, with the British ship *Lord Sidmouth*, having a very valuable cargo and \$80,000 in specie on board, her prize.

Two American vessels have been sent into *Coruna* (Spain) by British cruisers, and there condemned and sold.

The *Adams* frigate has dropped down to the fort on the *Potomac*, below Alexandria, where she is to be stationed for the present.

The brave crew of the *Hornet* were treated with a dinner and seat in the theatre (as were those of the *United States*), by the common council of New-York. The hearty fellows enjoyed both with high glee, and behaved themselves with the strictest propriety. It is said they discharged the business of eating as well as they had done their duty in fighting—though it does not appear they were served with *Peacocks* tongues, or such like tit-bits.

A frigate and several smaller vessels are cruising off *Charleston* and *Savannah*.

The *Globe* privateer, of Baltimore, has had a severe engagement with a large Algerine sloop of war, off the coast of Portugal, laying alongside of her for three hours. But, strange to tell, had only two men wounded, though she received 82 shot through her sails. The *Globe* hauled off for repair, and the Algerine, unwilling to renew the action, made sail and got off.

Three wood coasters were lately destroyed off Cape Ann, by the British brig *Emulous*. The captain expressed his regret at molesting them, but said such were his orders. It is probable from the general proceedings of the British cruisers that they are charged to give effect to the national boast—

“That not a sail without permission spreads.”

The British had a lieutenant and five men killed,

and several wounded in their attack upon the *Wham* poa—see page 161.

Captain sir James Yeo, famous for his challenge to captain *Porter*, is to command the British vessels on the lakes. If he does not speedily arrive he may preserve his credit; for there will remain no vessels for him to command.

The British admiralty has ordered that their seamen shall be exercised with the great guns three or four times a day—that they may understand their business as well as the Americans.

It has been well observed that,—“the demolition of the *Peacock* by the *Hornet* appears to be the master-piece of American gunnery. When the *Leopard*, a 50 gun ship, attacked the *Chesapeake*, of 36 guns, she poured her broadsides for nearly 20 minutes, without cessation, and close aboard, into an unresisting, cluttered and inferior ship. Yet only three were killed and a proportionate number were wounded. The *Wasp* in 43 minutes cut down the *Frolic* from 119 men to 20 capable of doing duty. And the *Hornet* in only 15 minutes killed 9, wounded 35, and totally shivered her superior antagonist to atoms! So much for the magic of the balls which thunder ‘free trade and no impressment’ about the astounded ears of the ‘lords of the ocean.’

Boston, May 6.—It is now 14 days since the frigate *President*, commodore *Rodgers*, and the Congress, captain *Smith*, dropped from their moorings off this town, to the anchoring ground below fort Independence, and it is singular to say, that there has not been more than three hours during that time (owing to winds and tide) that they possibly could get past the light-house, and that they did fortunately embrace within one hour that opportunity to put to sea.

The United States' sloop of war *President*, lieut. *Macdonough*, the *Growler*, lieut. *Smith*, and two gun-boats, arrived at the *Port of Plattsburg*, (lake Champlain) about the 25th ult.

The frigates *United States* and *Macedonian*, with the brig *Argus*, are stated to have went to sea on the 10th inst. A New-York paper says that commodore *Decatur* has reduced the number of his guns to 48, the ship hitherto having a disposition to “hog.” The *United States* formerly carried 54. The *Macedonian* is in fine order. £ Later accounts say that the squadron has not gone out—a 74 and 3 frigates being off the Hook.

A cartel is about to proceed from *Norfolk* to *Jamaica*, with the prisoners there and at *Hampton*, to receive and return with the American prisoners on that island.

In page 150, we laughed at the strange stupidity of the London editors (or their government) for stating that a number of gun brigs were to be sent from England to cruise on the lakes of *Upper Canada*; into which they were to be floated by a “newly-invented machine.” The falls of *Niagara*, nearly 200 feet high, are between the two lakes, *Erie* and *Ontario*, and we suppose even “British seamanship” cannot work a vessel up that torrent!—Nor is the entry of *Ontario*, by the *St. Lawrence*, an easy matter for gun brigs!—The transport of merchandize from *Montreal* to *Kingston* is carried on in *batteaux*, and the distance is 200 miles. For the passage of these boats several locks are necessary to pass the “cascades” which are two miles long, in which space the water descends with so great rapidity as to beat itself into a continual foam. Again, there is the rapids at the *Cedars*, “where the river assumes a sudden declivity with a winding course. An awful and solemn effect is here produced (says *Heriot*) by the incessant sound and rapid motion of the ever-swelling waves, which covered with effulgent whiteness,

drive along with irresistible fury." To pass these rapids the *bateaux* must be *unladen*, and the labors of eight or ten men are necessary to drag along one empty boat. We may judge the general depth of the water of the *St. Lawrence* by being informed that the "setting poles" of the boatmen are only seven feet long. Besides these obstructions, there are several other very rapid currents over rough and shallow bottoms, miles in length, where the *bateaux* must be dragged by a long rope, the boatmen walking on the shore. The "newly invented machine" that is to float "*gun brigs*" from *Montreal* to *Kingston*, a distance of 200 miles, where flat bottomed boats, forty feet long and six wide, can carry only 9000 lbs. must indeed be something more than curious! Larger vessels may go down from *Kingston* to *Oswegatchie*, 70 miles, but they seldom attempt it.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVAL SKILL CONTRASTED.

Besides the three British frigates and three sloops of war captured by our gallant little navy within the last ten months the enemy has lost by shipwreck on the American and West-India stations, the following vessels:

Emulous sloop of war, lost on the American coast.	
Avenger	do - - - do
Barbados frigate	do - - - W. Indies.
Thistle, schooner	do - - - Am. coast.
A sloop of war (name forgotten) lost on the coast of St. Domingo.	
Chub schooner, lost in chase of an American.	
Southampton frigate, lost on the Bahamas.	
Vixen brig, (her American prize) on do.	
Plumper brig, lost in the Bay of Fundy.	
A sloop of war, lately lost, with specie, near Kingston, Jamaica.	

Thus it appears, that since the commencement of the war in June last, the British have lost by capture and want of nautical skill, sixteen vessels of war in the American seas, being double the number of the navy of the United States in actual service, who within the same period have not lost a single vessel by shipwreck, and only two brigs by capture!!

[*Phil. Gaz.*

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The alarm last week was a happy circumstance for *Baltimore*, in case of a real attack. It taught the people a knowledge their wants, and all possible means have been adopted to supply them.—The ardor of our citizens could not be increased, but the means of defence have been much improved. The busy note of preparation has stilled the fears of many, and the city is resuming its wonted tranquility. Some who had moved out are returning.

Havre de-Grace. The reader will be pleased with the record made of the following letter from *John O'Neill* to his friend in *Baltimore*. This is the "brave Irishman" alluded to in our account of the burning of the village, page 164. He has many years resided at *Havre de-Grace*, is married and has several children, and, we are told, is a very worthy and industrious man. The British first talked of hanging him—but they thought better of it and released him.

"Havre de-Grace, May 10.

"No doubt before this, you have heard of my defeat. On the 3d inst. we were attacked by 15 English barges, at break of day. We had a small breast work erected; with two six and one 9 pounder in it; and I was stationed at one of the guns. When the alarm was given I ran to the battery and found but one man there, and two or three came afterwards. After firing a few shots they retreated, and left me alone in the battery. The grape shot flew very thick

about me. I loaded the gun myself, without any one to serve the vent, which you know is very dangerous, and fired her, when she recoiled and ran over my thigh.

I retreated down to town, and joined Mr. Barnes, of the nail manufactory, with a musket, and fired on the barges while we had ammunition, and then retreated to the commons, where I kept waving my hat to the militia, who had run away, to come to our assistance, but they proved cowardly and would not come back. At the same time, an English officer on horseback followed by the marines, rode up, and took me with two muskets in my hand. I was carried on board the *Maidstone* frigate, where I remained until released, three days since."

The British vessels, one frigate and a tender expected, went down the bay on Saturday evening last. Some part of them were lying a little below *Annapolis*, and scattered as far as the *Potomac*. The frigate and tender have since retired some distance down the bay. Their ravages continue—stealing sheep and burning houses, with all sorts of acts of violence, are also daily committed on the eastern shore of the bay, and on its islands.

Copy of a letter from Walter Dorsey, Esq. a member of the executive council of Maryland, to major-general Smith, dated Annapolis, May 11.

"This morning a frigate, called the *Barosa*, arrived off this harbor, and sent in a flag with a mail from England, and dispatches from admiral Warren to general Mason [general superintendent or commissary for prisoners of war at Washington.] A privateer schooner, two small schooners and a sloop this day came down the bay. The three first have anchored. We have no intelligence of admiral Warren's squadron.

May 12, 7 o'clock, A. M.—The *Barosa* is standing down the bay. The *Belvidera* is coming down opposite *Talley's Point*."

The water-Winnebagoes (as the British in the Chesapeake are frequently called, by way of distinction) have burned the village of *Georgetown* in *Kent*, and *Fredericktown* in *Cecil* county, situate opposite each other on the *Sassafras* river. The former contained between 20 and 30 houses; the latter from 15 to 20, nearly all which are heaps of ruins. They also burnt several small craft further up the river.

We learn that the assault was led on by rear-admiral *Cockburn* in person, with 18 or 20 barges and about 700 men. It commenced by terrible discharges of rockets and great guns, charged with round, canister and grape shot, which flew in all directions. The towns were then stormed in succession, and every house plundered; even the negroes' cabins being robbed of their supplies.—What was not thought worthy of removal was wantonly destroyed; the beds were ripped open and the feathers scattered to the four winds of heaven; the looking-glasses, clocks, bureaus, bedsteads, &c. broken and battered to pieces. Which being done, the torch was applied, and the whole presented a sheet of flame. After these brilliant achievements, the enemy spread himself on the shores, and burnt several houses.—We never before heard of such wanton violence—such horrid deviations from the rules and practices of civilized war—such purely savage proceedings—Deeds that, I trust in God, my countrymen will despise even to retribute except on the heads of those who commanded them. Let the infamy be wholly British.

Cockburn and his *Winnebagoes* are, in truth, a band of robbers. At *Havre de-Grace*, an officer of apparently high command, marked several articles with his name, and ordered them to be conveyed to his

barge. The brave fellows had also determined to attack *Elkton*—but as a considerable body of militia were there, they thought “the better part of valor was discretion,” and abandoned the beloved idea. This *Cockburn* is one of the veriest wretches in existence; even when a child he had all those propensities to rapine and plunder that so mark his character. So says a respectable man now in *Baltimore*, who was his school-fellow.

Defence of Baltimore. The city councils, two or three weeks ago, appropriated \$20,000, to be expended under the direction of a “committee of supplies” for the defence of the port. On *Friday*, the 7th inst. this committee, by public notice, advised the people to assemble in their several wards, and in the two precincts, for the purpose of appointing four citizens from each, to consult with them on matters of importance. These meetings were numerously attended on Saturday morning, and delegates appointed, with general instructions to vote liberally; it being understood the object of the convention was to bring about a loan. In the evening of the same day the convention met, all the delegates present but one—

“A representation was made to the meeting by the “committee of supplies,” setting forth the nature of the powers vested in them, the amount of funds placed at their disposal, and the necessity of an increase thereof, together with a summary of the services heretofore performed by, and of those which it is probable would be required of them.

“Whereupon it was resolved unanimously, that the mayor be requested to convene the city council, and to recommend to them an ordinance, authorising the borrowing whatever sums of money may be required to provide for the defence of the city and precincts of *Baltimore*, not exceeding Five Hundred Thousand dollars:

“And whereas, it may happen, that of the money thus expended, for the defence of the city and precincts, a part may not be reimbursed by the general or state government, and it being but just and reasonable, that all the property in this city and precincts, real and personal, as well that which is now subject to taxation by existing laws as that which is not, should equally contribute to the payment thereof.

“*Resolved*, That application be made to the General Assembly of Maryland, at its approaching meeting, for a law to authorise the laying a tax on all property as aforesaid, and for the purposes aforesaid:

“*Resolved*, That a petition conformably to the preceding resolution, be immediately prepared by a committee of this body, composed of Messrs. Montgomery, Lormar and Brice; that copies thereof be delivered to the delegates from each ward and from each of the precincts, and that they without delay present the same for signature to the inhabitants of their respective districts:

“*Resolved*, That the petitions when completed, be lodged with the mayor, who is hereby requested to submit them to the council, for the purpose of being suitably presented to the general assembly of Maryland.

“*Resolved*, That it be recommended to the city council, to add seven new members to the committee of supplies, one of whom at least to be taken from each of the precincts.

EDWD. JOHNSON, Chairman.

TH. ROGERS, Sec'y.

These proceedings being had, the convention adjourned *sine die*, and the city councils met. A committee on behalf of the banks being present, the loan of half a million of dollars was immediately effected, on the most honorable and liberal terms.

After which seven gentlemen were added to “the committee of supplies,” and the council also adjourned. Thus, in about 30 hours, \$500,000 were appropriated and obtained for the defence of *Baltimore*!

We learn that, among the objects contemplated by the committee of supplies, is the organization of an additional force of 2,000 men for the special defence of the city, with liberal pay. This will, indeed, have a happy effect—not only as a mere defensive measure, but in giving employ to many worthy citizens whose usual means of support are cut off or curtailed by the blockade of the port.

It is proper to add that the convention above alluded to was composed of a body of gentlemen that, for wealth and respectability, will yield to no other assembly whatever. There was no diversity of principle among them, though they were of different political sentiments—and their proceedings have met with universal approbation.

The following letters explain the object of the flag of truce that was sent from *Baltimore* on Sunday last to the enemy-squadron in the bay. We rejoice in the spirit it exhibits, rendered necessary by the high tone the enemy has assumed. No person will regret more than we the application of this theory to practice, but it must be rigidly enforced if the enemy execute his threats. Like causes produce like effects. It was thus that *Washington*, authorised by the old Congress, corrected the same arrogant foe.

HEAD-QUARTERS, *Baltimore*, May 8th, 1813.

SIR—It becomes my duty to represent to your excellency, that a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of *Havre-de-Grace*, for the last fifteen years, named O'Neale has been recently taken in arms, and in defence of his property and family at that place, by a detachment from his Britannic majesty's fleet serving under your command; and that the said O'Neale, has been menaced with immediate capital punishment, as a traitor to the government of his Britannic majesty, on the ground of his being by birth an Irishman.

Nothing in the course of public duty would be more painful to me than the obligation of resorting to the low of retaliation, on this or any other occasion; but, sir, in the event of O'Neale's execution, painful as may be the duty, it becomes unavoidable; and I am authorized and commanded to state to your excellency, that two British subjects shall be selected by lot, or otherwise, and immediately executed.

It is for your excellency to choose whether a character of such barbarism, be, or be not given to the war waged under your immediate direction.

I beg, Sir, that you will do me the honor to accept the assurance of my very great respect and consideration.

HENRY MILLER, Brig. Gen.

His Excellency Sir John B. Warren, &c. &c. &c.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP SAN DOMINGO,

Chesapeake, May 10th, 1813.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. respecting a man named O'Neale, taken by the detachment of the squadron under the orders of rear admiral Cockburn; this man has been released upon the application of the magistrates of *Havre-de-Grace* on parole.

I was not informed of this man being an Irishman, or he would certainly have been detained to account to his sovereign and country, for being in arms against the British colors.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
JOHN BORLASE WARREN.
Brig. Gen. Miller, Commander in Chief of the United States' forces, &c. &c. &c. at *Baltimore*.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

The following is the official letter of gov. Haslett, of Delaware, to col. Davis, for his defence of Lewistown :

"Head-Quarters, Lewis, April 19, 1813.

"The governor and commander in chief feels much satisfaction in presenting his compliments to col. Samuel B. Davis, and the officers and privates, who acted under his command on the 6th and 7th of this instant, for their promptness and alacrity in defending the town of Lewis, on said days, during the cannonading by a squadron of the British ; he now tenders them his thanks and expresses his entire approbation of their zeal, activity and patience, displayed on that occasion, and hopes their patriotic example will be emulated by those militia corps, who may be ordered to repair to the standard of the country."

JOSEPH HASLETT."

It is reported that the squadron has been reinforced by four frigates.

A meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia has been held for the purpose of raising a voluntary fund for the additional defence of the bay and river Delaware—the city council is also about to appropriate some money for the object, \$30,000 is spoken of. The money to be expended under counsel of the officers of the United States commanding in the district.

A letter to the editor of the Trenton Federalist, dated Cape May, May 5, says, the British squadron blockading the Delaware, still continue with the same force as heretofore. The Pointiers, lies moored six or eight miles within the capes, and is in full view of the shore for twelve or fifteen miles, distant perhaps seven or eight miles. The Belvidera and Paz are cruising off and on the bay ; the other schooners and barges are scouring the bay at pleasure, nothing to interrupt them. Between two and three hundred of the British landed at Fishing Creek, in this county, and five or six miles from the point of the Cape, on the bay side, on Thursday morning last, and took off 129 head of sheep and 45 cattle, they came ashore about day break and were landed about three hours ; before the militia could be collected in sufficient force to oppose them, they were off, which will always be the case, unless we get assistance from some other quarter—the inhabitants are scattered so far apart and our frontier of great extent.

N. B. Another 74 has just come in since writing the above.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 152.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,

"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"

British Naval Register.

412. Schooner ———, sent into Machias, by the Wasp, of Salem.

413. Schooner Crown, a British privateer, captured off Waldoboro' by a sloop fitted out at that place, manned by volunteers.

414. Ship ———, sent into Brest, (France) by the privateer "True blooded Yankee," said to be worth from 4 to 500,000 \$.—The privateer had taken five other valuable prizes. One loaded with dry goods and Irish linens had been ordered for the United States.

415. Brig Malvina, 10 guns from the Mediterranean for London, laden with wine, &c. captured by the letter-of-marque schooner Ned, of Baltimore, on her way home from France, and sent into North-Carolina.

416. Brig Charlotte, ———, with a cargo of dye-

wood, &c. captured off the English Channel, by the Montgomery of Salem, and sent into that port.

417. Brig Duke of Gloucester, of 10 guns, taken at York, by the squadron under com. Chauncey. See official account.

THE CHRONICLE.

LATE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following notice is inserted in the REGISTER for the information of its readers—

"The holders of notes issued by the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States whether payable at Philadelphia, or at any of the branches of that institution, are hereby requested to present the same for payment at the office of the trustees in Philadelphia, on or before the first day of September next, or a dividend of the trust fund will be made without reference to them.

By order of the trustees, G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Philadelphia, February 16, 1813.

Christopher Gore, esq. is appointed a Senator of the United States from Massachusetts in the place of Mr. Lloyd.

North Carolina election.—The result of the late election for members of Congress is not clearly ascertained. It appears that nine republicans and four federalists are elected. In the last Congress North Carolina had 10 "republicans" and 2 "federalists"—on the war question, June 4, 1812, five voted for war and three against it,—and four members were absent when the vote was taken.

New-York election. It is admitted that governor Tompkins is re-elected by a majority of from 2 to 3000 votes. In the senate an increased "republican" majority is obtained, and the next council of appointment, we are told, "must be republican," there being no "federal" senator from the middle or western district. Of the complexion of the assembly we are not yet informed—the republicans have gained several members, and who will have a majority is doubtful.

Virginia election.—We have not yet all the returns for members of congress from this state. It is understood, however, that 18 "republicans" and 5 "federal" or opposition members, are chosen. In the last congress Virginia was represented by 16 "republicans" and 6 "oppositionists."

Manifesto of the "king of France." See page 157.—"Mr. Whitebread asked in the British parliament if the manifesto of Louis XVIII. had received the concurrence of government. Lord Castlereagh replied in the negative. Mr. W. said if government had countenanced that "mischievous publication," it would tend to prolong the war, and unite France in resistance. Mr. Tierney asked if copies had not been sent on board British ships to be distributed on the continent. No reply."

The Konigsburg Gazette of the 5th of February, mentions that a malignant fever was ravaging that city. From the 22d to the 29th of January two hundred and fifty persons had fallen victims to it, and the total number of deaths in the month of January amounted to six hundred and twenty nine. The town of Uberlingen in Suabia, was also visited with a dreadful calamity. The street had begun to sink, and many houses had totally disappeared. It was expected every moment, that the whole town would be swallowed up. Uberlingen is built upon a very high rock, near the lake of Constance.

A long article, giving a "sketch of the positions and strength of the French army, state of the fortresses, &c. in the north of Europe, has been published in Paris March 17. Sufficient is it to say, that it makes things, in general, the very reverse of what they are stated to be in the London papers.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 12 OF VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1813.

[WHOLE N. 90.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per annum.

Expose of the French Empire.

[Translated for the American.]

From the Bordeaux L'Indicateur of March 3.

LEGISLATIVE BODY,—*Sitting of the 25th Feb.*

After transacting some business of minor import, his excellency count Montallivet, minister of the interior, and the counsellors of state counts Lavallete and Mole, appeared and took their seats. His excellency having read his majesty's decree, directing those three orators to lay before the legislative body the *Expose* of the situation of the empire during the years 1811 and 1812, communicated what follows.

EXPOSE OF THE SITUATION OF THE EMPIRE.

Gentlemen—His majesty has ordered me to make known to you the situation of the empire in the years 1811 and 1812.

You will perceive with satisfaction, that notwithstanding the great armies which a state of maritime and continental war has obliged us to keep on foot, the population has continued to increase; that our industry has made new progress; that the soil never was better cultivated, nor the manufactures in a more flourishing state; that at no epoch of our history was wealth more equally enjoyed by the various classes of society.

The humble farmer is this day sensible of those enjoyments, to which, until now, he was an entire stranger; he purchases, at the highest prices, lands most convenient to himself—his clothing is better, his table is more abundantly supplied; he rebuilds his houses, which are more commodious and substantial.

The new proceedings in agriculture, industry and useful arts, are no longer impeded. Every where experiments are made, and whatever experience renders preferable and useful is substituted in lieu of ancient customs. The meadows have increased in number; the fallow system is abandoned; newly cultivated fields tend to augment the product of our lands; cattle, &c. multiply, and the different species improve; simple farmers, have acquired the means of procuring Spanish merinos, and horses of superior kinds; studying their true interests, they do not hesitate to make those useful purchases.—Thus it is, that the necessities for our manufactures, our agriculture, and our armies, are daily easier obtained.

This degree of prosperity is owing to the liberal laws which pervade this great empire—to the suppression of feudalism, of the tythe, and of monastic orders—a suppression that has enfranchised so much private property, which remains this day a free patrimony to a multitude of families, formerly deprived of the full enjoyment of their rights; it is owing to the clearness and simplicity of the laws in regard to property and to mortgages; to the promptitude with which law suits (which are decreasing daily) are decided: It is to these real causes and to the influence of vaccination, that we are to attribute the increase of population.—And why should we not also, that the conscription itself, which every year places under our banners the most

active part of our youths, has contributed to this increase by multiplying the number of marriages?

THE POPULATION.

The population of France, in 1789, consisted of 26,000,000 of individuals; some writers even reduced their calculations to 25,000,000. The actual population of the empire is 42,700,000 souls; 28,700,000 of whom are of the departments of ancient France. This population is not the result of simple conjecture, but of exact census; which gives an increase of 2,500,000, or nearly one-tenth, since the last 24 years.

[Chapter 1st of the *Expose* relates to the agriculture—chapter 2d treats of the manufactures and industry.*]

CHAPTER III.—OF COMMERCE.

The commerce of an empire which reckons more than seventy millions of products annually, exclusive of other resources, either real or fictitious, those calculators who study political economy, duly appreciate, and must be immense.

If we had sought wealth from sources purely commercial, I do not fear to say that our calculations would have amounted to one hundred millions.

To have commerce, is to place, and always to keep, convenient to the consumer, articles suitable both to his wants and taste.

Commerce, therefore, should be carried on with more activity in countries where are found a greater number of manufactures, and a greater number of consumers.

When an empire has a good soil, and is extensive, and has a numerous population, it is in its own bosom that necessarily exist the most important means of commerce.

In 1789, one of the years when the foreign commerce of France was most considerable, the exports amounted only to 357,000,000 francs, and her imports at 400,000,000; for, in the imports, must not be counted the 236,000,000 we received from our colonies, which at that time formed an integral part of France. From the imports must be taken off the specie, which is the payment made by the foreigner for some of our exportations.

In taking off 55 millions of specie in gold and silver, the real importations into France were, in 1789, only 345 millions; the exportations were 357 millions; which is a commerce of about 360 millions, whether viewed as real or passive. It was not one-fifteenth part of our internal commerce.

Let us compare our external commerce at that period, with what it is at this day. I shall consider our colonies as forming part of France, and their commerce as internal.

In 1788, the exportations amounted to 365 millions; the importations at 345 millions, 55 millions of which being in specie, reduced them to 290 mil-

*It is to be regretted that the *exposé*, at length, has not reached us. The parts omitted, on account of their length, were not published in the *French* papers received by the editors of the *American*.—They are interesting, as shewing the real state of France. If hereafter received, they shall be inserted.—ED. REG.

tions; the exportations then exceeded the importations 75 millions.

We have just seen that in 1789, the importations being more considerable than in 1788, the exportations exceeded only 12 millions.

In 1810, the exportations amounted to 376 millions; the importations were 384 millions, from which must be taken 48 millions of specie in gold and silver. The importations, reduced to 336 millions, left 40 millions in favor of the exports.

In 1811, our exportations amounted to 328 millions—our importations, exclusive of 146 millions in specie, to 298 millions. The exportations exceeded the importations 30 millions.

In 1812, the sum of exportations amounted to 383 millions; that of the importations to 357, exclusive of 93 millions specie. The exportations exceeded 126 millions. In the same year, the exportation of the products of our soil exceeded the greatest sums which they had produced at any former period. The importations, on the contrary, were always on a decline—they are less this day than prior to 1809.

The balance of the commerce, which in 1788, the epoch the most favorable, was but 75 millions over our importations, is this day 126.

The importations in specie during the three years preceding the revolution, after a deduction from the exportations, were 65,000,000; those of the last three years, are 110,000,000.

In the ancient sum of our exportations, was comprised a value of 168 millions, proceeding in part from the products of our colonies, which we placed at the disposal of foreigners. It appears that this revenue is this day replaced by an equivalent from the products of our continental soil, as well as from our industry; but in considering our colonies as integral parts of the kingdom in 1789, we did not include in the exportations the 93 millions which we gave them at that epoch in products of our European soil: it is, then, in reality, but the 75 millions that form the difference of these two sums, which we had to give over to other states, as a compensation only for what we formerly furnished them in colonial produce.

In the sum of the actual importations, I find the whole value of the colonial produce, which we now obtain from foreigners, and which was formerly furnished us by our colonies. It seems, then, that the importations should, instead of diminishing, have augmented at least to the value of those products. We admitted 232 millions, and emitted to foreigners 168 millions; there remained then for us 64 millions.

If we recur to our ancient situation with the countries which have since been united to France, we will find that these states received from us the amount of 146 millions, and that we received from them only to the amount of 70 millions.

It appears then, that, in our ancient balances, there were 76 millions in favor of the exports; and their union, in forming a relation with part of our internal commerce, should seem in considering only their relations with France, to have considerably reduced our present exports and the balance in favor of those exportations, which have, on the contrary, been ameliorated each year.

If the exact calculations had not already proved how much the products of our soil have increased, we should find that proof by drawing a comparison of the results of our external commerce at different periods. We import a great deal less raw materials, and export a greater quantity of manufactured articles.

In endeavoring to find the causes of the increase of our continental commerce, we behold an admin-

istration, watchful and enlightened, incessantly occupied in superintending the situation of our various branches of industry; in regulating the tariffs of the duties of imports and exports, and observing a system of custom, which, in effect, guards our frontiers, and tends to preserve the high standing of our manufactories; whilst it maintains that primary importance afforded by the consumption of an empire with a population of 42 millions of inhabitants; and is, besides, enabled to supply foreign markets.

The laws being mild, plain, and uniform, prevent altercation, and render the transaction of business sure and easy; commerce finds every where the same liberty and protection; the roads are good; and the numerous canals tend greatly to facilitate the transportation of goods. From Spain to Holland and Hamburg, from Rome to Brest, the largest carriages travel freely; Amsterdam and Marseilles have communication with each other by the canals of St. Quentin and of the Centre. The navigation of our large rivers has been brought to perfection.

England has, by her orders in council, denationalized all flags. There being no neutrals, there can therefore, be no regular maritime communications; this epoch should be a critical one—England had no doubt calculated thereon; but the vigilance, the ability, the energy of our government, knew well how to turn it to a period of amelioration; and it is since the year 1806, that our industry has progressed most.

If America, or any other power, could cause the acknowledgment of the independence of her flag, and the principle consecrated by the treaty of Utrecht, that the flag covers the merchandize, our ports should be open to such neutrals, and our commerce would become more extensive. But it will attain the highest prosperity under a government like ours; possessing all the wealth of our soil and all the activity of our manufactories, we shall enjoy, within ourselves, that peace which is the wish of the world; a peace honorable and sure.

It is to the territorial situation of our country, of which I have just spoken, that we are indebted for the present state of our finances; we enjoy the best mintage system in Europe; no paper money in circulation; and a debt reduced to what it should be to answer the purposes of the capitalists. It is such a situation, gentlemen, which enables us to face at once a maritime and two continental wars; to have constantly under arms, 900,000 men; to maintain 100,000 seamen; to have one hundred ships of the line, and as many frigates either afloat or on the stocks; and to expend annually from 120 to 150 millions upon public works.

[Chapter IV. relates exclusively to public works.]

CHAP. V.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERIOR.

The divers *cultes* (religious orders) have received testimonies of protection. Draughts upon the imperial treasury have been granted to the rectors of parishes beyond the Alps, whose income was inadequate to their functions.

The decree of the 7th November, 1811, empowers the commonalty to pay the number of vicars necessary for their legal income; and also to treat with respect and afford assistance to the aged rectors, whose infirmities have disabled them from fulfilling alone the functions allotted to them.

Episcopal palaces and seminaries have been purchased.

The Concordat signed at Fontainebleau has terminated the dissensions of the church. The government have been greatly satisfied at the attachment evinced by the bishops and the clergy.

The aged principals of the church of France

known under the name of Liberty of the Gallican Church, unite in conciliating the rights of the throne, with those of the pontiffs; which rights are to be the basis of tuition in all the schools of the empire.

The conduct of the ministers of the other religions has been exemplary.

Every thing is prepared for the definitive organization of the reformed religious sects, and the lutherans in the north. Their pastors have received provisional treatment.

Each year the courts and the tribunals acquire new rights, and take the rank which supreme magistrative bodies should hold in all well constituted states.

The number of civil processes have sensibly diminished; their trials and decisions are more prompt—the discussions are less intricate and embarrassing; it is one of the blessings of our new civil code. Hence each one knows his rights, and, therefore, knows best when and how to exercise them.

Government having received many complaints relative to the exorbitant charges of the attorneys and justices of the peace, the emperor has given orders to the grand judge to adopt measures to reduce such charges.

The number of criminal cases are reduced to less than civil ones. In 1801, the population was 34 millions of individuals: that year produced 8500 criminal cases, in which there were implicated 12,400 persons. In 1811, a population of 42 millions offered but 6000 criminal cases, in which were implicated 8600 persons. In 1801, 8000 were sentenced; in 1811, 5500; in 1810, there were 882 sentenced to death; in 1811, only 392. This reduction progressed gradually each year; and if it were necessary to give further proof of the influence of our laws and of our prosperity, in the maintenance of public tranquillity, we would observe, that this gradual reduction has chiefly occurred in those countries which have been united to the empire, and that crimes become still fewer as the incorporation of those states become older.

The administration of the different departments and commonalties, as well as of the humane institutions, is well organized; and concurs zealously with the government in ameliorating the difficulties which unavoidably occur.

The revenues of the commonalties and cities comprising Paris, amount to 128,000,000. The tolls produce 65,300,000; the additional centimes, and divers collections, 42,700,000; the revenues arising from manors, 20,000,000—total 128,000,000.

The commonalties have, besides, property which are not included in the municipal receipts.

The municipal (treasury) chests are kept with care, and are held as accountable as all others of similar descriptions.

Eight hundred and fifty towns have each upwards of 10,000 francs [18 cents ea.] of revenue; the greater part of their budget for 1813, is already agreed for.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Rules and Regulations,

FOR THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

DUTIES OF ADJUTANTS GENERAL.

These will be divided under the following heads, viz:

Distribution of orders:

Details of service.

Instruction of the troops in the manual exercise, and the evolutions and arrangement of them when brought into action: and

Direction of the military correspondence.

1. DISTRIBUTION OF ORDERS.

The general orders of the day having been received from the commanding general, the adjutant general or his assistant will carry them to the office of distribution, where they will be registered in a book kept for that purpose, whence, at an hour, which shall have been previously assigned, they will be transcribed by the aids-de camp of general officers, by majors of brigade, by the adjutants of all separate corps less than brigades, by a deputy or assistant deputy quarter master general, by an hospital surgeon, or an hospital surgeon's mate, detailed for that duty by the senior surgeon, and some commissioned officer from each corps of engineers; and when so transcribed, they will be carried without delay to the corps to which these officers respectively belong, and there be promulgated, under the officers commanding the corps, and become to them a rule of conduct.

2. DETAILS OF SERVICE.

These shall be made agreeably to the prescribed rules, and the usage of war.

All corps will furnish according to their strength—the longest off duty, the first on duty. When it may be found practicable, the troops are to act by companies, battalions or regiments.

Return detachments will be excused from duty more than two days.

Seniority of corps with respect to troops, and priority of rank with respect to officers, will entitle to precedence for command; subject to deviations under the orders of the commanding general.

In details the following gradation will govern:

1. Reconnoitring parties and corps of observation.
2. Foraging before the enemy.
3. Detachments and out posts.
4. Guards of trenches.
5. Van guards in approaching an enemy.
6. Rear guard in retiring from an enemy.
7. General courts martial.
8. Guard of the general commanding in chief.
9. Camp or garrison guards.
10. Other guards mounted from the grand parade.
11. Guards of general officers and the staff according to rank.
12. Pickets.
13. General fatigues.
14. Police.

In the routine of duty the law of detail will always give it to the officer longest off duty, and when two have been credited with the same grade of service on the same day, reference to the former tour on the roster will determine the detail.

Should a tour of service of higher grade occur to an officer, while on any subordinate duty, he shall be relieved, and the tour on which he is, be passed to his credit.

If an officer's tour for general court martial, picket or fatigue occur, while he is on any other duty from the grand parade, he shall not be relieved, but stand for the next tour.

3. INSTRUCTION OF THE TROOPS.

This shall be governed by circumstances as to time, place and frequency of which the commanding general will judge. The mode of infantry discipline, adopted by regulation of the war department, will be observed.

4. MILITARY CORRESPONDENCE.

Reports of services performed, and demands for courts of enquiry or courts martial, shall be made to the adjutant general. All returns intended to exhibit the strength of corps, made agreeably to the 9th article of war, and accounting for the absent non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, reports of the hospital and of the quarter-masters de-

partment; and of ordnance and ordnance stores attached to the army; shall also be addressed to the adjutant general; out of which he shall form a general return, to be transmitted monthly, for the information of the war department; and those transmitted for the months of June and December, shall be accompanied with lists of the officers serving in any garrison or corps of the district or army so returned, specifying their names, rank, and places of station. Returns of ordnance and ordnance stores, shall be made agreeably to forms prescribed by the commissary general of ordnance. Departures from these forms, and inattention to the injunctions above will be regarded and punished as acts of positive disobedience.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS GENERAL.

These will be divided under the following heads, viz:

Mustering and inspecting troops of the line, and militia detachments serving with them:

Selecting places of encampments, and posting guards:

Superintending the police of the camp, and of the march.

Inspecting parades: and

Making half yearly confidential reports to the war department, of the state of the army, division, or detachment to which they belong.

1. *Mustering and inspecting the troops of the line and militia detachments.*

Troops of all descriptions shall be mustered once in two months, for payment; nor shall any payment be made but upon muster rolls signed by an inspector general, or his assistant, or in the absence of these, by some officer of the army of the United States, specially assigned to this duty by the general commanding the district in which the said troops so mustered shall be found. Three copies of these rolls shall in all cases be made; one of them to be deposited with the paymaster of the district, and two of them to be sent to the war department, the one for the use of the accountant of the said department, and the other for the paymaster of the army.

Semi-annual musters of the whole army, whether regular or militia, shall be made on or before the 1st day of January and 1st day of July, in each year; and rolls thereof, in alphabetical order, forwarded to the war department, as promptly thereafter as possible.

Inspections of the troops are of two kinds, stated and occasional. The former shall take place monthly, and (as often as may be practicable) on the last day of each month; the latter as often as the general commanding the district, the chief of the staff, or the inspector general may think proper. The general object of both, shall be to ascertain the exact state of the arms, equipments and clothing, and of every other circumstance tending to shew the actual condition of the troops so inspected.

Dragoon, artillery, and all other horses belonging to the public, will also be subjects of inspection, quarterly; those unfit for service will be branded in the presence of the inspecting officer, with the letter C, and immediately transferred to the quartermaster general's department, for public sale; nor shall any horse so branded, be thereafter accepted by any inspecting officer. Returns of such horses will be made quarterly.

A return of each inspection shall be made and deposited in the office of the inspector general, for the information of the general commanding the district; and half yearly returns of inspection shall be made to the war department.

2. *Superintending the police of the camp and of the march.*

It will be the duty of this department to designate all guards for the security and good order of the camp, to take charge of all prisoners made by these or otherwise, to examine and report the several cases to the commanding general, and to take his orders in relation to their future disposal; to inspect the state of tents, barracks, and hospitals, to punish any want of care or cleanliness therein, to regulate all sutlers and markets, within any camp, cantonment or garrison; and to inspect and enforce the order of march, and to punish all infractions of it.

3. *Inspecting parades.*

The troops detailed from each regiment for the service of the day will be brought to the parade ground of the brigade, under the command of the senior officer present, and on duty; these detachments will there be embodied and marched to the ground of division parade, accompanied by the adjutant of the day, under the command of the superior officer; the whole will then be marched as aforesaid, to the ground of general parade, accompanied by a major of brigade, detailed for that service by division orders; where they will be received by an inspector or assistant inspector general, reviewed, and detached for the service of the day.

4. *Selecting places for encampment and posting guards.*

This duty shall be performed under the directions of the commanding general: and the inspector in performing it shall call to his aid an officer from each corps of engineers.

5. *Making half yearly confidential reports to the war department.*

These reports will relate to the conduct of corps and to that of individuals composing them. They shall be submitted to the general commanding the army, and shall receive from him his remarks in writing, before they are transmitted to the war department. They shall specify—

1st. The progress made by each corps or regiment, in military discipline in general, and particularly in a knowledge of the evolutions prescribed for the practice of troops; in habits of obedience and of attention to personal appearance, and to the rules of interior economy.

2d. Whether the field and company officers, respectively, know their duty, and are able and willing to perform it? whether the subalterns are severally sober, active and industrious, careful to acquire knowledge, and to communicate it to the non-commissioned officers and privates? whether the adjutant, quartermaster, and paymaster, are competent to the duties assigned to them? whether the regimental books are kept with accuracy and regularity, and whether the non-commissioned officers perform their duty with promptitude and effect?

3d. Whether the meat and bread furnished by contract, are of good quality, and whether these and other articles, composing the rations, are regularly issued?

4th. Whether the forage be good, and of sufficient quantity?

5th. Whether the hospital supplies and regulations be sufficient, and regularly dispensed in the one case, and observed in the other?

6th. Whether there has been any irregularity in the proceedings of courts-martial, or in the execution of sentences pronounced by them?—and

7th. Whether the quantity of ammunition in store is sufficient, and well secured, and whether the arms and equipments are in proper order?

DUTIES OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

To make such surveys, and exhibit such delineation of these, as the commanding general shall direct; to make plans of all military positions (which the army may occupy) and of their respective vicinities, indicating the various roads, rivers, creeks, ravines, hills, woods and villages, to be found therein; to accompany all reconnoitering parties, sent out to obtain intelligence of the movements of the enemy, or of his positions, &c.; to make sketches of their route, accompanied by written notices of every thing worthy of observation, thereon; to keep a journal of every day's movement, when the army is in march, noticing the varieties of ground, of buildings, of culture, and the distances and state of the roads, between given points, throughout the march of the day; and last, to exhibit the relative positions of the contending armies on fields of battle, and the dispositions made, whether for attack or defence.

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

1st. The commissary general of this department and his deputies will purchase upon the orders and estimates of the war department, all ordnance stores, laboratory utensils, artificers tools, artillery carriages, ammunition waggons, timber and other materials for making and repairing these; artillery harness, ammunition, small arms, accoutrements, and equipments, clothing, dragoon saddles and bridles; tents, tent poles, camp kettles, mess pans, bed sacks, medicines, surgical instruments, hospital stores, and all other articles required for the public service of the army of the United States, excepting only such as are directed to be purchased by the quartermaster general's department.

2d. The articles so purchased as aforesaid, shall (such as may require it) be carefully packed, and all be delivered over by the commissary general or by his deputies, to an officer of the quartermaster general's department, for transportation to the places of their destination and use; and all parcels so packed, shall be legibly marked with the name of the place or places, whither they are to be sent, and that of the detachment or corps for which they are intended, accompanied by an invoice of the articles contained in the said parcels.

3d. The commissary general of purchases and his deputies, shall severally make and transmit to the secretary of war, monthly summary statements, and quarterly accounts of the purchases and deliveries, made by them, respectively, agreeably to the forms which shall be prescribed by the treasury department.

CHANGES IN THE UNIFORM OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The coat of the infantry and artillery shall be uniformly blue; no red collars or cuffs; and no lace shall be worn by any grade, excepting in epaulets and sword knots.

All officers will wear coats of the length of those worn by field officers: all the rank and file will wear coats. The button holes of these will be trimmed with tape and on the collar only. Leather caps will be substituted for felt, and worsted or cotton pom-poms for feathers.

General officers and all others of the general staff, not otherwise directed, shall wear cocked hats without feathers, gilt bullet buttons, and button holes in the *herring bone* form.

The epaulets of major-generals will have on the gold ground of each strap, two silver stars.

The epaulets of brigadiers will have on each strap one star.

The uniform of the physician and surgeon, and apothecary generals, and hospital surgeons and mates, shall be black, the coats with standing collars, and on each side of the collar, a star of embroidery, within half an inch of the front edge.

The rules with respect to undress, are dispensed with, excepting that cockades must always be worn.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.

Each major general will appoint his aids-de-camp; each brigadier general will appoint his brigade major and aid-de-camp. No aid-de-camp shall be taken from a rank higher than that of a subaltern.

No officer shall be permitted to hold two staff appointments at the same time.

No furlough shall be given during a campaign; nor any, but by the general commanding the district or army, and for the cause of disability, which disability shall be certified by a regimental or hospital surgeon.

All discharges given to soldiers by generals commanding separate detachments, shall specify the causes of discharge.

All officers, whatever may be their rank, passing through a garrison town, or established military post, shall report their arrival at such town or post, to the commanding officer, by written notice, if the officer arriving be elder in rank, and personally if he be younger in rank than the officer commanding.

All officers arriving at the seat of government, will in like manner, report to the adjutant and inspector general.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The eastern states are badly off for *bread stuffs*. Flour at *Boston*, 17 to \$18 a barrel. At *Cádiz* and *Lisbon* it is not worth more than 12 or 13. Here is matter for much reflection. While the *enemy* is supplied, at the distance of 3000 miles, with the provisions of the middle states, on reasonable terms—the eastern section of the union is really in want of bread!—It also points out to us one of the important advantages resulting from the confederation; and shews, that if the people of the south have been indebted to those of the east for their commercial enterprise—they themselves have been obliged to the middle states for the great necessary of life. Mr. Jones, governor of *Rhode Island*, notices the subject in his late speech to the legislature—see the last number of the REGISTER.

A letter to the editor of the Democratic Press from *Sackett's Harbor*, says, that "the spring principally used by the soldiers was found charged with *arsenic* on the 1st inst. and about the same time a 36 pounder, mounted at Fort Tompkins, was *spiked*." The former is consistent with the character of the enemy; but the latter shews negligence in our own people.

Very charitable.—The captain of the British sloop of war, *Marlin*, burning a fishing smack, was "graciously" pleased to say, that he wished the President of the United States was in her.

Governor Smith, of Connecticut.—It is stated that the British have threatened to destroy New-London, in case the governor did not deliver or exchange a 2d lieutenant and some of the men belonging to one of the frigates, taken from a barge that was lately captured—that the governor had refused to exchange, unless they had on board men belonging to United States vessels. The British had Americans enough on board, taken from the fishing smacks, and offered three in exchange for one Englishman, but

the governor would not exchange, unless they had U. S. men for English men of war's men. Several families had left New-London, and it was expected every moment, by some, that the English would destroy that place.

The legislatures of Maryland and Virginia are now holding extra sessions on the business of the war. We have copies of the communications to the legislatures from the executives of these states, but the late hour at which they were received, prevents their insertion in the present number. The General Assembly of Maryland has been convened to furnish the means of defence, in the appropriation of monies, &c. That of Virginia was called with a view to repeal the late act for raising a number of troops for state defence; it appearing to the executive that the measures taken were commensurate with the object.

MILITARY.

We have the pleasure to add many interesting particulars connected with the capture of York. The letter from the gallant captain Moore, of the "*Baltimore volunteers*" is highly honorable to himself and his valuable corps; and gives us the best account of the affair yet received, shewing the great importance of the enterprise, and affording us data whereby to estimate its effects on the enemy. Major-general Dearborn's is worthy universal attention.—"A *scalp*," says he, "*was found in the executive and legislative council chamber, suspended near the speaker's chair in company with the mace.*" The "*mace*" is the emblem of authority; and the *scalp's* position near it is truly symbolical of the British power in Canada. Horrible and infamous wretches! But the reign of the murderers is nearly at an end.

Colonel R. M. Johnson's regiment of mounted riflemen raising in Kentucky, is reported more than 600 strong. They expect to march on the first of June.

We now begin to see the fruition of our hopes in the gallant exertions of the western people and their beloved chieftain Harrison, whose official despatch, inserted below, will warm the heart of every American. The bonds of the unholy alliance between the British and the savages received a sensible blow in the capture and destruction of the stores at York; and Harrison, at the scalp-collecting Malden, will sever the barbarous tie between the "*defenders of the faith*," and the "*murderers of the wounded*." The frontier will soon be relieved of the lurking savage and more wicked English, and Harrison's brave force be able to operate with that effect we have hoped, and at all times, believed it would. But the deeds recorded are the best commentary on the valor of the west.

A young man, aged only 22 years, was shot at Greenbush, on the 3rd inst. in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial, for desertion. He had enlisted three times, and as often violated his engagements.

NORTH-WESTERN ARMY.

The official letter from gen. Harrison so much varies the result as given in the following letters, that we were at first disposed to omit them, though prepared for the press—but as they contain many interesting things not noticed by the general, we have concluded to insert them; as designed before the official account reached us.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Ohio, to the Editor of the Weekly Register, dated Chillicothe, May 11.

"I herewith communicate you information from Fort Meigs, of the most important nature. The express mail arrived yesterday morning from Frankfort and Upper Sandusky, bringing a number of

letters from the latter place, from two of which the enclosed extracts were immediately published.—One is from Mr. Creighton, the probably successful candidate for this congressional district;* the other is from captain H. Brush, of the Chillicothe guards. The information they communicate is derived from Gen. Harrison's letter to governor Meigs.

"The enemy's batteries which were carried by general Clay, lay on the opposite side of the river from the fort, and the plain mentioned in Mr. Creighton's letter, the one opposite fort Meigs, laid down in a small map I sent you. The batteries carried by colonel Miller lay on this side the river.

"The want of discipline and subordination in the militia, is, indeed, truly lamentable. It is most clear that it is owing to this cause we have now to lament the loss of so many brave countrymen. It would seem the Kentuckians remain ignorant in spite of experience. Had the force under general Clay contented themselves with performing the duty assigned them by general Harrison, and spiked and destroyed the enemy's artillery, and retreated immediately to the fort, the victory had, indeed, been most glorious! A well ordered sally from the fort, could have routed the enemy, and dispersed them in disorder. Although our loss is most severe indeed, I feel much satisfaction in the reflection that no blame can be attached to Gen. Harrison. The loss of the Kentuckians is entirely owing to their own imprudence. The result, otherwise, is highly honorable to the commanding general, and fully justifies the high expectations which had been formed of his skill and experience.

"Should the enemy still continue the siege, it can only be for the purpose of preventing reinforcements, and it is hoped they may remain a few days longer. Mounted companies of volunteers are gone on from all parts of the country, composed of the first rank of society. It is impossible yet to ascertain the force now on the march, but I think I may safely set them down at from Three to Five Thousand! They draw arms, &c. at Franklinton and Delaware. A fine company of United States infantry, just recruited, marched from this place on Sunday (9th) under the command of captain Chunn. At the same time three companies of militia, of this town, marched also. They will all be mounted on U. States' horses at Franklinton. These reinforcements, which will join Harrison in a few days, will enable him to lay siege in his turn, if the temerity of the enemy may not, as suggested by capt. Brush, put Malden into his hand at the Rapids. When the reinforcements now on the march to join the army arrive, we may look for some important movement.

"Some person "*well inclined to the British interest*" has put a *hoax* upon the venerable governor of Kentucky. A letter was handed him by *express*, purporting to be from Harrison, directing him to suspend the raising of two regiments designed to reinforce him, which regiments were then organized. In pursuance of Harrison's (supposed) instructions,†

*In place of Gen. McArthur. Mr. Creighton is elected.—Ed.

†The forged despatch, here alluded to, represented general Harrison as strong enough to maintain his position, without the aid of the contemplated reinforcements; and the following order was in consequence issued.

Frankfort, May 1st, 1813.

Colonels JAMES COX and SAMUEL CALDWELL.

I have this moment received a letter from major general Harrison, dated on the 21st ult. in which I am requested to suspend any measures that may

the troops were disbanded; and a day or two ago an express from Harrison went on to Kentucky to hurry them on!

"Some singular circumstances have transpired respecting the express mail being opened and letters being taken out and broken open, by a gentleman—the agent for the general-post-master, who established the express mail. He has been arrested by order of general Harrison, and is now in this place waiting his trial. Suspicion is strong of communication with the enemy.

"A spy has been detected a few days ago in Urbana, and put into jail. Others are suspected and closely watched."

This letter to the editor also contained two handbills issued at Chillicothe, on the 10th inst—the following is the most minute:

Copy of a letter from Wm. Creighton, jun. esq. dated Upper Sandusky, May 8.

I wrote to you a few days since from this place. Troops are coming in daily—we now can muster about 500 strong. We expect by to-morrow night to be 1000 strong: the governor is here, and all in high spirits, and anxious to march for Fort Meigs. An express has this moment arrived from gen. Harrison, with despatches for this post, dated the 5th inst. On the 26th ult. the enemy's columns shewed themselves opposite to Fort Meigs. On the 27th, some Indians crossed the river in the rear of the fort. On the 1st, 2d and 3d of May, the enemy opened their batteries and kept up an incessant and tremendous fire, from 5 1-2 and 8 1-2 inch howitzers, one 24 pounder and several lighter pieces. The shells and balls, during that period, showered in the fort, but little execution was done: only eight or ten men killed, during that period in the fort. Silas McCulloch, a brave and gallant man, is among the slain. On the night of the 3d, the enemy erected a gun and mortar battery, on this side the river, within two hundred and fifty yards of our lines, but were soon forced to take a more respectful distance. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th, an officer arrived in a boat from general Clay, to inform the general of his approach, and that he would reach Fort Meigs in about two hours.

General Harrison determined on a general sally, and sent an officer to general Clay, directing him to land 800 men some short distance above, to attack and carry the enemy's batteries, spike their cannon and destroy the artillery. General Clay was unfortunately delayed longer than he expected in passing the Rapids, and the detachment destined to make the attack did not reach the landing until near nine o'clock—this however, did not prevent them from making the attempt, and never was any thing more

have been commenced to furnish a reinforcement of militia of any description, mounted or dismounted, to the army under his command, unless I may have received instructions to that effect from the Secretary of war.

Not having received any communications from the war department on this subject, I deem it my duty to direct you to disband the troops under your command. As they have put themselves to the expense and inconvenience of preparing for a tour of six months, it would be extremely burthensome to hold them again in suspense. You will, therefore, consider yourself and regiment exonerated from further service under the law and in pursuance of which you were organized.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, sirs, your most obedient servant, ISAAC SHELLEY.

Cols. James Cox and Samuel Caldwell.

May 1st, 1813.

completely successful. the four batteries were immediately taken possession of, and their defenders driven off, and their cannon spiked. The work was done, but that confidence which always attends militia when successful, proved their ruin. Although there was time sufficient to return to the boats before a reinforcement arrived to the enemy, they remained upon the ground, in spite of the repeated calls which were made from the fort to bring them back to their boats, and suffered themselves to be amused and drawn into the woods by some feint skirmishing, while the British troops and an immense body of Indians were brought up: a severe action then took place. The British immediately intercepted the retreat of our men to the plan and the river, where they would have been under cover of our cannon; about 150 only out of nearly 800 effected their escape to the boats. When the balance of general Clay's force made its appearance and attempted to land above the garrison, their flank was attacked by a large body of Indians.

General Harrison immediately ordered out a detachment consisting of a part of the 19th United States regiment, about 100 twelve months volunteers and some militia; they however succeeded in driving the enemy entirely off, pursuant to the plan general Harrison had formed.

An attack was then made upon the batteries on this side of the river, conducted by colonel Miller, of the 19th regiment, with part of his regiment, the aforesaid volunteers, and the few militia; this attempt was successful. The enemy were driven from their works—a number killed, and two British officers and 41 privates brought into camp.

This attack was intended to be simultaneous with that on the other side, and it was nearly so. Notwithstanding the loss sustained by the Kentucky militia, the events of the day have been honorable to the American arms. The detachment under col. Miller, suffered very little; and had the militia been contented with executing what they were ordered to do, every object which had been contemplated by general Harrison would have been accomplished.

General Harrison writes confidently of his ability to maintain his position. I hope in a very short time we shall be able to relieve him. Poor Kentucky! My heart bleeds for the loss of her gallant sons!—She has bled freely, yes, profusely during this war.

Further particulars.—Clay and his Kentuckians spiked eleven pieces of cannon—their assault was irresistible, and many of the enemy were killed and the victory was complete; but they refused to retire as directed, and suffered. It is believed that many of those missing have escaped and retreated toward Fort Defiance; but we fear another slaughter. We trust that the accounts are much exaggerated, as they usually are; and hope our loss will be greatly diminished when the facts are more clearly ascertained, lessening the cost of a victory that has certainly relieved Fort Meigs, for all the British cannon were destroyed.

It appears that only 10 men had been killed in the Fort. Brigadier-general Tecumseh is said to have been killed. The Indians were retiring after the battle.

THE ENEMY REPULSED.

[A dispatch of prior date to the following, supposed to contain the earlier transactions of the siege, has not yet reached the department of war, as will appear from passages of general Harrison's letter.]

Copy of a dispatch from major-general William H. Harrison, to the secretary at war, dated Head-Quarters, Lower Sandusky, May 13, 1813.

SIR—Having ascertained that the enemy (Indians

as well as British) had entirely abandoned the neighborhood of the Rapids, I left the command of camp Meigs with gen. Clay and came here last night. It is with the greatest satisfaction, I inform you, sir, that I have every reason to believe, that the loss of the Kentucky troops in killed on the north side of the river does not exceed fifty. On the 10th and 11th inst. I caused the ground which was the scene of the action and its environs to be carefully examined, and after the most diligent search 45 bodies only of our men were discovered—amongst them was the leader of the detachment col. Dudley. No other officer of note fell in the action. I have strong reason to believe that a considerable number of the Kentuckians effected their retreat up the river to Fort Winchester. General Proctor did not furnish me with a return of the prisoners in his possession, although repeatedly promised. His retreat was as precipitate as it could properly be, leaving a number of cannon ball, a new elegant sling-carriage for cannon, and other valuable articles. The night before his departure two persons that were employed in the British gun-boats (Americans by birth) deserted to us. The information they gave me was very interesting—they say that the Indians, of which there were from 1600 to 2000, left the British the day before their departure in a high state of dissatisfaction, from the great loss which they had sustained in the several engagements of the 5th, and the failure of the British in accomplishing their promise of taking the post at the Rapids. From the account given by these men, my opinion is confirmed of the great superiority of the enemy which were defeated by our troops in the two sallies made on the 5th inst. That led by colonel Miller did not exceed 350 men, and it is very certain that they defeated 200 British regulars, 150 militia, and 4 or 500 Indians. That American regulars (although they were raw recruits) and such men as compose the Pittsburg, Penn. and Petersburg, Va. volunteers, should behave well, is not to be wondered at—but that a company of militia should maintain its ground against four times its numbers, as did capt. Seabrook of the Kentucky, is truly astonishing. These brave fellows were at length however entirely surrounded by Indians, and would have been entirely cut off, but for the gallantry of lieut. Gwynne of the 19th regiment, who, with part of captain Elliott's company, charged the enemy and released the Kentuckians. I inclose you a list of the killed and wounded during the whole siege. It is considerably larger than I had supposed it would be when I last wrote to you—but it is satisfactory to know that they did not bleed uselessly—but in the course of successful exertions. The return does not embrace those who fell on the N. W. side of the Miami.

You will also receive herewith a monthly return of the troops at camp Meigs for the last month; the communication with the other posts being cut off, the returns were not received. A copy of gen. Clay's report to me of the manner of his executing my order for the attack on the enemies batteries, is likewise forwarded, by which it will be seen that my intentions were perfectly understood, and the great facility with which they might have been executed is apparent to every individual who witnessed the scene. Indeed the cannon might have been spiked, the carriages cut to pieces, the magazine destroyed and the retreat effected to the boats without the loss of a man, as none were killed in taking the batteries, so complete was the surprise.

An extensive open plain intervenes between the river and the hill upon which the batteries of the enemy were placed; this plain was raked by four of our eighteen pounders, a twelve and a six. The enemy,

even before their guns were spiked, could not have brought one to bear on it. So perfectly secured was their retreat that 150 men who came off effected it without loss, and brought off some of the wounded, one of them upon the backs of his comrades. The Indians followed them to the woods, but dared not enter into the plain.

I am unable to form a correct estimate of the enemy's force. The prisoners varied much in their accounts; those who made them least, stated the regulars at 550 and militia at 800; but the numbers of Indians were beyond comparison greater than have ever been brought into the field before; numbers arrived after the siege commenced. I have caused their camps on the south-east side of the river to be particularly examined, and the general opinion is, that there could not have been fewer on that side than 1000 or 1200; they were indeed the efficient force of the enemy.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 14th, 18th and 28th ult. and 4th inst.

I am sorry to inform you that major Stoddard died the night before I left the Rapids, of a lock-jaw, produced by a slight wound from a fragment of a shell which struck him on the thigh. Several have died in this way from their great and unavoidable exposure to the cold; but perhaps there never were so many instances of desperate wounds being likely to do well.

The gallant captain Bradford will recover.

I shall go from here to Upper Sandusky, and shall take my station at Delaware or Franklinton until the troops are assembled. General Clay who commands at the Rapids, is a man of capacity and entirely to be relied on.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your humble servant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary at War.

Return of the killed and wounded in the siege of Camp Meigs, and the several sorties of the 5th inst.

U. S. Artillery	1 killed.		
U. S. Infantry	39 do.	90 wounded,	aggregate 129
U. S. Dragoons	3 do.	17 do.	do. 20
Kentucky milit.	30 do.	42 do.	total 72
Ohio militia	3 do.	8 do.	do. 11
12 month's vol.	2 do.	29 do.	do. 31
Detachment of Infantry of the U. S.	3 do.	3 do.	do. 6
Total killed	81	total wounded	189
		total killed & wounded	266

REMARKS—Majrs. Stoddard and Hukill—the former died of his wounds, the latter slightly wounded.

Sixty-four of the above were killed in the sorties, and one hundred and twenty-four wounded: the balance, eighty-one, killed and wounded within the fortified camp.

J. O. FALLON,

Acting Assist. Adj. General.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Clay to Gen. Harrison.
CAMP AT FORT MILES, May, 1813.

Sir—On the 5th inst. about 8 o'clock, A. M. descending the Miami of the lake about midway the Rapids, with 1200 of the Kentucky troops in 18 flat bottomed boats, I was met by captain Hamilton and a subaltern, who delivered me (as he said) the orders of major general Harrison to the following effect:

"You must detach about 800 men from your brigade, who will land at a point I will shew about one or one and half miles above the Fort, and I will conduct them to the British batteries on the left bank of the river. They must take possession of the enemy's cannon, spike them, cut down the carriages, and return to their boats."

Observing that the British force at their large batteries was inconsiderable, but that their main force

was at the old garrison, about one and a half miles below, on the same side of the river; that the Indian forces were chiefly on the right bank of the river. "The balance of the men, under your command, must land on the right bank, opposite the first landing, and will fight their way through the Indians to the Fort," observing that the route thus to be taken would be shewn by a subaltern officer there, in company with capt. Hamilton, who would land the Perogue at the point on the right bank, at which the boats would land.

The order of descending the river in boats was the same as the order of march in line of battle in solid column, each officer taking position according to his rank. Col. Dudley, the eldest colonel, led the van, and in this order the river had been descended. As soon as capt. Hamilton had delivered these orders, being in the thirteenth boat from the front, I directed him to proceed immediately to col. Dudley and order him to take the men in the 12 front boats, and execute general Harrison's orders on the left bank of the river; and post his (capt. Hamilton's) subaltern on the right bank to conduct myself with the men in the six rear boats to the Fort. I ordered the 5 boats in the rear to fall in a line and follow me. High winds and the rapidity of the current drove 4 of the rear boats ashore in the attempt to follow on according to order, where they remained a short time, sufficient however to detain them half or 3 quarters of a mile in the rear. To land according to order, I kept close along the right bank until opposite col. Dudley's landing. There I found no guide left to conduct me to the Fort as capt. Hamilton had promised. I then made an attempt to cross the river and join col. Dudley, but from the rapid current on the falls I was unable to land on the point with him. Being nearly half way across the river, and the waves running too high to risk the boat then driving down the current sidewise—veered about the boat and rowed the best way we could to save our boats. My attempt to cross the river to col. Dudley, occasioned all the boats (I presume in the rear of me) and which were then out of hailing distance, to cross over and land with col. Dudley. Having been defeated in a landing on the left, we then endeavored to effect one on the right, even without a guide: But before a landing could be effected we received a brisk fire from the enemy on shore, which was returned and kept up on both sides. And I was in this unavoidable situation compelled to make to Fort Meigs with no other force than about 50 men on board (the other boats being still in the rear) and to receive the enemy's fire until we arrived under the protection of the Fort. Col. Boswell's command (except the men in my boat) having landed to join col. Dudley, were, as I have been informed, ordered by captain Hamilton immediately to embark and land on the right hand shore about a mile above the Fort, and prepare to fight his way through to the garrison.

The colonel embarked, landed as he conceived at the proper point, pursuant to captain Hamilton's order, and was forming his men in order of battle, when he was met by captain Shaw, and ordered to march into the garrison at open order, the safest route.

When my own boat landed we were met by two men who took charge of the boat as we understood to bring her under the protection of the fort batteries. Believing our baggage to be thus made safe, we forbid our servants to carry any portion of it, but loaded them with cannon balls which they bore to the fort. Our baggage was however taken by the Indians in a very short time after we left the boat. Upon receiving the orders of captain Hamilton, I asked if he had

brought spikes to spike the enemy's cannon. To which he replied he had plenty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GREEN CLAY, Brig. Gen.

His excellency major-general HARRISON.

P. S. Captain Hamilton on delivering the orders of general Harrison, observed that the project of landing and marching a portion of the troops on the right bank was to draw the attention of the Indians, and by thus engaging them afford an opportunity to the garrison to make a sally, and by a circuitous route surprize and carry the batteries and cannon of the enemy below the fort on the right bank.

GREEN CLAY, B. G.

A true copy.

G. CROGHAN, *Aid-de-camp.*

Extract of a letter from major-general Dearborn to the secretary of war, dated Niagara, May 3.

"As nearly as I have been able to ascertain, the loss of the enemy in the late affair of York amounted to one hundred killed, two hundred prisoners and three hundred wounded. I have not been able to ascertain precisely the amount of the militia put on their parole—I presume it could not be less than five hundred. There was an immense depot of naval and military stores. York was a magazine for Niagara, Detroit, &c. and notwithstanding the immense amount which was destroyed by them, we found more than we could bring off. Gen. Sheaffe's baggage and papers fell into my hands; the papers are a valuable acquisition. A scalp was found in the executive and legislative council chamber, suspended near the speaker's chair in company with the mace, &c."

Extract of a letter from a field officer in the force which landed at York, to the department of war.

"The column of attack consisted of the 6th, 15th, 16th and 21st regiments of infantry, and a detachment of the light and heavy artillery. Major Forsyth's corps of riflemen, and lieutenant col. McClure's corps of volunteers acted on the flanks. There was a long piece of woods to go through, which offered many obstructions to our heavy ordnance. As was expected, we were there annoyed on our flanks by a part of the British and Indians, with a six pounder and two howitzers. One of the enemy's batteries accidentally blew up, by which they lost fifty men of the 8th regiment. A part of our force was detached from our column, as it came into the open ground, who carried the second battery by storm.—The troops were halted a few minutes to bring up the heavy artillery to play on the block-house. General Sheaffe, despairing of holding the town, ordered fire to be put to the magazine, in which there were five hundred barrels of powder, many cart loads of stone, and an immense quantity of iron, shells and shot. The explosion was tremendous. The column was raked from front to rear. General Pike and his three aids, and 250 officers and men were killed or wounded in the column.—Notwithstanding this calamity and the discomfiture that might be expected to follow it, the troops gave three cheers, instantly formed the column and marched on towards the town. Gen. Sheaffe fled and left his papers and baggage behind him. About sixty regulars accompanied him, leaving their wounded in every farm-house. They acknowledge the loss of three hundred killed and wounded. Their force, regulars and militia, consisted of 1000 men. We took between four and five hundred prisoners."

Extract of a letter from Stephen H. Moore, captain of the Baltimore Volunteers, to his brother in this city, dated Niagara, 5th May, 1815.

"I last wrote you from the Harbor, stating that I was then about to embark with my company, to go

ther with general Pike's brigade, for the purpose of making a descent on the Canada shore. I have to inform you now of the result, which has been victorious and glorious to the American arms, although peculiarly unfortunate to me. We arrived at the head of the lake Ontario on Tuesday morning, the 27th ult. and debarked the forces about a mile above York, the capital of Upper Canada; here we were met on the beach by about 500 British regulars and 250 Indians; we contended with them warmly for about one hour, when we succeeded in driving them before us, and made good our landing, with the loss of some brave officers, and about 40 men killed or wounded; we then formed immediately, moved up to York, and when arrived just at the opening of the main street, the enemy sprung a mine upon us, which destroyed about 60 of his own men, and killed or maimed about 130 of our men. This horrible explosion has deprived me of my left leg, and otherwise grievously wounded me. I was taken from the field, and carried on board the commodore's ship—where my leg was amputated, and I am now likely to recover. Two of my company were killed at the same time, and four or five more of my brave fellows were severely wounded—now out of danger.

"We have taken the capital of the enemy, and about a million and an half worth of public stores and other property. We have killed and wounded about 300 British and their savage allies, and have taken prisoners about 700 men. We have taken from them also several vessels of war, which were found in the harbor, and destroyed a 32 gun frigate then on the stocks.

"This is the severest blow the British have felt since the war, and is to them irremediable—it will teach them a lesson of American bravery which they cannot soon forget. The conquest of Upper Canada is no longer doubtful, as almost all the guns, munitions of war, and provisions, necessary to carry on the present campaign, were deposited at York, and have been taken by us. General Pike, however, the brave and gallant projector of this enterprise, fell in the very moment of complete victory, at the head of his column. We have suffered severely in loss of officers—2 captains and 14 lieutenants, having been killed, and 5 captains and 7 lieutenants wounded. My wound, they say, is a very good one, but it has maimed me for life.

"Lieut. INVINE received a bayonet through his right shoulder, at the moment of stepping out of the boat, but is doing very well—GILL and WANEN escaped unhurt.

"P. S.—My company distinguished themselves gloriously, and were noticed for their determined spirit."

NAVAL.

We have the account in so many different ways, we think it may be relied upon, stating that the French [Tonion] fleet has passed the gut of Gibraltar, destined probably for this coast. It is said to consist of 18 sail of the line, several of them three deckers, and a number of smaller vessels.

Charles Ludlow, Esq. late master commandant in the navy of the United States, has resigned his commission; and stated, at much length, in one of the New-York papers, the causes that led to this measure, which chiefly hinge upon the promotion of lieutenant (now captain) Morris, of the *Constitution*, as was objected to by captain Lawrence, whose grade, however was preserved in the late promotions. Mr. Ludlow was a very valuable officer; and as our naval heroes appear to be "all so good that each may boast that he has no superior," it is desirable that the splendor of achievement may not blind us to the ability of others less fortunate in opportunity

exhibit their worth. Mr. Ludlow had been fifteen years in the service—his resignation was very reluctantly accepted; but the promotion was made that, he thought, made it his due his own honor to insist upon it.

The capture of the *Guerriere* was undoubtedly a very brilliant affair, and as being the first battle, giving a new character to the navy, may be fairly regarded as the most important of our victories. Such events are very apt to induce governments to overstep the cold formality of rank, and often produce effects like that now recorded; yet mere rank should not always be the guide in promotions. The old congress, exulting at the surrender of *Burgoyne*, conferred on Wilkinson, who had acquitted himself excellently well in the various affairs that led to it, and who was honored by bearing the despatches from *Gates*, the rank of brigadier general, over the heads of many senior officers of his grade. Though flattered with this distinction, Wilkinson had the magnanimity, on perceiving its consequences, to resign the commission so freely bestowed (he could not otherwise be deprived of it) and thus, indeed, "deserved well of his country." The gallant Morris might add to his fame, and increase the high opinion all have of his merits, by imitating the example of that veteran officer.

The Orpheus frigate is actively employed off New London. She has lately captured several vessels, and compelled others to run on shore. Among the latter is the privateer *Holkar* of New York. After the *Holkar* was "beached" the British attempted to get possession of her by their barges; but they were beaten off with loss; and her specie and valuable goods were safely landed. She had made a very successful cruise. On board the *Holkar* were 25 British prisoners, who were brought ashore.

Licensed and neutral vessels are not yet molested by the British squadron off New York—and there are many arrivals and clearances at that port.

The ship *Acteon*, of and for Boston, from Cadiz, though protected by a "real genuine Prince Regent's license," was captured off our coast by the *La Hogue*, of 74 guns, and burnt. Her captain the "honorable Thomas Blanden Caple" plundered the brig *Charles*, also with a license, and would have burnt her—but thought it best to give her up to get rid of his prisoners; and she has arrived at Boston. He said he was determined to destroy every vessel that had a license; and "if the government [his own] would not put a stop to the use of them, the navy should do it." He is represented as a full-bred ruffian.

The Plantagenet 74 and 7 transports with a regiment of German troops on board, are stated to have sailed from Cadiz for Quebec, on the 6th of April.

The Valiant, rated 74 guns, now off New-York, is said to carry ninety-two.

Rapid growth.—In about eight months our "fir-built frigates," named by "bastards and outlaws" have grown into ships of the line—in the British papers. If it should so happen, and happen it may, that one of them shall take a ship of the line, we expect they will grow into first rates, of 120 guns, or thereabouts.

Decatur is about to proceed to sea with one gun less than the *Macedonian* had when he took that ship, and the armament of the *Macedonian* has been reduced four pieces. Guns, of themselves, are very harmless things. The usage of them, only, causes the damage.

The U. S. brigs *Syren* and *Enterprise* are to be stationed at Portsmouth, N. H. for the protection of the neighboring coast.

The U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, appears as if ready to sail from New York on a cruise.

The *President* and *Congress* were spoken at sea on the 8th inst.

The *United States*, *Macedonian*, and *Argus* have come up from the Hook with the view of passing up the East River into the Sound.

The *Rolla*, of Baltimore, has captured an American ship belonging to Boston, bound to Kingston, Jamaica.

An Indiaman, belonging to Philadelphia, not knowing of the war, entered Bridgetown (Barbadoes) for a supply of water, and was taken possession of.

The British brig *Harriet*, captured by the General Armstrong, and sent into *Porto Rico*, being short of water, was seized by the Spanish government and given up to the British.

The privateer Governor *Thompkins*, of New York, has captured the British packet from Gibraltar, off Cape St. Vincens, after a smart action of forty minutes.

A slippery trick.—Yesterday as the smack *Hiram*, captain Sisson, was coming in from the fishing banks off the Hook, she was boarded by a large boat from the *Acasta*, one of the British blockading squadron, with two officers and eight men. After the boat reached the smack and the officers stepped on board, the men put off and made for the shore, which they reached in safety, and left the boat on the beach, and the officers in the smack to find their way back to the frigate as well as they could.

Col.

We have the pleasure to state, (says the *National Intelligencer*) that effectual measures are in progress for the relief of our unfortunate countrymen, in captivity with the enemy. A cartel, by which all the system for the proper treatment, release and exchange of prisoners has been fixed, was agreed on and signed some days since, between general Mason, commissary general of prisoner, on the part of the United States, and col. Barclay, general agent for prisoners on the part of Great Britain.—By this, among other things, it is stipulated that two cartel vessels of the burthen of five hundred tons together, shall be constantly kept by each government in the service of removing prisoners of the two nations, to be released on account or exchanged. On our part, the two vessels have been already purchased, fitted and dispatched, to bring home our prisoners suffering in the West-Indies. The U. S. cartel *Anastasia*, capt. Smith, left this place for Jamaica on the 2nd inst. to touch in Hampton Roads, and take off British prisoners, and on the 13th inst. the U. S. cartel ship *Perseverance*, capt. Dill, sailed from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, to touch at New-York to take in British prisoners in like manner. Both vessels are to return with American prisoners to Providence in Rhode-Island—one of the stations agreed on for the exchange of prisoners of war.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

A detachment of 348 men, all volunteers except 15 or 20, have arrived at *Wilmington*, from *Philadelphia*, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel *Rush*. The whole body, the 15 or 20 drafts excepted, are in full uniform, completely equipped. They are to be followed by another detachment, also to be encamped in the neighborhood of *Wilmington*, for the defence of that place and its vicinity. A full regiment is called for this service by brigadier-general *Bloomfield*. They were escorted into the borough by *Warner's* cavalry, *Rodney's* artillery, and *Shipley and Wilson's* infantry; to encamp at *Stanton*, 5 miles distant.

Wilmington, (Del.) May 14.—We learn from *Lewistown* that the *Poictiers*, has sailed from the Capes; and that a sloop of war is the only force now in the Bay. The *Neptune* passed *Lewistown*,

with a fine breeze on Monday, she was saluted by the sloop of war.

Since the above was in type, we have learnt the following by colonel Davis, (the commandant at *Lewistown*) and major Hunter, who arrived here yesterday afternoon in the *Dover* stage.

On Monday morning last the *Poictiers*, *Belvidere*, schooner *Paz*, and the smaller vessels, composing the Delaware blockading squadron, left their anchorage a little above *Lewis* and appeared to be going to sea; but, about seven miles below *Lewis*, they came too, and it was believed that their object was to get water from *Newbold's Pond*.—Col. Davis, on perceiving this, immediately sent off a detachment of 150 men, to prevent them from landing, which fortunately reached the Pond before the English were able to land. The enemy being thus deprived of getting water unless at the risk of fighting for it, gave up their interded enterprise, and put off from the shore. The barges were hoisted on board the *Poictiers* and *Belvidere*, and they immediately put to sea—supposed for *Bermuda*, for a supply of fresh water, which they have long wanted. Immediately after this, the buoys which the enemy have lately placed in the Delaware, were taken up by our boats. In the course of the day the *Spartan* entered the Capes, but, luckily not before we had succeeded in taking up the buoys.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

A *Norfolk* paper of the 14th says, that the enemy's force collected in *Lynhaven Bay* amounted to 18 sail, [other accounts have magnified them to 30.] We have since received various reports of their movements. Some stating they are anchored as if expecting an enemy, and others, that the greater part have gone to sea. Admiral *Warren* has assuredly received some information or direction that has caused this concentration of force—probably, advices of a *French* fleet being at sea; of which we have many rumors.

We had some hundred of reports about the enemy being in the *Potomac*. To guard against a surprise, such arrangements have been made at *Washington* that intelligence of their entry into that river will reach the city in twenty-two hours.

Persons who have been on board the enemy's fleet say, it is admiral *Warren's* design to attack *Washington*—as well as *Baltimore*. He wants Congress to hear "the thunder of his cannon." But is excessively malignant against *Baltimore*—WHY?

We hear of many incidents descriptive of the savage character of the *British* in their proceedings at *Harre de Grace*, &c. Men and officers were wontonly villainous and deliberately cruel and base.—They knowingly deprived women and children of all their clothing except what they had on their backs, and destroyed such as they did not please to take away. At *Harre de Grace*, a lady with an infant at the breast, horror-struck by the outrageous proceedings around her, sat down in her house to wait the result. The babe was nestling in her bosom. The savages entered like blood-hounds on their game. They assailed her with the language of devils and attacked her furniture like furies. They despoiled her and her child of their clothes, though entreated to spare them; and one villain actually tore from her neck, and carried away, the handkerchief that covered her bosom. Are these the "religious" and "liberty-loving" English?—the "magnanimous" nation whose praise is shouted through the land?

Fredericktown and Georgetown.—Further particulars. A little breast work had been thrown up at *Fredericktown* and one small cannon mounted, and 70 or 80 militia, under col. *Veazy*, were collected for the defence of the place, on the morning of the

6th inst. when the British, 5 or 600 strong, appeared in 18 barges, to attack the place. Two black men were landed, who informed col. *Veazy* that admiral *Cockburn* had directed them to say, "that if the militia would not fire upon the boats, he would only burn the vessels and store houses." To this proposition, so communicated, several advised *Veazy* to comply; but he indignantly rejected the counsel. Yet *Cockburn's* envoys had hardly delivered the message when the firing began, three cheers being given by both sides. The barges, all carrying at least one great gun, poured forth such a shower of shot, lan- grage, grape, rockets and musket balls, that *Veazy* was left with only 35 men, to resist them; and they maintained the unequal contest for nearly three quarters of an hour; every man remaining firmly at his post till a retreat was directed by their commander—which was not done until a very superior force had landed and approached close to them; it was then effected, in the face of the foe, in good order, with only one man wounded. Having now nothing to interrupt them, the British, with *Cockburn* at the head, proceeded to the village, and deliberately applied the flaming brand to the houses. The screaming women and children excited the mirth of these *Winnebagues*—deaf to the most humble entreaties to spare the cottages of the poor, *Cockburn* stood, like *Satan* on his cloud when he saw the blood of man from murdered *Abel* first crimson the earth, exulting at the damning deed; treating the suppliant females with the rudest curses and most vile appellations—callous, insensible, hel- lish. The ruin complete, the savages crossed to *Georgetown*, and in like manner destroyed that place, with many houses in the vicinity. It is a satisfaction that some of the wretches paid the forfeit of their crimes—a good number of them were killed and wounded, nine in a single boat; but the whole loss is not known. The property destroyed is estimated at from 70 to 80,000 dollars. While at *Fredericktown* the admiral frequently spoke of *Balti- more*, and swore he would never rest until he had burned every house in it.

Extract of a letter from a lady near Havre de Grace to her brother in Philadelphia, dated May 7.

Since I wrote you last, Havre de Grace has been visited by a terrible bombardment. It commenced on Monday the 3d at day-light. Such a scene I never before experienced. On the report of guns we immediately jumped out of our beds; and from the top of the house could plainly see the balls and hear the cries of the inhabitants. We ran down the road, and soon began to meet the distressed people, women and children, half naked; children enquiring for their parents, parents for their children, and wives for their husbands. It appeared to us as if the whole of the town was on fire. I think this act, committed without any previous warning, has degraded the British flag.

The enemy robbed every house of every thing valuable that could be carried away, leaving not a change of raiment to one of ten persons; and what they could not take conveniently, they destroyed by cutting in pieces or breaking to atoms. The admiral himself was present at this work of destruction, and gave orders for it to his officers. Mrs. Rodgers (wife to the commodore) Mrs. Pinckney, and Mrs. Goldsborough, took shelter at Mr. Pringle's. When a detachment was sent up to burn that elegant build- ing, Mrs. Goldsborough told the officer that she had an aged mother in it, and begged it might be spared. The officer replied that he acted under the admiral, and it would be necessary to obtain his consent. Mrs. G. returned with the officer and detachment, and obtained the permission that the house should

be spared; but when she reached it, she found it on fire, and met two men, one with a sheet, the other with a pillow-case crammed full, coming out, which she could not then notice, but ran up stairs, and found a large wardrobe standing in the passage, all in a flame. William Pinckney, who was with her, and two of the marnes, by great exertion saved the house; but some of the wretches, after that, took the cover from the sofa in the front room, and put coals in it, and it was in flames before it was discovered.

A beautiful *Madona*, which the commodore had been offered one thousand dollars for, they were about destroying, but the admiral ordered them to desist; at which they were so angry that they wrapped it up in the burning sofa cover, and left it as a mark of their valor.

An officer put his sword through a large elegant looking glass, attacked the windows, and cut out several sashes. They cut hogs through the back, and some partly through, and then let them run.—Such wanton barbarity among civilized people, I have never heard of.

The whole squadron left our waters yesterday, to our unspeakable joy.

Several companies of militia and volunteers have arrived at *Baltimore*, from the interior, for the defence of the city, since our last; and the citizens, except those who have been drafted, are relieved from garrison duty. Brigadier-general *Miller*, who commands the drafted militia and volunteers, will have a stationary force of 2000 men; which, with the physical strength of the city is supposed sufficient for any emergency. Defensive measures are still pursued with alacrity, and on a scale commensurate with the object.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 3d Division, May 14.

DIVISION ORDERS.—The major-general has great pleasure in presenting his compliments to brigadier-general Stricker, and through him, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the third brigade, and to the Marine corps, for their honorable conduct during the late threatened invasion of the enemy. In every instance he found the brigade and the Marine corps prepared at all points for action, obedient to orders—ardent in their country's cause, orderly in their behaviour—respectful to their officers, and possessing a discipline rarely to be met with in any except regular troops. The major-general also expresses his satisfaction to brigadier-general Stansbury, for the aid furnished from the 11th brigade. He now offers to all, his thanks for the alacrity and zeal they displayed on that occasion, and he feels confident they will, at all times, be ready to meet their invaders with equal ardor and promptness.

The major-general tenders his thanks also, to captain Gordon of the United States navy, and major Beall, of the United States army, for their cheerful and active co-operation.

By order of major general Smith,

ISAAC McKIN, 1st A. D. C.

The following memorial, designed to be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, is placed in the hands of a committee of citizens, in order to obtain the signatures of the inhabitants thereto.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

The memorial of the inhabitants of the city and precincts of Baltimore, respectfully sheweth:

That, on the recent appearance of a hostile fleet at the mouth of the Patuxco river, from which an attack on the city of Baltimore was apprehended, the major-general of the district and the city coun-

cil, proceeded to examine into the state of the fortifications and other means of defence, then in readiness for the protection of the city, and to supply deficiencies by the the most prompt and vigorous measures in their power.

Your memorialists lament to state, that, on examination it was found that the fort was unfinished, and the garrison small; that there was a great deficiency of arms and every other munition of war, and in short, that the city was wholly unprepared for defence against any respectable force that might attempt its invasion. In this situation of affairs it became necessary to act with promptness and decision, and not incur the dangers incident to the delays, which would necessarily be occasioned by a previous application to the general government; soldiers and men were ready to fly to arms, but money was wanting to purchase the latter. In this emergency, the several banks of the city, consulting the public good, as they participated in the common danger, readily granted a loan to the mayor and city council, on their solemn pledge to reimburse the same with their funds; arms, tents, knapsacks, and other military equipments have been procured;—armed barges and watch-boats built and manned; workmen and laborers were employed in erecting new and completing the old batteries and fortifications; and in fine, every means were industriously used to put the city in the best possible state of defence, and they have the consolation to believe that, by their unremitting efforts, they will have nothing to apprehend from an invading foe.

Your memorialists state, that the expenditures for the foregoing purposes were made and are making under the directions of the major-general, by a committee of intelligent and highly respectable citizens, appointed for that purpose by the mayor and city council; and, as they were unavoidable, and a considerable proportion for purposes and objects peculiarly within the province of the general government to provide for, your memorialists confidently rely upon it, for reimbursement, so soon as their accounts can be liquidated, and for the residue they humbly conceive they have a just claim to indemnity from the state of Maryland, the general welfare of which so materially and essentially depends on the safety of Baltimore.

They therefore pray your honorable body to make provision by law, for the payment out of the funds of the state, for such portion of the said debt incurred or to be incurred in the defence of the city of Baltimore, as may not be refunded by the general government; and they ask this with the more confidence, as your memorialists will have to contribute so large a portion thereof: but as your honorable body, may not, at the present session, have it in their power to take their prayer in this behalf into consideration, and grant the relief asked, your memorialists pray that in the mean time, the mayor and city council may be enabled to redeem their pledge to the banks, and that, for that purpose, a law may be passed authorising them, the said mayor and city council, to levy and collect a tax, on the real and personal property within the city and precincts of Baltimore, as well on the property now subject to taxation by law, as that which is not, to be applied towards the repayment of the said loan, or so much thereof as may not be reimbursed by the general government or the legislature of this state.

And your memorialists, &c.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

The subscribers, in behalf of the inhabitants of Havre-de-Grace, beg leave to represent—

That in the recent conflagration of that place, by

a cruel and merciless enemy, a number of the inhabitants are made to suffer the most extreme distress. They have not only lost their homes and their implements of industry, but their very beds and clothing of their wives and children, and the stock of provisions they had heretofore laid up from the fruits of their industry, are all destroyed. Others to whom these distressing truths are known, and who at other times have been ready to extend the hand of charity where required, are themselves sufferers; so that relief can only be expected from places, which have as yet escaped the terrible ravages of the enemy and are able to save the afflicted from misery and despair. The subscribers have been appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions from the benevolent and well disposed citizens of Baltimore, to be applied solely to the relief of those sufferers at Havre-de-Grace, on whom the late misfortune and the hand of adversity press with peculiar severity; and they humbly solicit the interference and aid of your honorable body in promoting the object of their mission in such manner, as may be deemed most effectual, for which and for the many generous and benevolent acts which distinguish the city of Baltimore, they will pray that heaven may continue to shield you with its protection, and shower upon you its mercies.

SAMUEL HUGHES,
MARK PRINGLE.

Baltimore, May 14, 1813.

NOTICE. The town of *Havre-de-Grace*, in Harford county, having lately been visited and nearly destroyed by a cruel and merciless enemy; whereby many of its inhabitants are now reduced to houseless wretchedness and pressing want. A deputation from thence has lately made a very feeling address, to the mayor and city council of Baltimore for relief; but as the constituted authorities of the city have no charter privileges which enable them, in their public capacities, to render the much wanted aid, it is requested that such citizens as feel alive to human misery, and are inclined to mitigate it in the above instance, will meet at the council chamber on Thursday, the 20th instant, at half past nine o'clock, in order to take into consideration the proper measures to be pursued.

Lancaster, (Pa.) May 15.—On Thursday last, the infantry company commanded by captain *Humes*, and the rifle corps commanded by captain *Shippen*, marched from this borough for Elkton, Maryland; having volunteered their services, to assist in repelling the attacks of our barbarous enemy, and the foul disturber of the human family.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 184.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"

British Naval Register.

418. Privateer schooner *Richard*, — guns, captured by the *Holkar* of New York, and sent into Savannah.

419. Privateer sloop *Doreas*, taken by ditto,—armament, &c. destroyed, and given up to exchange the prisoners.

420. Brig *Edward*, 8 guns, from Brazil for London, laden with 180 tons of cotton, &c. a valuable prize, sent into Salem, by the *Alexander* of that port. The *Alexander* had also captured a brig of 16 guns, laden with dry goods, gun powder, &c.

421. Schooner —, taken by the *Alexander*, her valuable articles taken on board the privateer, and then given up to the prisoners.

422. Brig —, from Jamaica for Halifax, laden with rum, sent into Portsmouth, N. H. by the *Fox* privateer.

423. Ship *Nancy*, — guns, sent into Britol, R. I. by the Yorktown, of New-York. From her size and armament, the *Nancy* was taken for the *Essex* frigate.

Of Foreigners.

In page 100, of the present volume of the REGISTER, we offered a few passing remarks "on foreigners," and promised a continuation. We attempted to account for the very illiberal treatment that Mr. Gallatin had received on his appointment of envoy-extraordinary to the court of *St. Petersburg*, in conjunction with Mr. Bayard; and to point out the source of our prejudices against him as a *Frenchman*, though a native of *Geneva*; and, at the time of his emigration, much further removed from the influence of *France*, than many of our native citizens appear to be separated from the interests of *Britain*. In no part of *Europe* were the principles of civil and religious liberty better understood, or more freely discussed, than at *Geneva*; and the spirit of the government of that little republic was more different from the despotism of *France*, than our institutions are from those of *Great Britain*. But the citizens of *Geneva* spoke the *French* language and partook of the *French* physiognomy. We are so much like the *British*, in both, that they have seized at least 10,000 of us for their own slaves by "mistake," as their friends in the *United States* do say—yet, for this resemblance, shall we all be regarded as *Englishmen*? Heaven forbid!—though, indeed, the conduct of many may justify the conclusion that we are not quite a separate people. It is plead in behalf of the man-stealing *British*, that as soon as they ascertain the birth-place of an impressed seaman to have been in the *United States*, they will let him go. Why do not those who have so great charity for the enemy, spare a little of it for Mr. Gallatin? It is not pretended that he was born in *France*, or in the dominions of *France*; and yet these folks call him a *Frenchman*; and to the mention of his name always attach the supposition of his being influenced by *France*. If this principle were just, it would be right for the enemies of *England* to treat us as *Englishmen*, at all times and upon all occasions; as well as for *England*, herself, to man her ships with our seamen, though certain that their nativity was not in her dominions—for, unfortunately, we resemble her subjects much more than the citizens of *Geneva* resembled the citizens of *France*. A moment's reflection on this may shew the base prejudices prevailing in the *United States*—I call them *base*; for they have their origin in that horrid policy that teaches the subjects of one nation to consider the subjects of another as "*natural enemies*," in immediate opposition to the great and living precepts of the *Christian* religion, about which their rulers and pensioned priests prate so much.

These prejudices, I am happy to say, are chiefly imported. They reach us in many shapes, and steal upon the mind in a thousand different ways. Books, conversation and the *servility of commerce*, are favorite mediums. We begin to have school books of our own—the intercourse will be lessened by the progress of our domestic manufactures; and we hope soon to see the day when *Englishmen* and *Frenchmen* will be regarded by the American people with equal indifference—"ENEMIES IN WAR—IN PEACE, FRIENDS."

It was not for the purpose of defending Mr. Gallatin on the charge of being a *foreigner*, or a *Frenchman*, that we took up this subject. He is not a favorite; and, if he were, we should not feel authorized to devote so much of this work to a *personal matter*; but, as his name has been used with our re-

marks, it is proper to add, that he was born in *Geneva* in 1761; emigrated to the *United States*, and landed at *Boston* in 1780, being then only nineteen years old; has lived among us ever since, and filled, with great ability, the most important stations in the legislative and executive departments of government, save one, that could be bestowed upon him, for nearly twenty years past;—and to express our belief, that he will faithfully perform all that is expected of him, in his present responsible station. If he does err, he will err on the side of peace; and I will not be surprized if the fact shall appear, that Mr. Bayard assumes a higher ground than he. Indeed I believe this will be the case. I shall be much mistaken in the character of Mr. Bayard (with which I think myself pretty well acquainted) if he ever puts his hand to a paper that shall not contain a clear renunciation of all the practices we complain of on the part of the enemy.

But let us resume the subject of "*foreigners*"—and consider the matter a little further, that we may see "whom we should fear."

It is stated in a way that excites our belief, not only from the fact as stated, but from years of personal observation and remark, that nearly one-third of the persons in *Boston* and *New-York* engaged in the import of dry goods, are *Englishmen*, *British agents*, or more or less concerned in *British* houses. In *Philadelphia* the number is very considerable. In *Baltimore* they are scarce, though we are honored with several of them; who, with a full share of influence, have used it freely. In *Norfolk* and *Charleston*, and in all other places where *British* goods are imported, we find this description of persons, powerful and persevering, "pulling together," and having great weight upon the public mind. We may discover them, as it were, in the vaults of our banks, dispensing accommodations to one and denying them to another, and see them in all the monied institutions—mixing in every concern with the same freedom as natives. The *Scotch* and *Irish* remain distinct from the body of the people; but the *English* soon throw off their provincial dialects, and differ but little from ourselves in their manners and habits.—Their names are also like our own, and do not mark them as foreigners. On the contrary, a native of *Georgia*, (whose father, we believe, was also born in this country) lately appointed to a high command in the armies of the *United States*, has been held up as evidence of prevailing "*French influence*" in the executive, because his name may be a *French* one. We allude to that gentleman, scholar, and patriot called in certain *Boston* papers "*the French general FLOURNOY*."

Benedict Arnold began—William Cobbett revived, and *British agents* continue, this clamor. Their numbers and unity of design give them more influence over the press than most persons imagine; and other presses follow the lead so given, through party. Hence hundreds of honest men believe what they hear so unblushingly repeated, though as opposite to truth as the poles. Interest is the leading star of the greater part of the *trading* world, whether venders of news-papers or broadcloths—and through their advertisements the agents can as easily make the printer subservient to them, as in any other way.—The force of this observation will be clearly understood when it is known that advertisements are the *cream* of the news-paper establishments, and that every news-paper in the *United States*, made profitable by advertisements, on the sea-board, is arrayed against the government, three only excepted, one of which is "*neutral*."

Again—let those who have the opportunity, examine the conduct of the *French* and *English* emi-

grants settled in the *United States*. The different spirit that influences them may partly arise from the different natures of the governments under which they have lived; but chiefly because the former are always treated as, and feel themselves to be, *strangers*; and, while the *French* are the most retired and peaceable of all our citizens, the *English* are the most intrusive and overbearing. The *French* rarely go to the polls—the *English* are always there. The political character of the one people is unknown to their next neighbors, for they do not meddle in the party squabbles of the times, content with the asylum afforded—but the other are among our loudest declaimers; and ninety nine times in a hundred opposed, not to the present administration only, but to our *system* of government itself. If it happens that a *Frenchman* forms an exception to this general rule, every body marks him; and he becomes a target for *Englishmen* themselves to shoot at. These are plain and palpable facts; which every man may ascertain for himself, if he will take the trouble to search after truth. They are also demonstrated in a late celebrated report to be found in the *Register*, which gives great *clat* to the only naturalized *Frenchman* in *Baltimore* that is a politician, that I know of, and the only one I ever saw at the polls (at a *Sheriff's* election excepted)—for his participation in a political mob; but takes no notice of at least two *Englishmen* that were as active as he. I presume the learned committee were not informed of this matter, though furnished with reams of testimony on the thing investigated—and herein we observe the facility with which they mingle with the people, soon losing the name and outward character of “foreigners,” which *Frenchmen* never do.

We close this subject by an extract from *Mellish's* travels, vol. I. p. 211, which, we think, will strike the reader with great force—and a paragraph from Mr. *Cheves'* eloquent speech on the new army bill—

“Having, in the course of my travels, heard a great many conflicting opinions about British influence and French influence, and federalism and democracy, and the supposed enmity of the American government to Britain and British trade; and of a partiality for the French and Bonaparte; I determined to take no share in the argument, but to hear all the evidence on both sides, as it came in my way, and to judge for myself.

“The result of this judgment I shall now communicate.

“I was satisfied, from all that I had seen and heard, that there is a *bona fide* British influence in the country, of a very powerful nature, great in extent, and arising from very obvious causes. The principal of these are the identity of language, similitude of manners and habits, and the extensive commerce between the United States and Britain. To prove the influence arising from these, it is unnecessary to go beyond my own person. I landed in America a stranger. I travelled through the country, associating freely with the people. I was uniformly received as a friend. I waited on the chief magistrate of America altogether in an unpremeditated manner. I sent up my address as “a native of Britain.” His conduct and conversation have been faithfully recorded in the preceding chapter, and the public can judge of it. Did it look like prejudice against Britain or British people?—I say no.

“In regard to French influence, it stands upon a footing exactly the reverse. The natives of France have a different language, and different manners and habits. When they arrive in this country, they have a language to learn; they never can learn to speak it with the fluency of a native; and they have few ideas in common, so that there is really little whereon

to ground a free interchange of sentiments and of friendship. Accordingly it is found, that the French natives in the country are generally a quiet, peaceable people, who associate mostly among themselves, and pay little or no attention to politics, or to public concerns. I cannot illustrate this subject better than by a quotation from M. Talleyrand. He had travelled extensively in the United States, and had paid very close attention to the manners of the people. He closes a series of observations with this sentiment: “In all my travels through the country, I never saw an Englishman that was not treated as a native; I never saw a Frenchman that was not treated as a stranger.”

Mr. *Cheves* observes—

“But gentlemen say, that their great aversion to this war arises from the danger of French alliance. Is it possible? Do we want the armies of France, or if we did, could they reach our shores? Do we want her navy? Has she any that dare venture to sea? Where can she aid us? Where can we unite? There is an astonishing similarity in the history of free governments. The Athenians were afraid to resist Philip, because it would involve them in an alliance with the great king. It was alleged that he was a barbarian and the common enemy of all free states. But, said their great orator—“For my part, when I find a man apprehending danger from a person who resides in Sisa or Ecbatana, and yet speaking in another strain of one who is at your gates, who is extending his conquests in the very heart of Greece, the plunderer of the Greeks, I am astonished, and regard that man, whoever he is, as dangerous, who does not see danger in Philip.” So I must regard the councils of that man, whoever he is, who, fearing French alliance, would submit to British aggression.” “Submission to Britain now would prepare us for submission to France hereafter. The way to prepare to resist the alarming power of France should we be assailed by it, is now to resist Great Britain, and raise up in the minds of our citizens a spirit that will fearlessly contend against injury and injustice, come from whatsoever quarter it may. But, sir, it is idle—it is worse than idle to talk of the danger of French alliance.”

York—Upper Canada.

The following account of York, the seat of government in Upper Canada, is extracted from travels in Canada by *George Heriot*, Esq. deputy postmaster general in British North America. The work appears to have been written in 1806, being published in London in a large quarto volume in 1807.

York has had the most rapid growth and improvement of any town in Canada—and now contains more than 3000 inhabitants, and many stately buildings.

“York, or Toronto, is placed in forty-three degrees and thirty-five minutes of north latitude, near the bottom of a harbor of the same name. A long and narrow peninsula, distinguished by the appellation of Gibraltar Point, forms and embraces this harbor, securing it from the storms of the lake, and rendering it the safest of any around the coast of that sea of fresh waters. Stores and block-houses are constructed near the extremity of this point. A spot called the garrison stands on a bank of the main land, opposite to the point, and consists only of a wooden block-house, and some small cottages of the same materials, little superior to temporary huts. The house in which the lieutenant-governor resides is likewise formed of wood, in the figure of a half-square, or one story in height, with galleries

in the centre. It is sufficiently commodious for the present state of the province, and is erected upon a bank of the lake near Toronto Bay. The town, according to the plan, is projected to extend to a mile and a half in length from the mouth of the harbor along its banks. Many houses are already completed, some of which display a considerable degree of taste. The advancement of this place to its present condition has been effected within the lapse of six or seven years, and persons who have formerly travelled in this part of the country are impressed with sentiments of wonder, on beholding a town which may be termed handsome, reared as if by enchantment, in the midst of a wilderness. Two buildings of brick at the eastern extremity of town, which were designed as wings to a centre, are occupied as chambers for the upper and lower house of assembly. The scene from this part of the basin is agreeable and diversified; a block house, situated upon a wooded bank, forms the nearest object; part of the town, points of land clothed with spreading oak trees gradually receding from the eye, one behind another, until terminated by the buildings of the garrison and the spot on which the governor's residence is placed, compose the object on the right. The left side of the view comprehends the long peninsula which encloses this sheet of water beautiful on account of its placidity, and roundness of form; the distant lake which appears only bounded by the sky, terminates the whole.

"A rivulet called the Don, runs in the vicinity of the town, and there are likewise other springs, by which the town is watered. Young's street, or the military way, leading to Lake Simcoe, and from thence to Gloucester Bay on Lake Huron, commences in the rear of the town.

"The harbor possesses sufficient depth of water, and the anchorage for vessels is safe. The township of Markham, in the rear of York and Scarborough, is settled by Germans.

"To the westward of the garrison of York are the remains of the old French fort called Toronto; adjoining to this situation there is a deep bay, receiving into it the river Humber, between which and the head of Lake Ontario, the Pelee, the Credit, and two other rivers, with a number of smaller streams, join that immense body of waters."

THE CHRONICLE.

A letter received in Baltimore, dated *Fort Niagara, May 6*, says, that the squadron, with the troops, was to sail the next morning—supposed for *Fort George*.

The late election for senators in *Massachusetts* has resulted in the choice of 29 "federalists" and 11 "republicans."

The thirteenth congress.—The house of representatives will consist of [about] 113 "republicans," 64 "federalists" and 5 "non-descripts." The seats of 2 "federalists" returned will be contested. The senate has 36 members, of whom 22 are "republicans." We use the words republican and federalist, for mere distinction sake; meaning, generally, by the former, the supporters of the war against *Great Britain*. As all the elections have taken place since the war, the character of the present congress will have a much more decided cast than the last.

From a statement that may be accepted as nearly correct, it appears that gov. *Tompkins*, of New-York, has been re-elected by a majority of 3,750 votes—The house of assembly has a reduced "federal" majority; the senate is almost unanimously "republican."

The "federal" ticket for censors has prevailed in *Vermont*, by a majority of 1090. The censors have no

political weight or character. Their chief business is to recommend amendments to the constitution, if necessary.

Seasonable supply.—The ship *Maddox*, with 5000 barrels of flour, blockaded in the Chesapeake for two or three months, has made her escape and arrived at *New Bedford*. She will make a grand voyage.

It is stated that the sugar-cane is found, by experience, to succeed well in *Georgia*, and that many respectable planters are about to adopt it in the place of rice. In every respect, an excellent exchange. Thus we mount the ladder of independence, and withdraw ourselves from foreign considerations.

Eight, and occasionally nine, steam boats are now used at *New-York* for the transportation of passengers and goods to and from that metropolis. Several others are building. Used as ferry boats they have almost suspended the necessity of a bridge over the *Hudson*, by the safety, convenience and regularity of their passage. Three go to Albany, one to Amboy, one to Tappan, one to Hoboken, one, occasionally, to Elizabeth town (N. J.) and one is building as a packet to New-Haven (Con.) besides those for ferries.

From the Canandaigua Repository.—A burning spring was discovered in Bristol, a few days since, on the land of Mr. Daniel Burt, that excites the attention of the public. It was discovered by a tree being on fire, a limb fell into the spring, and set it on fire. It burns blue, similar to burning of spirits; the fissure in the rock is small, from which proceeds the inflammable air. The heat is so great as to boil a tea-kettle in 12 or 15 minutes; it has been tied and eggs boiled in it. The curious are requested to examine it.

General Wilkinson.—We understand, (says the *New-Orleans Gazette* of April 3) that the boat in which gen. Wilkinson took his passage for *Petite Conquille*, upset in the lake; but that the general, his suite and the crew, were saved by a fishing boat, which picked them up after they had been 3 or 4 hours on the keel of the boat.

We learn generally from *France*, that the emperor has marched for *Russia* with a powerful army. It is stated that *Austria*, alone, is to furnish him with 150,000 men.

London papers to the 7th April have been received at Boston. They say that an *Austrian* envoy has arrived in *England* to mediate a general peace; and that 2000 troops and 10,000 rockets were to be sent to *America*. The *British* are said to be preparing an expedition to *Hanover*. A very excellent thing—for their enemies.

Two Spanish ships of the line have arrived at *Havana* from *Vera Cruz*, on their way to *Cadiz*, said to have four and half millions of dollars on board. A frigate had also arrived there with specie.—From these circumstances it would appear as if the patriots in the neighborhood of the capital (*Mexico*) had been driven back, for they had for several months stopped the intercourse between *Vera Cruz* and that city.

Population of Vienna.—According to a census just taken, this capital contains

940	ecclesiastics,
4,550	nobles,
4,980	persons employed in the state, &c.
15,917	artizans,
34,640	persons not included above,
2,000	yeomanry militia,
82,890	males under 18 years of age,
120,000	females.

Total 265,917—Making 53,677 families. The number of strangers 15,278.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 13 OF VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 91.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.

At twelve o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of congress the following Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate,

and of the House of Representatives,

At an early day after the close of the late session of congress, an offer was formally communicated from his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, of his mediation, as the common friend of the United States and Great Britain, for the purpose of facilitating a peace between them. The high character of the Emperor Alexander being a satisfactory pledge for the sincerity and impartiality of his offer, was immediately accepted; and as a further proof of the disposition on the part of the United States to meet their adversary in honorable experiments for terminating the war, it was determined to avoid the intermediate delay incident to the distance of the parties, by a definite provision for the contemplated negotiation. Three of our eminent citizens were accordingly commissioned with the requisite powers to conclude a treaty of peace with persons clothed with like powers on the part of Great Britain. They are authorised also to enter into such conventional regulations of the commerce between the two countries, as may be mutually advantageous. The two envoys who were in the United States at the time of the appointment have proceeded to join their colleague already at St. Petersburg.

The envoys have received another commission authorising them to conclude with Russia, a treaty of commerce, with a view to strengthen the amicable relations and improve the beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The issue of this friendly interposition of the Russian emperor, and this pacific manifestation on the part of the United States, time only can decide. That the sentiments of Great Britain towards that sovereign will produce an acceptance of his offered mediation must be presumed. That no adequate motives exist to prefer a continuance of war with the United States, to the terms on which they are willing to close is certain. The British cabinet also, must be sensible, that with respect to the important question of impressment, on which the war so essentially turns, a search for, or seizure of, British persons or property on board neutral vessels on the high seas, is not a belligerent right derived from the law of nations; and it is obvious that no visit or search, or use of force, for any purpose, on board vessels of one independent power, on the high seas, can in war or peace be sanctioned by the laws or authority of another power. It is equally obvious that for the purpose of preserving to each state its sea-faring members, by excluding them from the vessels of the other, the mode heretofore proposed by the United States, and now enacted by them as an article of municipal policy, cannot for a moment be compared with the mode practised by Great Britain, without a conviction of its title to preference; inasmuch as the latter leaves the discrimination between the mariners of the two nations to officers ex-

posed by an unavoidable bias, as well as by a defect of evidence, to a wrong decision; under circumstances precluding for the most part, the enforcement of controlling penalties; and where a wrong decision, besides the irreparable violation of the rights of persons might frustrate the plans and profits of entire voyages: whereas the mode assumed by the United States, guards with studied fairness and delicacy against errors in such cases, and avoids the effect of casual errors on the safety of navigation, and the success of mercantile expeditions.

If the reasonableness of expectation, drawn from these considerations could guarantee their fulfilment, a just peace would not be distant. But it becomes the wisdom of the national legislature to keep in mind the true policy, or rather the indispensable obligation of adapting its measures to the supposition, that the only course to that happy event is in the vigorous employment of the resources of war. And painful as the reflection is, this duty is particularly enforced by the spirit and manner in which the war continues to be waged by the enemy, who, uninfluenced by the unvaried examples of humanity set them, are adding to the savage fury of it on one frontier, a system of plunder and conflagration on the other equally forbidden by respect for national character, and by the established rules of civilized warfare.

As an encouragement to persevering and invigorated exertions to bring the contest to a happy result, I have the satisfaction of being able to appeal to the auspicious progress of our arms, both by land and on the water.

In continuation of the brilliant achievements of our infant navy, a signal triumph has been gained by captain Lawrence and his companions in the *Hornet* sloop of war with a celerity so unexampled, and a slaughter of the enemy so disproportionate to the loss in the *Hornet*, as to claim for the conquerors the highest praise, and the full recompense provided by congress in preceding cases. Our public ships of war in general, as well as the private armed vessels, have continued also in their activity and success against the commerce of the enemy, and by their vigilance and address have greatly frustrated the efforts of the hostile squadrons distributed along our coast, to intercept them in returning into port, and resuming their cruises.

The augmentation of our force as authorised at the last session of congress, is in progress. On the Lakes our superiority is at hand where it is not already established.

The events of the campaign, so far as they are known to us, furnish matter of congratulation, and shew that under a wise organization and efficient direction the army is destined to a glory not less brilliant than that which already encircles the navy. The attack and capture of York is, in that quarter, a presage of future and greater victories; while, on the western frontier, the issue of the late siege of Fort Meigs, leaves us nothing to regret but a single act of inconsiderate valor.

The provisions last made for filling the ranks and enlarging the staff of the army, have had the best ef-

fects. It will be for the consideration of congress, whether other provisions depending upon their authority may not still further improve the military establishment and the means of defence.

The sudden death of the distinguished citizen who represented the United States in France, without any special arrangements by him for such a contingency, has left us without the expected sequel to his last communications; nor has the French government taken any measures for bringing the depending negotiations to a conclusion, through its representative in the United States. This failure adds to delays, before so unreasonably spun out. A successor to our deceased minister has been appointed, and is ready to proceed on his mission; the course which he will pursue in fulfilling it, is that prescribed by a steady regard to the true interests of the United States, which equally avoids an abandonment of their just demands, and a connexion of their fortunes with the systems of other powers.

The receipts into the treasury from the 1st of October to the 31st day of March last, including the sums received on account of treasury notes, and the loans authorised by the acts of the last and the preceding sessions of congress, have amounted to fifteen millions four hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The expenditures during the same period amounted to fifteen millions nine hundred and twenty thousand dollars; and left in the treasury on the 1st of April the sum of one million eight hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars. The loan of sixteen millions of dollars authorised by the act of the 18th of February last, has been contracted for. Of that sum, more than a million of dollars had been paid into the treasury, prior to the 1st of April, and formed a part of the receipts as above stated. The remainder of that loan, amounting to near fifteen millions of dollars, with the sum of five millions of dollars authorised to be issued in treasury notes, and the estimated receipts from the customs and the sales of public lands, amounting to nine millions three hundred thousand dollars, and making in the whole twenty-nine millions three hundred thousand dollars to be received during the last nine months of the present year, will be necessary to meet the expenditures already authorised, and the engagements contracted in relation to the public debt. These engagements amount during that period to ten millions five hundred thousand dollars, which, with near one million for the civil, miscellaneous and diplomatic expenses, both foreign and domestic, and seventeen millions eight hundred thousand for the military and naval expenditures, including the ships of war building and to be built, will leave a sum in the treasury at the end of the present year equal to that on the 1st of April last.—A part of this sum may be considered as a resource for defraying any extraordinary expenses already authorised by law, beyond the sums above estimated; and a further resource for any emergency may be found the sum of one million of dollars, the loan of which to the United States has been authorised by the state of Pennsylvania, but which has not yet been brought into effect.

This view of our finances, whilst it shews that due provision has been made for the current year, shews at the same time, by the limited amount of the actual revenue, and the dependence on loans, the necessity of providing more adequately for the future supplies of the treasury. This can best be done by a well digested system of internal revenue, in aid of existing sources, which will have the effect, both of abridging the amount of necessary loans, and on that account, as well as by placing the public credit on a more satisfactory basis, of improving

the terms on which loans may be obtained. The loan of 16 millions was not contracted for at a less interest than seven and a half per cent. and although other causes may have had an agency, it cannot be doubted, that with the advantage of a more extended and less precarious revenue, a lower rate of interest might have sufficed. A longer postponement of this advantage could not fail to have a still greater influence on future loans.

In recommending to the national legislature this resort to additional taxes, I feel great satisfaction in the assurance, that our constituents, who have already displayed so much zeal and firmness in the cause of their country, will cheerfully give every other proof of their patriotism which it calls for. Happily no people, with local and transitory exceptions never to be wholly avoided, are more able than the people of the United States, to spare for the public wants a portion of their private means, whether regard be had to the ordinary profits of industry, or the ordinary price of subsistence in our country, compared with those of any other. And in no case could stronger reasons be felt for yielding the requisite contributions. By rendering the public resources certain, and commensurate to the public exigencies, the constituted authorities will be able to prosecute the war more rapidly to its proper issue; every hostile hope, founded on a calculated failure of our resources will be cut off; and by adding to the evidence of bravery and skill, in combats on the ocean and the land, an alacrity in supplying the treasure, necessary to give them their fullest effect; and, thus demonstrating to the world a public energy which our political institutions combine with the personal liberty distinguishing them, the best security will be provided against future enterprizes on the rights or the peace of the nation.

The contests in which the United States are engaged, appeals for its support, to every motive that can animate an uncorrupted and enlightened people; to the love of country; to the pride of liberty; to an emulation of the glorious founders of their Independence, by a successful vindication of its violated attributes; to the gratitude and sympathy which demand security from the most degrading wrongs, of a class of citizens, who have proved themselves so worthy the protection of their country, by their heroic zeal in its defence; and finally to the sacred obligations of transmitting entire, to future generations, that precious patrimony of national rights and independence which is held in trust by the present, from the goodness of Divine Providence.

Being aware of the inconveniencies to which a protracted session at this season, would be liable, I limit the present communication to objects of primary importance. In special messages which may ensue, regard will be had to the same consideration.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 25, 1813.

Vice-President's Speech TO THE SENATE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

Our fellow-citizens, in the free exercise of their constitutional authority, having been pleased to honor the person addressing you, with this distinguished station, have conferred on him an indispensable obligation to meet their just expectations. To attain this desirable object, and to preside over this honorable body, in conformity to their magnanimity and dignity, which at all times have been conspicuous, will be his primary pursuit. Whilst the constitution has invested him with legislative and executive pow-

ers, in cases only that are casual, to the decisions of these it has attached a great responsibility; in anticipating which, and his other duties, he has the pleasing prospect of reposing on your liberality and candor. But if in this high and influential branch of the government, such unanimity should prevail, as to decide for themselves every question of policy, the example will still increase their lustre and add to his happiness.

It is a subject of cordial congratulation, that the liberties of the people in so great a degree rest on that wisdom and fortitude, which mark the character of the exalted personage who fills the supreme executive, of the dignified members who constitute the national legislature, and of the eminent officers who direct the ministerial departments. Public virtues, emulated by few governments, need no encomiums. Fidelity and integrity, unsubdued by the severest ordeals, and presaging to public calamities a favorable issue, will be ever held in high estimation; whilst a government, scrupulously faithful to its trust, and measures which meet the highest applause, have a just claim to the public support.

The present epoch is momentous, and leads to observations which would not occur on ordinary occasions.

Our country is again involved in a sanguinary conflict, the issue of which, in the estimation of the enemy, is to determine, whether the republican system adopted by the people, is imbecile and transient, or whether it has force and duration worthy of the enterprize. That it can never fail whilst they are true to their interests, is beyond doubt. And, is it not equally so, that they will not desert the government of their choice, or attach themselves to a foreign domination, from which, under the benign smiles of Divine Providence, they have lately by their own valor emancipated themselves? Can they need arguments to convince them, that in proportion to the purity of republican governments, have ever been the reproaches and efforts for overthrowing them, by imperious sovereigns who once ruled them?

"To divide and to conquer," have long been the objects of the enemy. He has presumed on his own arts; and on impotency in our system of governments; but in both instances he will be convinced of his error. The people and constituted authorities of the several states, those great pillars of our confederate system, numerous as they are, and inevitably discordant in some of their interests, have evinced in various ways, a firm determination to support it. The interior frontier states, where the territorial war commenced and continues, assailed by innumerable difficulties, have surmounted them, and by their unanimity and Spartan valor, are establishing for themselves immortal honor. Through the extensive wilds of our military operations, some of these, as in all wars, have been successful, and others unfortunate. But to whatever causes the latter may be traced, they never can be imputed to those heroic officers or privates of the army or of the militia, who have bravely combatted the enemy; and of whom, some have been crowned with laurels, others have submitted to irresistible misfortunes, and many have nobly fallen, enshrined with glory. The Atlantic states have repelled, with magnanimity, maritime invasions, and have also given proofs of their patriotic ardor, by conquests on the ocean. Their enterprizes and victories have been sources of national triumph and renown. Are not our officers and mariners, in naval combats, unrivalled by fame? Have they not presented infallible sureties for signalizing themselves on great occasions? How vain, then, is the hope of *division or conquest*? Does the enemy expect, by burning defenceless towns and villages,

to promote his views? Such conduct may entail on the nation which sanctions it, eternal infamy, but can never subdue the elevated souls of our brave fellow citizens; or even depress the sublime minds of our innocent fair, of the ornaments of our country; who, amidst the unmerited distresses inflicted on them and their tender offspring, by a merciless foe, will soar above sympathy, and claim the just tribute of universal admiration and applause.

Whilst the executive, in the full exercise of its authority, is left to test the sincerity of pacific overtures, it is a happy circumstance, that the United States, at all times desirous of an honorable peace, and superintended by an officer whose capacious mind embraces, and whose patriotic fortitude will pursue every interest of his country, thus meet with ardent an indispensable war. Is not their power a pledge that they can, and their sacred honor that they will with interpidity maintain the conflict? They demand justice; and can they relinquish it, without a surrender of their sovereignty?

Great Britain is in collision with her best customers, and once her commercial friends, who had viewed peace as a mutual blessing; and who by their moderation had preserved it, until necessity had pointed to a different line of conduct. They had annually sent to her their productions and specie to a vast amount, had thus employed her mechanics, purchased her manufactures, extended her commerce, and become a great source of her national wealth. Hence her zealous and persevering opposition to their commercial restraints, representing (in high strains) their great injury to the country; but preserving silence on a most important point, their destructive effects on her own manufactures and commerce.

The United States are now her enemy, and is it not easy to foresee, that if the war should continue, the Canadas will be rendered independent of her; and as friends or allies to the United States, will no longer be instrumental in exciting an unrelenting and savage warfare against our extensive and defenceless borders? To such inhuman acts, in former times, were the Canadians urged by France in her Albion wars; and by our colonial aid Great Britain obtained jurisdiction over them. She in turn has abused this power, and has justified the United States in their efforts to divest her of it. And is not their energy adequate to the object? Will not this be evident by a view of their effective national and state governments? of their great and increasing resources? of the unconquered minds and formidable numbers of their citizens? of their martial spirit? of their innate attachment to their rights and liberties? and of their inflexible determination to preserve them? But if any one still doubts, will he not recollect, that at the commencement of our revolutionary war which terminated against her, the united colonies had not a third of their present population; nor arms nor military stores for a single campaign; nor an efficient arrangement for warfare; nor specie in their treasuries; nor funds for emitting a paper currency; nor a national government; nor (excepting two instances) state governments; nor the knowledge either of military or naval tactics? Will he not also remember, that Great Britain was then in the zenith of her power; that neighboring nations trembled at her nod; that the colonies were under her control; that her crown officers opposed every mean for resisting her; excited amongst the colonial governments, (over which they presided) unfounded jealousies of each other, and embarrassed every measure for their union; that she was loaded with less than a fifth of her present national debt; that she was then at peace with all the world, and

that she is now at war with a great part of Europe, as well as the United States? If Great Britain herself reflects on these things, will she not relinquish her vain attempts to awe the citizens of the United States, by exaggerated statements of her military and naval power—or by delusive views of their unprepared state for a war; of the great expence of it; and of the difficulties they are to encounter, in defence of all that is valuable to men? If, in lieu of fruitless artifices, she will make rational and equitable arrangements, which the government of the United States have been always ready to meet, can there be a doubt that the two nations will be speedily restored to their wonted friendship and commerce?

Your fellow-citizen, with sensations which can more easily be conceived than expressed, perceives that there are in the government many of his former friends and compatriots, with whom he has often cooperated in the perilous concerns of his country; and with unfeigned pleasure he will meet the other public functionaries, whose acknowledged abilities and public services in like manner claim his high consideration and respect. With a sacred regard to the rights of every department and officer of government, and with a respectful deference to their political principles and opinions, he has frankly declared his own; for to have concealed them at a crisis like this, might have savored too much of a want of candor.

And may that Omnipotent Being, who with infinite wisdom and justice superintends the destinies of nations, confirm the heroic patriotism which has glowed in the breasts of the national rulers, and convince the enemy, that whilst a disposition to peace, on equitable and honorable terms, will ever prevail in their public councils, one spirit animated by the love of country, will inspire every department of the national government.

E. GERRY.

Washington City, May 24.

Legislature of Maryland.

Communication of the governor of Maryland to the legislature.

IN COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, May 17.

*Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Delegates,*

Since the adjournment of the legislature, considerable alarms have pervaded the state, in consequence of the appearance of a large naval force within the waters of the Chesapeake, and the wanton destruction of our houses and property by the squadrons of the enemy.

We have furnished all the means in our power to repel the invasion of the enemy, and as our resources are too limited to afford complete protection, it is for the wisdom of the legislature to make such further provisions as the exigencies of the state, in their opinion, may require.

By virtue of the powers with which the officers of the militia are invested, the militia of many counties have been called into actual service; and by law are entitled to the same pay and rations as allowed to the troops in the service of the United States. No appropriations have been made to defray the expences thus incurred. We would recommend to the consideration of the legislature, the propriety of authorising, by law, the organization of volunteer companies of infantry (a portion of which to be mounted) with the privilege of choosing their own officers. Such a force, it is believed, might be employed with more effect than any other in repelling or preventing any invasion of our shores, or attacks

upon the property of our citizens. It would also relieve the ordinary militia, in a great measure from the hardships and sacrifices to which they are now compelled to submit.

All the swords and pistols which have been purchased by the state have been distributed, and many companies of cavalry yet remain to be supplied.—We submit to the legislature the propriety of ordering the purchase of an additional number, and also a supply of cannon and muskets. By letters from the secretary of war dated March 20th and 21st, the governor was required to call out 500 militia, to be stationed at Annapolis—one of the exigencies mentioned in the constitution on which the militia may be called forth having occurred, it was considered the duty of the executive to comply with the requisition, and the necessary orders for that purpose were issued. By another letter from the secretary of war, dated April 16th, a further requisition of 2000 men to be stationed at Baltimore, was made; orders have been issued in consequence of this requisition; copies of the requisitions are included in the documents communicated.

It being by the constitution the duty of the general government to provide for the common defence, we have represented to the secretary of war some time since, the exposed and defenceless situation of many parts of Maryland. So much of the correspondence with that officer as has relation to this subject accompanies this communication. A copy of a letter written by this department to the president of the United States, being in part connected with this subject, is also transmitted; to this letter no answer has been received.

A vacancy in the senate of the United States having happened during the recess of the legislature, the executive proceeded in conformity to the provisions of the constitution of the United States, to "make a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the legislature," and the honorable Robert Henry Goldsborough, of Talbot county, was appointed, and has been commissioned.

Upon the approach of the enemy to the seat of government, it was deemed expedient to remove the public records. The legislature will take any order that may be thought necessary in relation to them.

We have thought proper to introduce these subjects to your notice at the commencement of a session which has been directed in consequence of the present alarming state of things. We had hoped that answers from the officers of the general government to the communications which we have had the honor to make to them, would have given some assurances of future protection and security. To provide for the common defence was one of the important objects for which the federal constitution was formed. To protect each state against invasion is made the imperative duty of the national government: and for that purpose every necessary power is delegated to the national authorities. The means of defence reserved to the state governments are very limited, and their powers, in the conduct of a war, defined. If however the general government should fail to afford adequate security against the violence of the enemy, the law of self preservation, which belongs to communities as well as to individuals, would demand that every effort, which it is within our power to make, should be made for the defence of this state. But it seems necessarily to follow, as the defence of the union and of the several parts of it has been committed to the general government, that all expences incurred in affording protection by the several states ought to be reimbursed by the United States. It would be proper, there-

fore, to authorise by law the appointment of officers to keep regular accounts (with the proper vouchers) of the expenses to which the United States may be subjected.

We have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servants,

LEVIN WINDER.

IN COUNCIL,—Annapolis, March 5, 1813.

SIR—The attention of the Executive of Maryland has been directed to the defenceless situation of this city. There are, at present, very few men at either of the forts; and in case of attack, it would be impracticable to afford timely aid to Fort Madsen. As it is important to be prepared in case of a visit from the enemy, we have thought proper to address you upon the subject, and beg to be informed, what force it is contemplated by the general government to send to this place.

We have the honor to be, &c.

LEVIN WINDER.

The honorable John Armstrong.

IN COUNCIL,—Annapolis, March 20, 1813.

SIR—We had the honor to address you some weeks since upon the subject of the defenceless situation of the forts at this place, and with a request to be informed what aid was contemplated to be afforded to it by the general government. We also deem it our duty to represent that other parts of the state are equally defenceless and unprotected, and in many quarters incursions of the enemy, and depredations to a considerable extent may be made. In this situation, we must repeat our anxiety to be informed, what portion, on any emergency, may be expected from the general government; what regular forces can be furnished; and in the event of the militia of the state being called out for its defence, whether the expense will be defrayed by the United States.

We have the honor, &c.

LEVIN WINDER.

The honorable John Armstrong.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 20, 1813.

SIR—The disquietudes prevailing at Annapolis for the security of the city against a naval, or other attack, from the enemy's squadron now on our coast, render it proper to put in requisition a detachment of drafted militia, consisting of four hundred and seventy infantry, and thirty cavalry privates, musicians and non-commissioned officers; with one lieutenant-colonel, one major, five captains, five first lieutenants, five second lieutenants, five third lieutenants, five ensigns, and one commissioned officer of cavalry. This detachment will rendezvous at Annapolis. The necessary orders for this purpose are requested from your excellency, who will do me the honor to accept the assurance of my high respect and consideration.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His excellency the governor of Maryland.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 24, 1813.

SIR—I have received the letter you did me the honor to write to me on the twentieth instant, that referred to by your excellency of earlier date has not been received at this department.

The disquietudes produced along our eastern frontier, by the appearance of an enemy's fleet, have induced the president to make requisitions upon the militia drafts of the several states. That upon your excellency for one battalion for the particular defence of the city of Annapolis, and the forts in its vicinity, was transmitted yesterday.

A train of light artillery, of fourteen pieces, is prepared here, and waits only the completion of a corps to take charge of them. They will be reserved to field service on the other shore of the Potomac.

One regiment of the twenty authorized by a late act of Congress, has been assigned to Maryland.—Some of the field officers are already appointed, and means are taken for filling the ranks without delay.

Such, sir, are the measures which have been taken by the president, in relation to the general subject of your letter; and I cannot but express my hopes that they will be found competent to the occasion. Should there be new evidence of annoyance from the enemy; additional measures will be taken.

I have purposely omitted saying any thing of the organization of a strong body of militia at Baltimore (who are held in a state of constant preparation for service, under the command of an experienced officer) because I have understood, that the measure was not unknown to your excellency. I seize this occasion to offer to you, sir, and to the executive council of Maryland, the assurance of my very high respect and consideration.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His excellency governor Levin Winder.

IN COUNCIL,—Annapolis, March 30, 1813.

SIR—We have the honor to forward to you a copy of a memorial from the inhabitants of Easton which has been laid before this department. By the laws of Maryland, in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, the brigadier-general or commissioned officer of the place invaded, has power to call out the militia, and it was the opinion of this executive, that no step within its power to take, could give to the inhabitants of that place further security. We thought it due, however, to the memorialists, to represent their situation to the general government, and would beg leave to observe, that the town of Easton, being a place in which many of the public records are lodged, and in which too there is an armory of the state, it is of importance that every protection and security, which can be afforded to it, by either government, should promptly be given.

We have the honor to be, &c.

LEVIN WINDER.

The hon. John Armstrong.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 13, 1813.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of March 30. Lieut. Clarke has been instructed to provide for the accommodation of the detachment at Annapolis, and a copy of the regulations relative to quarters, and so forth, will be transmitted to colonel Watkins.

In a country so intersected by rivers and bays as ours, it is impossible to embody troops at all the points an enemy, having a naval superiority, may menace or assail. In this case it might be well to remove the armory.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His excellency the governor of Maryland.

IN COUNCIL,—Annapolis, April 26, 1813.

SIR—We have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a letter, with sundry enclosures, just received by us from Jacob Gibson, esquire, of Talbot county. From those papers, of the correctness of which we entertain no doubt, it appears that the enemy visited Sharp's Island, of which he is proprietor, last week, kept the possession thereof for seven

ral days, and took therefrom such supplies as they were in want of. Mr. Gibson was not in a situation to resist any demands that might be made upon him, and of course is not to be censured for the conduct of the enemy. It is now for the constituted authorities of the country to decide, whether, under the circumstances disclosed, and when that protection, which is the just claim of every citizen, has not been afforded to him, this gentleman shall receive the compensation which the enemy offers, or it would be better by refusing such permission in all cases, and indemnifying the injured out of the national resources, take from individuals the temptations which might sometimes be offered, to an underhanded and dangerous traffic with the enemy. The determination of the government upon this subject, as soon as it can be given, we respectfully ask.

We cannot close this communication without some observations upon the unprotected and defenceless state in which many places of Maryland are left. Application from various quarters are constantly pouring in upon us, and so far as the very limited means within our power will enable us, we are endeavoring to afford protection. But besides that, we have not sufficient arms and ammunition to supply the demands of every section of the state; the unavoidable expense of calling out the militia for its protection would generally exceed the ability of the state government. By the constitution of the United States, the common defence is committed to the national government, which is to protect each state against invasion, and to defray all the necessary expenses of a national war; and to us it is a most painful reflection that after every effort we have made, or can make, for the security of our fellow citizens, and their property, they have little to rely on but the possible forbearance of the enemy. The capital of the state, notwithstanding the late call of the militia, we are informed by the commanding officer, has not a sufficient force for its protection. Indeed it must be obvious, that while there are only twenty or 30 regulars stationed in its forts, the militia, in whatever force, cannot give to it that protection which it has a right to claim, and without which Maryland may be essentially injured. A communication from the secretary of war some time since, gave us to understand, that a regiment of the troops to be raised under the late act of congress would be assigned to Maryland, and that a train of light artillery, of fourteen pieces, would be stationed north of Patomac. We beg leave to urge the necessity of some immediate aid being ordered to the seat of government, as well as other parts of this state. Any delay may be of fatal consequence, as from the force which the enemy now has in our bay, we have much to apprehend, unless other means of defence than those which we now have are afforded to us.

We have the honor, &c. LEVIN WINDER.
The President of the U. States.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 16.

Sir—The movement of the enemy's fleet within the upper parts of Chesapeake bay, render it prudent to require from your excellency fifteen companies of infantry and five of artillery, organized; viz.

OF INFANTRY.	OF ARTILLERY.
2 Lieutenant Colonels	1 Major
3 Majors	5 Captains,
15 Captains	5 1st Lieutenants,
15 1st Lieutenants	5 2d Lieutenants,
15 2d Lieutenants	5 3d Lieutenants,
15 3d Lieutenants	5 Ensigns,
15 Ensigns	1 Surgeon's mate, and
1 Surgeon	300 rank and file.
2 Surgeon's mates, &c.	
1500 rank and file.	

To which will be added the following brigade staff; one Brigadier-general, one Brigade-major, one Aid-de-camp, and one Brigade-quarter-master. The whole to assemble at Baltimore as expeditiously as possible.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your excellency's most obedient, very humble servant.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency governor Winder.

True Copies,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk of the Council.

Legislature of Virginia.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, May 17, 1813.

To the Senate and House of Delegates,

It has become my duty to communicate to you the circumstances which made necessary an extraordinary meeting of the legislature.

It is known to you that your predecessors at their last session passed a law entitled "an act providing for the defence of the state against invasion or insurrection." After waiting a convenient time to give publicity to the law, so as to afford the citizens of every part of the commonwealth who were disposed to enter the service, an opportunity of making known their wishes, and thereby greatly extending the range of selection, the executive proceeded to make the necessary appointments; of which they gave information to the parties concerned, but withheld the commissions. In this stage of the business, letters were received from the secretary of war, and of state, which in the estimation of the executive gave an aspect to our situation entirely different from the one existing at the time the law passed. These letters as well as mine to those officers of the general government, connected therewith, are enclosed and will be found in packet A. The causes which led to the passage of the law are not only disclosed in its preamble, but are of general notoriety. A powerful armament of the enemy had entered the waters of the commonwealth under circumstances well calculated to justify the most serious alarm; an event of this kind not having been anticipated, no effectual measures had been adopted for our defence, and our eastern frontier was greatly exposed. Such was our condition and such our danger, when the law received the assent of the legislature. Shortly after its adjournment, the general government, having in conformity with its power and duty, taken upon itself, the defence of the state, sanctioned the course pursued by the executive in calling out the militia, authorised such further detachments as might be necessary, and also having determined to raise a regular regiment for the defence of the state, to be officered by our citizens exclusively—and further having promised such other additional aid, as the exigency of our affairs might require; presented a state of things, which, could it have been anticipated by the legislature, the executive believed would have prevented the passage of the law. Under this impression, it became a question of much importance with the executive what course they should pursue. To carry the law into effect after such assurances from the general government, was to adhere to a system of defence, in its extent, inadequate to the object for which it was intended—justifiable only in cases of extreme necessity, and establishing a precedent liable to be perverted to the worst of purposes, and also involving the state in an expense of half a million of dollars; by which, our little resources heretofore husbanded with much care, were to be immediately squandered, and our constituents exposed to new burthens. To forbear

to execute it, was not without its difficulties. For the executive to take upon itself the responsibility of not executing the law of the land, was so hostile to the constitution, and a precedent of a nature so dangerous as to be entirely inadmissible. The convention of the legislature was exposed to two objections. The inconvenience to the members, and an expense to the commonwealth. The known patriotism of the representatives of the people which counts as nothing, personal inconvenience made necessary by the public service, removed the first; the last, when opposed to the interesting considerations which dictated the necessity of an extraordinary meeting of the legislature, dwindled into insignificance. Under this view of the subject a call of the legislature was supposed less liable to objection, than any course we could adopt. If the facts now described should produce on the minds of the general assembly an opinion, co-incident with that of the executive, it will be to them highly gratifying; if otherwise, we shall console ourselves with the reflection that we have manifested our devotion to principle and subserviency to the just theory of the constitution which renders prudent, in all cases of doubt, difficulty, and importance, an appeal through the constitutional organ, to the public will.

No change has occurred in our foreign relations since the last session of the legislature, except a proffered mediation of the emperor of Russia, with a view to a negotiation with the enemy. This was accepted by the American government with its characteristic frankness, and in conformity with its uniform and sincere professions of solicitude for an honorable peace, and in consequence two envoys extraordinary have been appointed to repair to St. Petersburg, and who have sailed, to meet the diplomatic representatives of the British nation. Notwithstanding this new evidence furnished by the American government of its disposition for peace, and notwithstanding also the advances it has made by a law which passed at the last session of congress in relation to seamen, removing every pretext on the part of Great Britain to persevere in hostilities, yet such is the character of the enemy as to render the result of the negotiation so precarious as in no degree to authorise an abatement of our most vigorous efforts.

Presuming that it is your wish that the session should be as short as is compatible with the public service, I shall forbear to call your attention to any other subject except such as cannot be avoided, of which class are two vacancies in the general court, produced by the death of the honorable William Nelson, and the honorable Richard Parker. To supply the vacancy produced by the former, Robert Saunders, Esq. of Williamsburg, was appointed, who declined acceptance; the reasons which produced that determination, are disclosed in his answer to my letter communicating his appointment, a copy of which is herewith enclosed in packet B. marked No. 1. William Daniel, Esq. of Cumberland, was then selected, who accepted, as will appear by his letter, a copy of which is also enclosed, marked No. 2. Ellison Currie, Esq. of Lancaster, was appointed to supply the vacancy produced by the death of Richard Parker, Esq. and accepted; a copy of his letter is also enclosed marked No. 3.

I think it necessary to advise you that our endeavors to effect a settlement of our accounts with the general government of the United States, which were communicated to the last legislature, have been ineffectual; should it be your wish to act upon this subject, a correspondence between the two governments will be transmitted.

The operations of the enemy, with the defensive measures we have adopted, are of a nature to require a separate communication which is now prepared and will be made to-morrow. I cannot forbear, however, to avail myself of the present opportunity of paying a just tribute of applause to the patriotism of our citizens, who with cheerfulness and alacrity obeyed the summons to the field. It is a highly gratifying evidence that the spirit of their fathers is unabated. As a successful issue of the glorious revolution crowned the efforts of the one, so an honorable termination of the present contest, under Providence, will reward the other.

JAMES BARBOUR.

DOCUMENTS ENCLOSED IN PACKET (A.)

Washington, March 21st, 1813.

DEAR SIR,—I had the pleasure to receive yours of the 17th, yesterday, and should have answered it by the return of the mail, had I not had some official engagements which rendered it impossible.—With an invasion at Norfolk, it is painful to say any thing tending to check any measures, having for its object the defence of the country. Without having examined the constitutional propriety of the measure in question, for which I have not had time, I have supposed that every object contemplated by it might be secured by means of, and under the authority of, this government. A regular regiment is ordered to be raised for the defence of Norfolk, and the neighboring coast, the officers are appointed, and are engaged in recruiting the men, and it being known that they are not to be removed from the state, it is presumable that they will soon be raised. A large body of militia are already in service at Norfolk, and a power given to the commanding officer, to call for as many more, as in his judgment the public exigencies may require. * * *

* * * * * Should the British forces continue to invade Norfolk, or other parts of the state, I have no doubt, that the president will order the regular troops when raised to be increased there beyond the regiment allotted for their defence. You may be satisfied that nothing will be omitted, necessary for the protection of the state, compatible with its general duties, which the means in the hands of the government will enable it to perform.

No change has taken place in the relations between the United States and Great Britain. The mediation of Russia, lately offered by the emperor, to both parties and accepted by the president on the part of the United States, was the incident to which I alluded in my conversation with major Campbell. It is not known whether Great Britain has accepted his mediation. The president acts on motives independent of that consideration. If she accepts, with a view to a fair and just accommodation, it may probably lead to peace. If she declines it, the responsibility will be on her government. In the mean time no relaxation should take place in our military operations. They should, on the contrary, be carried on with greater vigor.

I am, dear sir, with great and sincere regard, very respectfully, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

*His excellency James Barbour, Esq. }
governor of Virginia.*

Richmond, March 24, 1813.

DEAR SIR,—The prompt and satisfactory answer received from you in answer to mine of the 17th, lays me under obligations. I lost not a moment of time in presenting it to the council of state, and in

consequence of the efficient measures promised and adopted by the general government to recommend for the present, that we should abstain from the execution of the law of this state, connected with an eastern defence, I have the pleasure to inform you, that they coincided with me in opinion, and for the present it will not be carried into effect. Among various considerations which have induced us to adopt this measure, an ardent disposition to cherish concord between the two governments, is not among the least.—In taking upon ourselves this high responsibility, we have been influenced by the belief, that had the legislature been in session, and possessed of the measures adopted by the general government, they would have repealed the law.—An entire confidence is indulged by us that the general government will hereafter continue to adapt the means of defence to the exigency of the occasion.

Yours, &c.

JAMES BARBOUR.

Col. James Monroe,
Secretary of State, Washington.

War Department, March 22, 1813.

SIR—I had this day the honor of receiving your excellency's letter of the 20th inst. enclosing the copy of one from brigadier-general Taylor of the 17th. The substance of the information given in the latter had been already received directly from the officer.

The measure taken by your excellency, as well in ordering out the militia in the first instance, as in consigning them to the service of the United States under the requisition made by lieutenant-col. Freeman in the second, merits the entire approbation of the president.

The force now ascribed to the enemy for land operations, is much greater than has hitherto been supposed. In the only statement we have had of it from general Taylor, it is not made to exceed one thousand combatants, viz: six hundred marines, and four hundred seamen.

If the enemy have objects beyond a blockade of the bay, and particularly if they meditate an attack on the city of Norfolk, and its defences, the delay put into the execution of that project is unaccountable upon any supposition other than that of an expectation of greater force—in which case our means should also be increased. I have accordingly on the 16th inst. authorised brigadier-general Taylor to make such farther requisition upon your excellency for additional militia drafts, as his knowledge of the enemy's strength and movements shall render necessary.

I have the President's orders to express his thanks for the assurances which close your excellency's letter, and his entire confidence that the measures taken for the public defence will be equally marked by wisdom and by spirit.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your excellency the assurance of my very high respect.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His excellency the governor of Virginia.

[We have omitted the very interesting letter of the governor of the 20th, as well as one sentence in Mr. Monroe's letter, because they contain information, which in our judgment, ought not to be unmasked to the enemy.—Enquirer.

Uniform of Officers.

OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

The Coat.—Single breasted, with 10 buttons, and button-holes worked with blue twist, in front, 5 inches long at the top and 3 at the bottom. The standing collar to rise to the tip of the ear, which

will determine its width. The cuffs, not less than 3 1-2 nor more than 4 inches wide. The skirts faced with blue, the bottom of each not more than 7 nor less than 8 1-2 inches wide; the length to reach to the bend of the knee. The bottom of the breast and two hip buttons to range.

1. On the collar one blind hole 5 inches long, with a button on each side.
2. The blind holes on each side of the front, in the herring bone form, to be in the same direction with the collar, from the top to the bottom.
3. Blind holes (in the like form) to proceed from 4 buttons placed lengthwise, on each skirt. A gilt star on the centre of the bottom, 2 inches from the edge.
4. The cuffs, to be indented within 1 1-2 inch of the edge, with 4 buttons lengthwise on each sleeve, and holes to the three upper buttons corresponding with the indentation of the cuffs, on the centre of which is to be inserted the lower button.
5. All general officers will be permitted to embroider the button holes. The commissary general of ordnance, the adjutants, inspectors and quarter masters general, and the commissary general of purchases, will be permitted to embroider the button holes of the collar only.

Vests, Breeches and Pantaloots.—White (or buff for general officers)—blue pantaloots may be worn in the winter, and wanken in the summer. Vests single breasted without pocket flaps.

1. Breeches, or pantaloots, with 4 buttons on the knees, and gilt knee buckles.
 2. High military boots and gilt spurs.
 - Black Stock.—Of leather or silk.
 - Chapeaus.—Of the following form: the fan not less than 6 1-2 nor more than 9 inches high in the rear, nor less than 15 nor more than 17 1-2 inches from point to point, bound round the edge with black binding on 1-2 inch wide.
 1. Button and loop, black.
 2. Cockade, the same, 4 1-2 inches diameter, with a gold eagle in the centre.
 - Swords.—Yellow mounted, with a black or yellow gripe. For the officers of the adjutant, inspector and quarter master general's departments, sabres; for all others, straight swords.
 - Waist Belts.—Of black leather. No snaph.
 - Epaulettes.—Of gold; according to rank.
- NOTE.—Officers of the corps of engineers will wear the uniform already established for that corps.
- The dress of the hospital staff will conform as to fashion, to the uniform of the staff, except that they will wear pocket flaps, and buttons placed diagonally on the cuffs, four to each, and covered buttons in all instances, of the color of the coat, (black.)
- Officers of the line appointed to a staff station, which confers no additional rank, will wear the uniform of their rank in the line, with high boots and spurs.

OF THE ARTILLERY.

- Coat.—Of the same general description with that of the staff: and
1. Pocket flaps, cross indented below, not less than 2 1-2 nor more than 3 inches wide, with 4 buttons and blind holes; two buttons at the opening of the pocket of each skirt; and a diamond of blue cloth, ornamented 1 1-4 inch on each side, the centre two inches from the bottom of the coat.
 2. The blind holes on either side of the front, with the coat buttoned close to the color, accurately to form lines with the corresponding ones opposite, from the top to the bottom, i. e. not to represent herring bone.
 3. The cuffs with 4 blind holes, extending from 4 buttons diagonally placed on each.
 4. Two blind holes on the collar, 5 inches long, with two buttons on each side.
 5. Gilt buttons of the size and insignia furnished the commissary general of purchases from the war department.
- Vests, Breeches and Pantaloots.—For the field and staff, the same as those described for the general staff: and vests and pantaloots, for the officers of the line, the same, except the 1st and 2d particular articles.

Stocks and Chapeaus.—Of the same description with those of the general staff:

1. Button and loop of the chapeau, yellow.
 2. Black cockade of leather, 4 1-2 inches diameter with a gold eagle in the centre. A white feather to rise 8 inches; that of the adjutant, white and red.
 - Swords.—Cut and thrust, yellow mounted, with a black or yellow gripe.
 - Waist Belts.—Of white leather.
 - Sashes.—To be worn only on a tour of duty, and round the waist.
 - Epaulettes.—Of gold (button and strap) according to rank. The adjutant, quarter master, and pay master, to wear a counter strap on the opposite shoulder.
- The surgeons and mates, to include garrison surgeons and mates will wear the same uniform except the cape, which is of black velvet; the plume black.

OF THE INFANTRY.

The same as that pointed out for the officers of artillery, with the following exceptions:

- The sword of the sabre form and mounted with silver or plated. For the medical staff, small swords.
- Epaulettes, buttons, spurs, buckles and trimmings, silver or plated.

Wonderful Preservation.

A fire broke out at Harrisburg, Pa. on the morning of the 30th ult. and destroyed several houses before it could be extinguished. The following re-

markable incident is mentioned in a letter from that place:—"The lady of a Mr. Croover (Market square) was brought to bed about seven days before, and was removed to a place of safety—she called to her friends to bring her infant, but none could tell where it was. In vain was search made—the poor mother nearly distracted. After the danger had subsided, and the goods which had been removed in the market-house, &c. had been returned, the child was found. In the bustle and alarm it had been bundled up in a bed and hastily thrown out of a two-story house (which every moment was expected to take fire and then carried to the market house and thrown among a mass of goods, uninjured!)"

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ship *Brutus* has arrived at Newport, R. I. direct from *Liverpool*, with 8000 bushels of salt, 80 casks copperas, crates and dry goods; a full cargo. She brought 10,000 letters.

We hear nothing certain of the *Toulon* squadron.

A letter from New-Orleans dated April 19, says that gen. *Wilkinson* had some days before taken possession of *Mobile* without opposition. The inhabitants were in a state of starvation, and the soldiers had 2 years pay due them from the *Spanish* government.

The *Creek* Indians have put to death some of their people who lately murdered certain white persons; and have out-lawed the Little Warrior.

It appears that the *Bonne Citoyenne* had not arrived in England on the 7th of April, though so reported heretofore. Much anxiety is expressed for this vessel in the British papers. They suppose she has been taken by the *Essex* frigate.

A very brisk trade exists between *Block Island*, the *British* station on our coast, and the neighboring main. Hitherto it was the practice of the people of this island to send articles of marketing and small supplies, such as eggs, cheese, butter, &c. to the towns of the continent; but they now import large quantities. Such are the changes in the commercial world! We trust some means may be adopted to check this infamous traffic. But it is an affair of great difficulty. The islanders pay for the supplies in *English* guineas and *Bank of England* tokens.

Postulate.—As the *British* news-papers say nothing about the proposed mediation of the emperor of *Russia*—it is concluded, at *Boston*, that he has made no such proposition.

The *Baltimore Brigade*, commanded by general *Stricker*, was reviewed on Monday last by major-general *Smith*, and brigadier-general *Miller*, whose volunteers and drafted militia were also on the field. It was generally agreed that not less than 6000 men were under arms, all completely equipped, and the greater part well disciplined. The regiment of artillery, in full uniform, about 1000 strong, with nearly 40 pieces of cannon, made a splendid appearance. But the spirit that appeared to actuate the whole, was truly exhilarating.

The ship masters and mariners of *New-York* have formed themselves into a marine corps for the defence of the city; and will, doubtless be a very efficient force.

The *New-York Columbian* tells us that the *Valiant* and *Acasta* lately seized a schooner, and placed her for a target; at which they fired 400 shot, and actually made out to hull her eight times!

A vessel under *Swedish* colors sailed from *New-*

London, a few days ago, laden with wood, water, potatoes, calves, poultry and fresh beef!—Her destination is not questionable.

Several cannon on the battery at *New-York* were spiked on Saturday evening last; and the market at *Block-Island* is glutted with supplies for the *British*, though the people of the parts adjacent are suffering for food. Certainly, no country was ever cursed with so many traitors as we have; and, unfortunately, the law of treason is such that it is almost impossible to convict an individual of this most hideous of crimes.

A letter from *London*, dated March 13, informs us, that there has been a deficiency of four millions sterling, in the *British* customs and excise since the *American* war commenced, from what was formerly paid into the exchequer in the two quarters previous thereto. The sufferings of the people are excessive; and appear sustained only by the prospect of a trade to the north.

The act to raise a state regiment has been repealed by the legislature of *Virginia*.

The 38th Reg. U. S. Infantry, it is understood, is designed particularly for the defence of *Maryland*. The officers are already nearly all appointed, and the selection has been fortunate. It is thought the regiment will be very speedily raised, and chiefly in *Baltimore*. The field officers are, Peter Little, col. William Steuart, lieut. col. Leonard Frailey and George Keyser, majors.

The capture and safe arrival of a *British* vessel, with a quantity of wheat, from *Bermuda* for *Halifax*, at *Machias, Massachusetts*, is hailed as a "seasonable supply for the starving inhabitants of the eastward"—and the entry of the ship *Madoc* at *Newport (R.I.)* from the *Chesapeake*, with flour, is accounted "good news for house-keepers." The safe arrival of this vessel is said to have reduced the price of flour at *Boston* two dollars and a half per barrel. Those are among the strange events of these wonderful times.

NORFOLK, May 12.—Mr. *Swertchhoff*, the Russian chancellor, left *Washington* a few days since, in order to proceed again on board the *British* fleet, which having previously proceeded down the bay, it is probable that Mr. S. has followed them, and in corroboration of this supposition, we understand that a flag came down the bay on Sunday afternoon.

Dayton, (Ohio), May 19.—Between 20 and 30 Indians arrived in town on Monday last, as hostages from the *Miami* tribe.

MILITARY.

Letter to the Editor of the *Weekly Register*, dated "Fort Charlotte, Town of *Mobile*, April 18.

"Sir—On the 15th inst. Don Cayetano Perez and the Spanish garrison, surrendered to the United States troops under general *Wilkinson*, and were immediately shipped to *Pensacola*, in public transports. The fort was well supplied with munitions of war and military stores—and presented a formidable battery of sixty-two pieces of ordnance.

"In a few days we march with a considerable detachment to the *Perdido* river—the extreme eastern boundary of the *Mississippi* territory, to awe the *Indians*, who are said be encouraged to acts of hostility by the *Spaniards*. An express arrived a few moments since, advising, the governor of *Pensacola* had sent runners to the *Creeks* and *Seminoles*, with an offer of arms, ammunition, and presents, if they would attack our frontier settlements on the *Alabama* and *Tombigby*. General *Wilkinson*, anticipating such measures, has deposited a number of muskets in the hands of the colonels of militia, for defensive operations; and the citizens, very much alarmed, are erecting block-houses, to retire to in case of necessity."

The pressure of matter, the present week, compels us to omit some interesting details of the affairs connected with the surrender and taking possession of *Mobile*. But we shall not fail to record them as early as convenience will allow.

Five persons, called a council of war, have been appointed, by the legislature of *Rhode-Island*, to advise with the governor.

The following is given as a correct account of the killed and wounded, &c. at York—

AMERICAN LOSS.	
Killed in battle, ...	14
do. by explosion, ...	52
Total, ...	66
Wounded in battle, ...	23
do. by explosion, ...	180
Total, ...	203
ENEMY'S LOSS.	
Killed and wounded, ...	200
Prisoners militia, ...	700
do. regulars, ...	50
Total, ...	930

Colonel R. M. Johnson has been directed by gov. Shelby to proceed to fort *Meigs* with all speed.—He has issued his orders accordingly; and his regiment was to rendezvous at *Newport* on the 22d inst. there to receive their arms, &c. His force will consist of 1500 mounted men, and probably reach general *Harrison* by the first June.

The remains of general *Pike* were conveyed from York to Sackett's Harbor, and interred amidst the lamentations of the soldiery, with military honors.

The British are said to be increasing their force at *Prescott*—it is stated to amount to between 1000 and 1500 men.

Between 8 and 900 men, under lieutenant colonel Tuttle, passed through Albany on the 19th, for the frontiers.

One hundred and eighty five recruits for the 4th regiment, marched from Portland, (Maine) on the 17th inst.

O: Wednesday last, 330 regulars, hale and hearty young men, under the command of major *Dix*, left *Baltimore* for Sackett's Harbor.

The volunteer and militia and corps in the district of Columbia, are represented to be in excellent condition. A portion of them have been detached for regular service, and gone into camp.

General *Boyd* is assigned to the brigade lately commanded by general *Z. M. Pike*.

Albany, May 22.—After the battle of York, the government buildings, barracks, &c. were destroyed; all the public stores which could not be brought away, shared the same fate, and the town entirely evacuated on the 1st of May; the militia prisoners parolled, and the troops embarked. But owing to contrary winds, the fleet, consisting of 16 or 17 sail, did not leave York until the 8th. In the afternoon of that day they arrived at Four Mile Creek, below fort Niagara, and landed the troops and public property.

On Sunday evening, two schooners under command of lieutenant Petegrué, having on board 100 picked men under captain Willoughby Morgan, of the 12th regiment, sailed for the head of Lake Ontario, for the purpose of seizing a quantity of public stores. On their arrival they found the public stores guarded by about 80 regulars; the guard retreated before our men landed; the stores were brought away and the public buildings burnt. The expedition returned on Tuesday last without loss.

The day after lieutenant Petegrué sailed for the

head of the lake, commodore Chauncey, with the remainder of the fleet, sailed for Sackett's Harbour.

The return of the fleet from the Harbor is daily looked for, with a very respectable reinforcement.

[Com. Chauncey sailed from Sackett's Harbor on Tuesday last.—*Argus*.]

NORTH-WESTERN ARMY.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Wm. H. Harrison to the Secretary of War.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP MEIGS,

9th May, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the enemy having been several days making preparations for raising the siege of this post, accomplished this day the removal of their artillery from the opposite bank, and about 12 o'clock left their encampment below, were soon embarked and out of sight. I have the honor to enclose you an agreement entered into between gen. Proctor and myself for the discharge of the prisoners of the Kentucky militia in his possession, and for the exchange of the officers and men of the regular troops which were respectively possessed by us. My anxiety to get the Kentucky troops released as early as possible, induced me to agree to the dismissal of all the prisoners I had, although there was not as many of ours in gen. Proctor's possession. The surplusage is to be accounted for, and an equal number of our released from their parole, whenever the government may think proper to direct it.

The two actions on this side the river on the 5th, were infinitely more important and more honorable to our arms, than I had at first conceived. In the sortie made upon the left flank, captain Waring's company of the 19th regiment, a detachment of 12 months' volunteers under major Alexander, and three companies of Kentucky militia under colonel Boswell, defeated at least double the number of Indians and British militia.

The sortie on the right was still more glorious; the British batteries in that direction were defended by the grenadier and light infantry companies of the 41st regiment, amounting to 200 effectives and two companies of militia, flanked by a host of Indians. The detachment sent to attack this consisted of all the men off duty belonging to the companies of Croghan and Bradford of the 17th regiment, Langham, Elliott's (late Graham's) and Waring's of the 19th, about 80 of major Alexander's volunteers, and a single company of Kentucky militia under captain Sebrý, amounting in the whole to not more 340. Yet the event of the action was not a moment doubtful, and had not the British troops been covered in their retreat by their allies, the whole of them would have been taken.

It is not possible for troops to behave better than ours did throughout—all the officers exerted themselves to execute my orders, and the enemy who had a full view of our operations from the opposite shore, declared that they had never seen so much work performed in so short a time.

To all the commandants of corps I feel particular obligations. These were col. Miller of the 19th infantry, col. Mills of the Ohio militia, major Stoddard of the artillery, major Ball of the dragoons, and major Johnson of the Kentucky militia. Capt. Gratiot of the engineers having been for a long time much indisposed, the task of fortifying this post devolved on capt. Wood. It could not have been placed in better hands. Permit me to recommend him to the President, and to assure you that any mark of his approbation bestowed on capt. Wood, would be highly gratifying to the whole of the troops who witnessed his arduous exertions.

From major Hukill, acting inspector general, my

aid de camp major Graham, lieutenant O'Fallon, who has done the duty of assistant adjutant general in absence of major Adams, and my volunteer aid de camp John Johnson, esq. I received the most useful assistance.

I have the honor to enclose you a list of the killed and wounded during the siege and in the two sorties; those of the latter were much greater than I had at first expected.

Want of sleep and exposure to the continued rains which have fallen almost every day for some time past, renders me incapable of mentioning many interesting particulars; amongst others a most extraordinary proposition of general Proctor, on the subject of the Indians within our boundary—this shall form the subject of a communication to be made to-morrow or next day, and for which I shall provide a safer conveyance than that which carries this. All the prisoners and deserters agree in saying that the information given to major Stoddard by Ryland, of the British having launched a sloop of war this spring is incorrect, and the most of them say that the one which is now building will not be launched for many weeks.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your humble servant,

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

P. S.—Captain Price of the regiment of light artillery, and the 20 regulars, prisoners with general Proctor, were taken on the N. W. side of the river, with the Kentucky militia. We had no prisoners taken on this side during the siege.

Head-quarters, Fort Meigs, 9th May, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The information received by the general, and the movements of the enemy indicating their having abandoned the siege of this post, the general congratulates his troops on having completely foiled their foes and put a stop to that career of victory which has hitherto attended their arms. He cannot find words to express his sense of the good conduct of the troops of every description and of every corps, as well as maintaining and returning the heavy fire of the enemy, as for their assiduity and patience in the performance of those laborious duties which the occasion called for. Where merit was so general—indeed, almost universal—it is difficult to discriminate. The general cannot, however, omit to mention the names of those whose situation gave them an opportunity of being more particularly useful. From the long illness of captain Gratiot, of the corps of engineers, the arduous and important duties of fortifying the camp devolved on captain Wood, of that corps. In assigning to him the first palm of merit, as far as it relates to the transactions within the works, the general is convinced that his decision will be awarded by every individual in camp who witnessed his indefatigable exertion, his consummate skill in providing for the safety of every point, and in foiling every attempt of the enemy, and his undaunted bravery in the performance of his duty in the most exposed situations. An unfortunate wound in the commencement of the siege deprived the general, after that time, of the able services of major Stoddard, of the artillery, whose zeal and talents had been eminently useful. Captain Gratiot, in the remission of a severe illness, took charge of a battery, and managed it with ability and effect. Captain Cushing, of the artillery, and captain Hall, of the 17th infantry, (but doing duty with the former corps) were extremely active and attentive to their post. Colonel Miller and major Todd, of the 19th U. S. infantry; majors Ball, of the dragoons, Sodwick and major Ritzer of the Ohio militia, and major Johnson of the Kentucky

militia, rendered the most important services. To each of the above gentlemen, as well as to each captain, subaltern, non-commissioned officer and private of their respective commands, the general gives his thanks and expresses his warmest approbation; also to adjutant Brown, Mr. Peters, conductor of artillery; Mr. Lion, principal artificer; Mr. Timberlee, and to sergeants Henderson, Tommes and Meldrum, who severally had charge of batteries and block-houses. The battery managed by sergeant Henderson was, as the enemy confessed, managed with peculiar efficacy and effect with respect to the sorties which were made on the 5th inst. The subsequent information which has been received from the prisoners, has given the gallant troops which were engaged on those occasions additional claims upon the gratitude of their general.—It is ascertained that in both instances the enemy far outnumbered our troops. The general gives his thanks to brigadier-general Clay, for the promptitude with which the detachment of his brigade were landed, and the assiduity shewn by him in forming them for the attack on the left. To colonel Boswell and major Fletcher, for their gallantry and good conduct in leading them in the charge made on the enemy, and to captains Dudley, Simmons and Medcalf, the subalterns, non-commissioned officers and privates, for the distinguished valor with which they defeated the enemy. The general has in the order of the 6th inst. expressed his sense of the conduct of the regular troops and volunteers, which were engaged in the sorties on the left flank, but he omitted to mention captain Sebbri's company of Kentucky militia, whose gallantry was not surpassed by that of any of the companies which fought by their side.—The Pittsburgh Blues, led by lieutenant M'Gee, in the illness of their gallant captain sustained the reputation which they had acquired at Massissinuy. The Petersburg volunteers and lieutenant Drum's detachment, displayed equal intrepidity. To the detachments from the 17th and 19th U. S. regiments under their respective commanders, captains Croghan, Bradford, Langham, Elliott, Nering, the honorable task was assigned of storming the British batteries, defended by two hundred British grenadiers and light infantry, flanked by an host of Indians and two companies of Canadian militia. Colonel Miller speaks in the highest terms of the captains before mentioned, and lieutenants Campbell, Gwyn, Lee, Kercheval and Rees, and of ensigns Shep, Hawkins, Harrison, Mitchell and Stockton. The general requests colonel Miller, major Todd, and each of the officers above named, together with all the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers who were engaged on the 5th instant to accept his thanks. The general is under the highest obligation to his staff for their conduct, as well in the action of the 5th as for the assistance he received from them throughout the siege. Major Hukill, the acting inspector-general, distinguished himself by his assiduity in forwarding the part of our works which was most necessary and which was most exposed to the fire of the enemy. From major Graham, his aid-de-camp, his volunteer aid-de-camp J. Johnson, Esq. and from lieutenant O'Fallon, acting assistant adjutant-general, as well as from the deputy quartermaster Mr. Eubank, he received the greatest assistance. It rarely occurs that a general has to complain of the excessive ardor of his men, yet such appears always to be the case whenever the Kentucky militia are engaged. It is indeed the source of all their misfortunes. They appear to think that valor alone can accomplish anything. The general is led to make this remark from the conduct of captain Dudley's company of the regiment, as he has understood,

that that gallant officer was obliged to turn his esponton against his own company to oblige them to desist from a further pursuit of the enemy, in compliance with an order from the general. Such temerity although not so disgraceful, is scarcely less fatal than cowardice. And in the instance above, had it been persisted in, would have given a different result to the action, as the whole of the enemy's force which were placed near the batteries would have been precipitated upon the rear of our detachment. The pursuit being stopped, allowed time for a new disposition under cover of our cannon, and the enemy's batteries were attacked and carried without any difficulty.

(A Copy)

JOHN O'FALLON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.
(CIRCULAR.)

LOWER SANDUSKY, CAMP RESOLUTION, May 12, 1813.
To all Volunteers of the state of Ohio, on their march to fort Meigs.

The British and their barbarian allies have abandoned the siege of fort Meigs.

It is fortunate for the savages that they retired before your arrival at the point of destination.—From the zeal, promptitude, and perseverance which has animated all those free and brave men, who have marched with, followed, and are following me, I entertain the belief, that we should have drove our red enemies from the state of Ohio—but they have fled. General Harrison, I am pleased to inform you, is in camp, adjoining. Return to your homes;—I thank you. The frontiers shall be safe.

R. J. MEIGS, governor of Ohio.
GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS, N. W. ARMY, Franklinton, May 16, 1813.—The commanding general has observed with the warmest gratitude, the astonishing exertions which have been made by his excellency governor Meigs, and the general and other militia officers of this state, in collecting and equipping a body of troops for the relief of fort Meigs; but the efforts of these gentlemen would have been unavailing if they had not been seconded by the patriotic ardor of every description of citizens; which has induced them to leave their homes at a most critical season of the year, regardless of every consideration, but that of rendering service to their country. The general found the road from Lower Sandusky literally covered with men—and amongst them many of those who had shared in the toils and dangers of the revolutionary war, and from whom, of course, their existed no legal claims for military service. The general has every reason to believe that similar efforts have been made in Kentucky. He offers to all these brave men from both states his sincere acknowledgments, and is happy to inform them, that there is at present no necessity for their longer continuance in the field. The enemy has fled with precipitation from fort Meigs; and that fort is in a much better situation to resist an attack, than when the late siege commenced.

The quarter-master and commissaries are directed to furnish the troops of every description upon their return, with provisions and forage in the same manner as the troops which have been called regularly into service.

By the General,

Rd. GRHAM, Aid-de-camp.

Letter to the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER, dated Chillicothe, 18th May, 1813.

We now receive "news from the army" almost every day. The communication between us and Fort Meigs is completely open, and goes on as usual. Since my last, we have received the most

pleasing intelligence from the Kentucky militia who were taken near Fort Meigs. Of the 650 who were cut off from the fort, nearly five hundred survived the dreadful conflict, and surrendered themselves prisoners. Of these, about thirty (the greater part of whom were wounded) were massacred by the savages, before the British officers could effectually interfere. They were immediately, the same day, paroled, and about 450 of them hurried on board of boats, and sent down the bay and through the lake, coastwise, to the mouth of Huron river, where they were landed. A number of them passed through this place yesterday and to-day, on their way home, and all are expected in a few days.—I have received from several of them the particulars of their capture, and the circumstances that led to it. There was a great slaughter among the officers; some companies being left without any higher than a sergeant. Col. Dudey was wounded in the conflict; and when the Kentuckians were endeavoring to retreat, he was noticed by the Indians, who pursued him; the two men who were supporting him were obliged to abandon him to his fate; and he was immediately tomahawked and scalped. Among the few that were massacred, several instances of savage barbarity are related by the Kentuckians. One, which is, indeed, truly horrible, I cannot forbear mentioning:—An unfortunate victim, a stout, well-looking man, was singled out, and drawn out of the wood and knocked down by tomahawks. He was then held while three scalps were taken from his head, and his naked skull beaten with a tomahawk. The wretched sufferer lay on the ground writhing and groaning in agony. In this situation one of the Indians attempted to cut his throat with a butcher-knife, but only succeeded partially, by the exertions of the sufferer to prevent it. He was then held down by three or four others, while he received several stabs in his body, which terminated together his sufferings and his existence!! Even after a strong guard of British soldiers had been placed round the prisoners to protect them from the cruelty of the allies, such was the thirst for blood in these "horrible hell hounds of savage warfare," that they several times fired into the crowd, and would then rush through the guard and drag out the slain and scalp and tomahawk them!—But, enough of this.

All the men, with whom I have conversed, attribute their capture wholly to their own imprudence. They acknowledged the orders of the officers were to retreat to the fort immediately after spiking the cannon; but, elated with their success, and believing victory complete, they thought they had only to pursue the enemy and cut them off; and it was not until they had continued the pursuit more than a mile and an half into swamps and were surrounded by the enemy, that they discovered their error; then too late to be remedied. Consternation prevailed; the line being broken and disordered in the pursuit, all subordination was at an end, and they were thrown together in a confused crowd; in which situation they were surrendered. The enemy, it appears, were almost in a starving condition, having nothing to give the prisoners but horse beef!—of this gen. Harrison was acquainted by a flag, and he sent the prisoners a plentiful supply.

All the volunteer and militia companies, which marched lately for the relief of Fort Meigs, have returned. Those from this place, being an advance corps, had got within twelve miles of Lower Sandusky, when they were met by gen. Harrison. The general was much pleased with their promptitude; but informed them a relief was now unnecessary, as the enemy had disappeared; and the troops in the Fort were fully sufficient for its defence—he, there-

fore, directed them to return to their homes. The companies of drafts which had been previously called out, and placed at the different posts and garrisons beyond the frontier (which are now in a most respectable state of defence) remain there.

Gen. Harrison was in Franklinton on Sunday night (16th) and was expected in town this evening. I have not learned the object of the general's visit; but think it very probable it is to complete the arrangements which his late sudden return to Fort Meigs had partially suspended. Many may be again surprised at the general's absence from the army, especially so soon after a severe siege by the enemy. But let it be observed that all hopes which the enemy may have had of success, are now totally destroyed, having failed under circumstances the most favorable; and the greater part of the Indians have left the service for a while, for the purpose of raising their crops of corn, and procuring subsistence for themselves, which is now very precarious. It is understood to be the general's intention to delay his march to Canada for a few weeks longer, till the flotilla at Erie is ready for co-operation. He says he could now subdue Malden, and perhaps retain it too; but it would be at a wanton and unnecessary expense of blood and treasure. Indeed, it is said he has positive orders from the secretary of war to act only on the defensive—to proceed no farther, but maintain his ground.

Among the slain at Fort Meigs, I am sorry to mention the brave major *Stoddert*. He was wounded in the hip by a cannon ball, and died soon after. Capt. Langham's company of the 19th U. S. reg. infantry, has been almost totally destroyed in the conflict between col. Miller and the enemy, in attacking their batteries on the 5th inst. Only ten or fifteen of them it is said remain. Capt. Langham is a most gallant and intrepid officer. I have heard several anecdotes of his cool and determined bravery in the heat of action. He served one of the cannon in the fort, himself, all the time of the siege; one of the wheels of which was cut down by a shot from the enemy's batteries.

You will no doubt see the official detail of the siege shortly; and many particulars with which I am unacquainted will make their way to the public through other channels."

NAVAL.

On the 16th inst. the launches from the Shannon and Tornados frigates entered the port of Cape Ann, and after a smart brush succeeded in cutting out the corvette *Invincible* Napoleon, captured by the Alexander of Salem, then being in possession of the British and bound to England. The prize was moored so far from the fort that only two guns were fired at the launches, and their shot fell short.—The militia turned out and fired upon the boats, and the British discharged upwards of 150 shot at them from the frigates. We suffered no damage; the loss of the enemy is not ascertained.

Capt. *Lawrence*, it now appears, is to take command of the *Chesapeake*, ready for sea; and capt. *Evans* is to have charge of the navy yard at New-York. Capt. *Biddle*, late of the *Wasp*, takes command of the *Hornet*.

The last positive account we have of the *Essex* frigate is, that she watered at St. Salvador the latter end of November, ult. She was thought to be in the neighboring seas, at the date of the last accounts from that place.

From *Erie* we learn that great progress is made in the erection of a naval force there. Some of the gun-boats are launched, and the two 20 gun ships were expected to be in the water by the first of June. We have a fine body of sailors and stores

at that place, and they will soon be brought into play.

It appears that the British off New-York have not yet received official directions to blockade that port; but were daily expecting them.

The privateer *Alexander* of Salem, of 18 guns, has been chased on shore in Well's bay by two British vessels. She was so closely pushed that only 20 of her crew made their escape; but the greater part of her complement were on board seven prizes she had taken. She had upwards of 100 British prisoners on board, who were re-taken. The *Alexander* was got off and taken away by the British.

Fifteen dead bodies have floated on shore near the hulk of the brig *Holkar*, from which it is evident the British lost more men in destroying that vessel than was at first supposed. Capt. Collins of the marines was killed.

The *United States*, *Macedonian* and *Hornet* went through Hurl Gate on the 25th inst. and were immediately to put to sea.

Extract of a letter from New-London, dated the 18th of May—The inspector of New-London, on Friday evening last, took charge of a flag, with the prisoners taken in the Fox, and returned on Saturday. Was treated by commodore Hardy with every attention; waited on by him and the first lieutenant to every part of the ship, even to the births of the officers. The commodore expressed to the inspector a total disapprobation and abhorrence of their conduct at the southward, in burning the defenceless towns and villages; and understanding by the officer who went from New-London, that some families were moving from there, he begged him to assure the ladies, that they may rely on his honor, that not a shot should be fired at any dwelling, (at least while he had the command) unless he should receive very positive orders for that purpose, which he had not the most distant idea would be received—he hoped soon to have the pleasure of making N. London a visit, not as an enemy, but a friend. On the whole, Hardy must be a noble fellow.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

At the date of our last accounts from *Lewistown*, the enemy force in the bay consisted of 4 or 5 frigates, well furnished with barges and small vessels, for predatory excursions on the shore.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

We have nothing important or interesting the present week. The few ships of the enemy yet in the bay, remain near the capes, inactive. The United States hired schooners, *Revenge*, *West*, of 17 guns, *Comet*, *Boyle*, 14 guns, and *Patapsco*, *Mortimer*, of 12 guns, the whole commanded by captain Gordon, of the navy of the United States, have been cruising down the bay. Admiral *Warren*, with the greater part of the force lately in the Chesapeake, has gone to Bermuda. The packets have commenced running from *Baltimore*, and wood, &c. is supplied as usual. Oak wood from 4 50 to \$5 per cord.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 198.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,

"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"

British Naval Register.

424. Schooner — of 8 guns, captured at York, U. C. by the squadron under commodore Chauncey.

425. Schooner *Delight*, from Bermuda for Halifax, laden with wine and silks—sent into *Machias*, by the privateer boat *Fame*, of Salem.

426. King's packet *Mary-Ann*, 12 guns, from Malta, having touched at Gibraltar, for England; captured after an obstinate battle, by the Governor

Tompkins, of New York, and sent into Boston.—\$60,000 in gold and bullion, and the mail, are among the spoils of the conquerors. The privateer has no person hurt; 1 man was killed and several wounded on board the packet.

Proceedings of Congress.

In conformity to law, the thirteenth congress of the United States assembled in the capitol at Washington-city, on Monday last, the 24th of May.

The vice-president of the United States appeared in the senate chamber at 12 o'clock, and took his seat. On calling the roll it appeared that 25 members were present—the vice-president then rose and addressed the members. See page 202.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the late clerk of the House of Representatives called the members of that house to order, and the roll by states, being proclaimed, it appeared that 148 members were present.

A speaker was then chosen—the votes were.

For Henry Clay	89
Timothy Pitkin	54
Scattering	5

Mr. Clay was accordingly declared duly elected, and introduced to his seat—on which he addressed the house in an appropriate speech.

The members being sworn, Patrick Magruder was re-elected clerk, having 111 votes. Thomas Claxton was re-appointed door-keeper; Thomas Dunn sergeant at arms and William Birch assistant door-keeper.

The usual order for furnishing the members with papers, &c. was adopted; and a joint committee of both houses appointed to inform the president they were ready to receive any communication he might have to make.

A complete roll of the members of the 13th congress may be expected in the next number of the REGISTER.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, May 26.

No material business was done.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Goodwyn, it was resolved that the standing committees be now appointed.

[These committees will not be announced until to-morrow.]

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking into consideration the President's message, [delivered yesterday, see page 201.]

The following resolutions were moved by Mr. Dawson, and adopted without objection:

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to the military establishment of the United States be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much as relates to the naval establishment be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much as relates to the revenue be referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, it was

Resolved, That so much of the message as relates to foreign affairs, be referred to a select committee.

BARBARITIES OF THE ENEMY.

After the adoption of these resolves,

Mr. Clay (speaker) rose and adverted to that part of the message which alludes to the inhumanity of the enemy, expressed his abhorrence of the enormities committed by them, as well in the massacre of our citizens on the Western frontier, as the conflagration of our little towns on the maritime border. The latter outrage had not been pretended to be denied, but had been *apologised for* (by whom he did not say) on the pretence that our people had first

fired on one of their flags. Although he believed the allegation false, he was glad that it was thought necessary to make any apology for it. The facts, however, in both cases ought to be enquired into and distinctly ascertained. If found to be as public report had stated them, they called for the indignation of all Christendom, and they ought to be embodied in an authentic document which might perpetuate them on the page of history. These were substantially the remarks, as written from memory, with which Mr. Clay prefaced the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the U. States as relates to the spirit and manner in which the war has been waged by the enemy, be referred to a select committee.

The resolution was adopted without opposition or division.

The committee then rose, and the several resolutions adopted in committee of the whole were agreed to by the house.

After these resolutions were agreed to—

Mr. Grosvenor moved to reconsider the resolution moved in committee by the Speaker, for the purpose of amending it. Quoting the message of the president, he said that the barbarity of the enemy was herein contrasted with the humanity which had characterized the war on our part. He wished to see the evidence on this head also, and therefore was desirous of amending the resolution, if reconsidered, by adding, after the words "*by the enemy*," the words "*and by this nation*."

Mr. Desha suggested the propriety of recommitting the subject to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, that the mover of this resolve (Mr. Speaker Clay) might have an opportunity of speaking to it, if reconsidered.

Mr. Grosvenor said he had not the slightest objection to this course. He also intimated a disposition to withdraw the motion he had made; but,

Mr. Wright took the floor. He was opposed to the proposed re-consideration, principally because he thought the amendment suggested would cast a reflection, by insinuation, on the conduct of our officers. He was not disposed at this moment to give his sanction to a procedure which would be a libel on our land and naval officers, who had distinguished themselves during the war, as much by their humanity as by their valor. The same pen which recorded the great exploits of our navy, would record the humanity along with the bravery of its officers. [The Speaker here apprised Mr. W. that he had misunderstood the gentleman from N. York, if he had supposed him to have cast any imputation on the conduct of our officers.] Mr. W. then said he wished to know, that he might act understandingly, whether it was intended to insinuate or suggest that there had been any impropriety of conduct on our part; or whether, in referring the subject to a committee, it was intended to state any facts, or shew any cause in support of that reference. He hoped the resolve would not be reconsidered; although, if there were the slightest ground for such a course, he should not hesitate to institute an enquiry into the conduct of any individual who should have dared to violate the usages of war so sacredly observed by the government and our people in general.

Mr. Grosvenor said he had merely wished, as the object of the honorable Speaker had been avowed on making his motion to be the obtaining of an historical document to perpetuate the barbarity of the enemy; and as in the message that barbarity had been contrasted with our humanity, that the facts on the one hand should accompany those on the

other. He should hope, he said, that the call for such a paper, would be far from presenting a libel on our officers, as the gentlemen from Maryland seemed to suppose. Mr. G. was not however solicitous about the fate of his motion, for which, he said, he felt but little anxiety.

The question for re-consideration was then taken, and lost.

For reconsideration, - - - 62

Against it, - - - 74

The house then proceeded to ballot for a chaplain.

The reverend Jesse Lee was chosen:

First ballot.

Second ballot.

Rev. Mr. Lee, 76 | Mr. Lee, 81

Mr. Addison, 58 | Mr. Addison, 66

Scattering, 18 | Scattering, 2

At 1 o'clock the house adjourned.

Thursday, May 17.—Mr. Gholson presented the petition of John Taliaferro, praying that the election of John P. Hungerford may be set aside and himself admitted to a seat. Referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. Eppes presented the petition of Burwell Bassett, contesting the election of Mr. Bayley. Referred to the committee of elections.

Committees Appointed.

Committee of Elections—Messrs. Fisk, Burwell, Davenport, Anderson, Condit, Avery, Pickering.

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. Eppes, Roberts, Bibb, Pleasants, Pickin, Gourdine, Montgomery.

Committee of Claims—Messrs. Archer, Brown, Mosely, Sage, Stanford, Goodwyn, Caldwell.

Committee of Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Newton, McKim, W. Reed, Benson, Seyber, Parker, Telfair.

Committee on Public Lands—Messrs. McKee, Robertson, Breckenridge, Bigelow, McClean, King, (of N. C.) Conard.

Committee for the District of Columbia—Messrs. Dawson, Kent, Lewis, Pearson, Ringgold, Grosvenor, Bowen.

Committee on the Post-Offices and Post-Roads—Messrs. Rhea of Ten. Lyle, Franklin, Law, Jackson of R. I. Bradley, Sharp.

Committee of Revisal and Unfinished business—Messrs. Alston, Ely, Roane.

Committee of Accounts—Messrs. Pickens, Moore, Winter.

Committee on Enrolment—Messrs. Crawford and Bayley.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Committee on Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Calhoun, Grundy, Desha, Jackson of Va. Ingersol, Fisk of N. Y. Webster.

Military Establishment—Messrs. Nelson, Ward of Mass. Alston, Stockton, Skinner, Davis, Post.

Spirit and manner of waging the War—Messrs. Macon, Forsythe, Wright, Gaston, Clarke, Humphreys, Cooper.

Expose of the French Empire.

From the Bordeaux L'Indicateur of March 3.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.—Sitting of the 25th Feb.
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 187.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

In 1809, the number of pupils in the literary academies was but 9500, 2700 of whom were day scholars, and 6800 boarding scholars: at present the number of pupils is 18,000, 10,000 of whom are day scholars, and 8000 boarders.

Five hundred and ten colleges, afford instruction to 50,000 pupils 12,000 of whom are boarders.

One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven boarding houses, or private instructions, contain 47,000 pupils. Thirty-one thousand primary schools give classical tuition to 920,000 youths. Thus it is, that 1,000,000 young Frenchmen enjoy the benefit of public instruction.

The university forms distinct subjects in the sciences and belles-lettres, as well as the manner of their being taught. They bring yearly to the lycées good traditions and perfect methodical plans.

The thirty-five academies of the university have 9000 auditors, two thirds of whose pupils are students in medicine.

The *polytechnique* schools give yearly to the special schools of genius, of artillery, of bridges, heights and mines, 150 youths, commendable for their knowledge and ingenuity.

The schools of St. Cyr, St. Germain, and La Fleche, furnish yearly 1500 youths for a military career.

The number of pupils in the *vétérinaire* (farrier) schools is doubled. The interests of agriculture have dictated a better organization of this species of schools.

The academy of the Crusco of Florence, a depository of the purest Italian language; the institute of Amsterdam; and the academy of St. Luke, at Rome; have all received new regulations, as well as sufficient donations.

The works of the institute of France continue:—one-third of its dictionary is completed, and the whole may be accomplished in two years. The researches made into our language and into our history, occupy a number of its members.

The translations of Strabo and of Ptolemy, do honor to the useful sages who undertook the task.—The sixteenth volume of the compilation of the ordinances of the kings of France has been published.

OF MARINE.

France has experienced, by the events at Toulon, the civil wars in the south, in La Vendée, and in the western departments, as well as in the affairs at Quiberon, very great losses. The best naval officers and experienced seamen perished on the above occasions. Our squadrons since that epoch, have been manned by inexperienced crews. The insufficiency of our maritime means has been acknowledged, and the decrease of those means is yearly more sensibly felt; being the unavoidable result of the constant superiority of the enemy, and the almost entire annihilation of our maritime commerce.

It were needless to dissemble what was to be the result; either to despair of the restoration of our maritime power in the time of war, or have recourse to new measures. In giving way to the former, we would have acted as did the administration under Louis XIV. and Louis XV. which were discouraged by the defeat of La Hogue, and by the following war of 1758. At both these periods the maritime system was abandoned, and the building of warlike vessels ceased. The resources of the finances were appropriated to the army. But the result of this neglect proved very fatal to the glory and prosperity of France.

England domineered over us—she imposed upon us treaties which should be torn from our records. We should ourselves demolish our ports, and admit English commissaries to superintend said demolition. From the natural result of the superiority of her naval force, England imposed on us commercial treaties destructive to our industry: and whenever she thought proper to declare war against us in order to plunder our commerce, or possess herself of our settlements in different parts of the world, she was conscious of finding us destitute of naval means

to defend the honor of our flag. Hence that contempt which the people of England have, on every occasion, manifested towards us.

Were the administrations under Louis XIV. and Louis XV. obliged to embrace the fatal measure of renouncing a navy, by the deranged state of their finances, or by the real impossibility of France re-occupying her former boundaries, and of building and re-organizing large fleets in time of war?

Nothing scarcely is practicable in Brest, or at least, every thing is rendered extremely difficult, whilst that port is blockaded by a squadron superior to the one in that harbor. But it is probable that the state of the finances, the wants accruing from the continental wars, and the difficulty of reviving the navy, added to the want of energy in those administrations, contributed greatly in creating despondency, and suffering our navy to decay.

The fatal blows which our squadrons have since experienced, were the immediate results of our civil dissensions; they placed us in the same situation as in the days of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. But if there is a similarity in the situation, the other circumstance are in every respect different.

The possession of Holland and of L'Escaut; the extension of our power on the coasts of the Adriatic, in the ports of Genoa and Spezzia, and on the Rhine and Meuse, have afforded us maritime means of much greater importance than those possessed by the ancient monarchy. We can now build fleets without being disturbed by superior hostile force, and without any additional expense.

The good administration of the finances of the empire has placed us in a state to meet the expenses produced by the establishment of an extensive navy, and to defray the expenses of continental wars. Finally, the energy of our government, and its undeviating firmness were alone capable of surmounting greater obstacles.

The administration of marine, however felt the necessity of adopting a fixed system, and the first steps to be adopted were the establishment of new ports, the building of new ships, and the instruction and training of sailors.

In the Channel nature has done every thing for England, and has done every thing against us. From the reign of Louis XVI. we felt the importance of having a port on that sea. The project of Cherbourg had been adopted and the foundation of dykes was formed. But during our civil dissensions, all those works being interrupted, they were wasted and abandoned, and it afterwards became a problem whether La Hogue would not be preferable to Cherbourg. The administration turned its attention to this important question, and the decision in favor of Cherbourg being confirmed, the works of the dykes were resumed, and every exertion is making to render the harbor secure from attacks. But this harbor had the disadvantage of being exposed. To careen heavy ships of war was either impossible or very difficult. But the administration would not be deterred: no expense was spared to render the locality correspondent to the original designs; in having a port sufficiently spacious to contain fifty ships of war, and places to build a squadron.

After ten years of labour which attended the enterprise justified the hopes of those who had undertaken it. A squadron is on the stocks at Cherbourg, and the basins will be able to receive this year a very numerous squadron. It was great, indeed to supply a want felt ever since the battle of La Hogue, by having a warlike port in the Channel. But it was not less important to have a similar port in the North Sea, and to avail ourselves of the numerous and safe harbours of L'Escaut.

The basin of Flushing, and that of Anvers, have cost many millions. Twenty ships may be constructed at the time at Anvers, and upwards of sixty may find shelter in the ports of Anvers and Flushing.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE CHRONICLE.

Rumors.—It is said the emperor of France to secure the co-operation of his father-in-law, will restore to him his former maritime possessions on the Adriatic with the whole of the ancient Venetian states.—It is stated that England will bestow the island of Guadalupe upon Sweden as the price of fighting France. It is said the Duke of Cumberland is to command an expedition from England to the north of Europe, where great disturbances exist. The French sailors at Flushing and Antwerp and in the Texel are said to be much disaffected; and the conscripts deserting in great numbers. Bonaparte was tempting the Turks to declare war against Russia. The Russian forces in Germany are given at 350,000 men. Prussia had joined her fate with Alexander's, &c. &c.

Petitions for a general peace have been presented to Parliament from several of the manufacturing towns; and many addresses are offering to the princess of Wales on "her happy escape from the conspiracy formed against her honor and life."

We hear of some pleasant movements in the provinces of Caracas. The spirit of patriotism is breaking out afresh. Nearly the whole of Cumana is in the possession of the republicans; and it is thought they would soon approach the capital.

Inspections at Richmond for the three months ending May 1, 1813.—31,903 bbls. flour, 637 half do. 13,807 bbls. fine do. 4,359 middling do. 552 condemned, 179 ship-stuff—total 56,437.

A letter from St. Mary's says, that Amelia island was evacuated on the 6th of May, with the greatest order and decorum. Gov. Kinderland, from St. Augustine took possession at the same time. He brought a collector of the port and several civil officers.

Robert H. Goldsborough, Esq. has been appointed a senator of the United States by the legislature of Maryland, vice colonel P. Read. Mr. R. was opposed to the leading measures of the government, and the war. Mr. G. is a "Federalist."

Duellings.—In South Carolina, Walter Taylor, Esq. has been fined \$300, sentenced to be imprisoned 2 months, and to enter into recognizance in the sum of \$2000 to keep the peace six years, for sending a challenge.

Letters from Nantz of the 12th of April, state, that the ship Congress, Clarke, from this port, for London, with flour, and naval stores, taken by the French, and carried into Cherbourg in March, 1812, was restored by the council of prizes, the amount of the part of cargo sold and paid over to the agent of the ship. The Congress was to sail shortly with Mrs. Barlow and other passengers.

Baltimore Coffee-House Books.

☞ We have on hand, a considerable quantity of foreign state papers of much interest, elucidating the polity and condition of European nations; but the pressure of our own affairs is so great as to deny their insertion at present. The long promised APPENDIX will be finished next week, and forwarded as soon as possible thereafter—we shall then have opportunity to meet, by supplements, the matter as it comes.

About 70 complete files of the Register may yet be had, by paying 15¢ for 3 years subscription.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 14 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 92.]

Ille olim meminisse iuvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Prussian Manifesto.

Copy of a letter from M. de Krusemarck.

PARIS, 27th March, 1813.

Monsieur Le Duc—I have just received the order of the king, my sovereign, to communicate the following to your excellency.

The propositions which I have heretofore had the honor to submit to your excellency, were of a nature to merit an answer equally prompt and decisive. The progress of the Russian armies into the heart of the monarchy, and the retreat of the French armies, render it impossible for Prussia to continue in her present state of uncertainty. On the one hand, the emperor of Russia, connected with the king by the ties of personal friendship, offers Prussia, at this critical juncture, the support of his power and the advantages of his friendship; on the other, his majesty the emperor of the French persists in repelling an ally, who has sacrificed himself for his cause, and even disdains all explanation as to the motives of his silence.

France had a long time since violated in all their points the treaties which united her to Prussia. This alone was enough to discharge Prussia from her engagements. Not content with having dictated to her at Tilsit a peace as hard as it was humiliating, not even has she suffered her to enjoy the feeble advantages which that treaty seemed to promise her.

She has made use of odious pretexes to shake to their foundations the fortune of the state and of individuals. Ever since that epoch, Prussia has been treated as a conquered country, and has been made to bow under a yoke of iron. The French armies remained there contrary to the terms of the treaty, and lived at discretion during eighteen months; exorbitant and arbitrary contributions were imposed on her; her commerce was ruined by being forced to adopt the continental system; French garrisons were placed in the three fortresses of the Oder, and the country was obliged to provide for the expenses of their appointments; in fine, by the treaty of Bayonne, the property of widows and orphans was disposed of, still in manifest contradiction to the stipulations of the treaty of peace.

Every thing declared that no sort of terms would be kept with an unhappy and oppressed state. In this state of things, the benefit of the peace became illusory. The king groaned with the enormous weight which burdened his subjects. He flattered himself that he could conquer by condescension and sacrifices an animosity, the effects of which he knew while he was ignorant of its cause. He abandoned himself to the hope of sparing his people still greater misfortunes, by fulfilling scrupulously his engagements with France, and carefully avoiding whatever might give her offence. By extraordinary and unheard of efforts, Prussia was able to discharge two-thirds of the contribution; she was preparing to pay the remainder, when the difficulties arose between Russia and France, and the immense preparations of the two powers left no room to doubt that war was about to burst forth in the North. The king, faithful to his principle of saving at every hazard the national existence, judging of the future by the

past, perceived that he had every thing to fear from France. He made a sacrifice of his affections, and concluded a treaty of alliance with her. At the epoch of the conclusion of the treaty, before the news of it could reach Berlin, the French troops advanced into Pomerania and the March Electoral. The king saw with pain that no account was made of his frank and loyal intentions. Force was employed to obtain what it appeared impossible to obtain by negotiation. The agents of Prussia, terrified by the menacing attitude of France, had signed at Paris separate conventions, containing conditions extremely onerous, relative to the provisions of the grand army. The French government, aware of the smallness of our resources, foresaw a refusal, and prepared itself to wrest by forcible means the consent of the king. It was deceived. His majesty ratified those conventions, although he saw the difficulty of fulfilling them; he relied on the devotedness of the Prussians, and hoped that, by setting bounds to our sacrifices, he might preserve his people from arbitrary requisitions and their fatal consequences. Experience has not justified this hope. While Prussia exhausted all her means to pour into the magazines the stipulated supplies, the French army subsisted at the charge of individuals. France demanded at once the accomplishment of the treaty, and the daily maintenance of the troops. The property of the inhabitants was seized by main force, and without any account, and Prussia lost by these acts of violence more than 70,000 horses and 20,000 carriages.

Meanwhile, notwithstanding all these embarrassments, the king, faithful to his system, fulfilled with religious fidelity all the engagements he had entered into. The supplies came in successfully; the stipulated contingent was in great progress; in short, nothing was omitted to demonstrate the loyalty of our conduct. But France answered this devotedness only by new pretensions, and believed that she might dispense with performing on her side those stipulations of the treaty which fell to her charge. She constantly refused to verify her accountability for the supplies, although she had expressly undertaken that the accounts should be settled quarterly.

The military convention secured to the emperor, until a new arrangement with Prussia, the possession of the fortresses of Glogau, Stettin and Custring; but the provisioning of the first of these was to be at the expense of France from the day of the signature of that convention, and as to the others, from the day when the king should have fulfilled his new engagements respecting the payment of the contribution. The king in agreeing to this article, had already given France a great proof of his condescension, by renouncing the stipulations of 1803, by which Glogau was to be restored to Prussia as soon as the half of the contributions should have been paid. The new treaty was not better observed by France than that which preceded it. The provisioning of Glogau and that of the other fortresses, notwithstanding the most pressing representations, justified by the convention and the payment of the contributions already realized in the month of May of

the last year, has continued at the charge of Prussia until this day. The convention stipulated nothing concerning the fortresses of Pillau and Spanda; they ought consequently to have remained in the occupation of the Prussian troops; nevertheless the French troops entered into them by a sort of military surprise and held possession. While the expenses of Prussia were continually and indefinitely increased; while she proved, that after having discharged her contribution, her advances amounted already to enormous sums, still France persisted in refusing her any assistance; all her remonstrances were answered with a contemptuous silence, and incessantly requiring new sacrifices, France seemed to count for nothing the inconceivable efforts of an overwhelmed nation.

At the end of the preceding year, the advances of Prussia amounted to ninety four millions of francs. The accounts were as regular as it was possible to make them, considering the constant refusal of the French authorities to verify them according to the treaty. His majesty had never ceased to present, by his agents, the urgent necessity of doing justice to his claims: that his exhausted dominions could no longer support the maintenance of the French armies. The king confined himself at first to demanding a liquidation of those advances, and freely declared that he could not answer for events in case of a refusal. This language, as just as it was clear, these claims, founded on the most sacred titles, have remained unanswered, and have produced only vague assurances and distant promises.

This is not all. As if it were not enough to violate the most positive treaties, new measures have of late disclosed to Prussia the intentions of the emperor, and what she has to expect from them. The king, seeing a part of his provinces invaded, and the other threatened, and being unable to rely on the assistance of the French armies, was forced to reinforce his own, and the ordinary means being slow and insufficient, his majesty addressed an appeal to such young Prussians as would range themselves under his standard. This appeal awakened in all hearts a lively desire of serving their country. A large number of volunteers were preparing to quit Berlin and to repair to Breslau, when it pleased the viceroy of Italy to forbid all recruiting, and the departure of the volunteers in the provinces occupied by the French troops. This prohibition was made in the most peremptory terms, and without notice to the king. So direct an attack upon the rights of sovereignty excited a just indignation in the breasts of his majesty and of his faithful subjects.

At the same time, and while the places on the Oder should for a long time have been provisioned at the expense of France, after the emperor had formally declared in an audience granted to the prince de Hatzfeldt, that he had forbidden the French authorities to make any kind of requisition in the territories of the king, the governors of those fortresses received orders to take by open force, in a circle of ten leagues, every thing necessary for their defence and maintenance. This arbitrary and unjust order, of which also the trouble was not taken to inform the king, has been executed in its whole extent, in contempt of the sacred title of property, and with circumstances of violence which it would be difficult to describe. Notwithstanding all the reasons, which he had for breaking with France, still the king wished again to try the effect of negotiation. He informed the emperor Napoleon, that he would send a confidential person to the emperor of Russia, to engage him to acknowledge the neutrality of such part of Silesia, as France had acknowledged. This was the only means left to the

king, abandoned, at least for the moment, by France, to secure a safe asylum, and not to be under the cruel necessity of abandoning his dominions. The emperor pronounced decisively against this step, and did not even deign to explain himself concerning the proposals, which accompanied the overture.

In such a state of things, it could not long remain doubtful what part the king should take. For years past he had sacrificed every thing to the preservation of his political existence: now France herself puts at hazard this existence, and does nothing to protect it. Russia has the power to aggravate his misfortunes, and yet generously offers to defend him. The king cannot hesitate. Faithful to his principles and his duties, he joins his arms to those of the emperor Alexander, changing his system without changing his object. He hopes, in breaking with France and attaching himself to Russia, to obtain by an honorable peace or by the strength of arms, the sole object of his wishes, the independence of his people, the benefits which result from it, and the inheritance of his fathers, the half of which has been wrested from him. The king will adhere with all his powers to all the propositions, conformed to the common interest of the sovereigns of Europe. He ardently desires that they may produce a state of things in which treaties shall be no longer mere truces, in which power may become the guarantee of justice, and every one, confining himself to his natural rights, may be no longer tormented in all the points of his existence by the abuse of force.

You have here, sir, what I was charged to bring to the knowledge of your excellency. You will please to submit it to his majesty the emperor. Europe has beheld with astonishment the patience and long resignation of a nation once distinguished in the annals of history for her brilliant courage and her noble perseverance.

Governed at this time by the most sacred motives, there is not one among us, who is not resolved to sacrifice every consideration to the great interest of the throne, of our country, and of the independence of Europe, not one who would not willingly die in the pursuit of this noble object, and in defending his fire side.

I have orders to repair immediately to the king; my august master, with the prince de Hatzfeldt, the privy counsellor of state de Bengulien, and the persons attached to the different missions. I have the honor to intreat your excellency to have the goodness to furnish me with the necessary passports.

I hasten to renew to your excellency, at the same time, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

KRUSEMARCK.

Legislature of Maryland.

THE HONORABLE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND

Council Chamber, Annapolis, May 25, 1813.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to enclose a copy of my letter to the President of the United States, deputing the honorable William B. Martin and Walter Dorsey to wait on him with the resolution of the legislature of the twentieth instant, together with the report made by these gentlemen to me, a copy of the note presented to the president, and his answer.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

LEVIN WINDER.

In Council, Annapolis, May 20, 1813.

SIR—In consequence of a resolution passed by the

legislature, (a copy of which is herewith enclosed) we have deputed the honorable William Bond Martin and Walter Dorsey, of our body, to wait upon you.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

LEVIN WINDER.

His excellency JAMES MADISON,
President of the United States.

Copy,

Ninian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.

ANAPOLIS, May 25, 1813.

His excellency the Governor of Maryland.

SIR—On Saturday last we delivered to the president of the United States, your letter of the twentieth inst. enclosing the resolution of the legislature of the state of Maryland.

The observations of the president on the subject of the resolution were general, and evidently implied that the general government would not pay the expenses of the militia when called into service by the state authorities, without the participation of the United States.

We brought into view the provision made by the executive of the United States for the militia of Virginia and New-York, and claimed the like protection for the state of Maryland: the president replied, that a general officer of the United States was stationed in Virginia, and that the state of New-York was peculiarly exposed to the invasion of the enemy. After much conversation on the subject of our mission, we requested his excellency to furnish us with a written answer, which he promised to do, and suggested to us the propriety of addressing a note to him embracing the substance of the resolution. We accordingly transmitted a note, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, and on the 24th inst. we received from the secretary of war, the following answer.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

WM. BOND MARTIN,
WALTER DORSEY.

His excellency the President of the U. States.

SIR—The undersigned being deputed by the governor of Maryland, to wait on your excellency with the enclosed resolution of the legislature of Maryland, request you will be pleased to inform us what further protection will be afforded by the general government to the state of Maryland against the incursions of the common enemy, and what provisions may be expected to liquidate the necessary expenditures which have been, or may be, incurred by the said state, in providing against belligerent aggressions.

As the legislature is now in session, and their deliberations will necessarily be delayed until we return to the city of Annapolis, we trust your excellency will furnish us with an answer in the course of this day.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

WALTER DORSEY,
WM. BOND MARTIN,

Crawford's Hotel, May 22.

War Department, 23d of May, 1813.

GENTLEMEN—The president has been pleased to refer to me your note of yesterday, covering a copy of a resolution of the legislature of Maryland of the 20th inst. the object of which is to ascertain—

1st. "What further protection will be afforded by the general government against the incursions of the common enemy?"—And

2d. "What provision may be expected to liquidate

the expenditures which have been, or may be, incurred in providing against their aggressions?"

The former of these questions is so broad in its terms, that (prudential motives aside) it is quite impossible to give it a definite answer.

The protection given by government must necessarily be subjected to two rules, both of which are in their own nature absolute—the extent of the means placed within its reach and the degree and pressure of the danger to be repelled. It is only of the former that I can say any thing, and in regard to that, after referring you to the laws, and the provisions made by them, I can but subjoin an assurance that every attention to the special defence of Maryland, that may be compatible with the just claims of other parts of the union, shall be promptly and cordially given.

To the second question of the legislature a more precise answer may be given: So far as expenditures have arisen, or shall arise, in consequence of militia calls made by the state, without the participation of the United States, no provision is found to exist under the present laws. On the other hand, in all cases in which militia detachments have been called out or recognized (as in the case of the Baltimore militia) by the authority of the union, such provision is found to exist, and will be applied.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with very great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The hon. the Committee from the

Executive Council of Maryland.

DEFENCE OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

The committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's communication as relates to his official correspondence with the executive of the U. States, and to the future defence of this state, beg leave to report—

That the important principles adverted to in the official correspondence submitted to them, and the distressing and exposed condition of their constituents, have received from your committee the most unimpassioned examination.

When your committee recollected that the only object of the confederation of the old thirteen United States, "was to provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," and that for those purposes the constitution of the United States delegated to the congress "power to lay taxes, duties, impost and excises; to declare war; to raise and support armies; to provide a navy;" and prohibited the individual states "entering into any treaty, granting letters of marque and reprisals; or to keep troops and ships of war in time of peace;" they cannot but express their decided opinion, that the general government is not only coerced by the genius, but by the positive language of our federal compact, to provide the individual states with ample and efficient means of resistance to the calamities incidental to hostilities declared by the congress of the United States, and that by every principle of justice, whenever the executive of the United States charged with the direction of the national force, fails in a provident system of resistance, and a state shall be impelled by self defence to expend her individual resources in defensive operations, that the general government is bound to grant an indemnity from the national treasury, commensurate with the states expenditure.

Your committee are also of opinion, that the constitution of the United States contemplated that each state, according to the probability and facility of invasion, should alike participate in the parental care of the general government, and that any preference displayed by the executive of the United States, either in yielding to one more prompt and general protection than to

another, or assuming the payment of the necessary expenditure made by a state government for the protection of the state, and deposing the like assumption to others for the like disbursements, is a departure from the impartiality contemplated by the constitution, and would require from the state thus injured, an unequivocal remonstrance against such an abandonment of constitutional duty.

From the documents submitted to your committee, and others which accompany this report, your committee find, that some time in March last, a hostile squadron appeared in our waters, and evinced every disposition to visit the sea-board, with all the sufferings they could inflict. In the state of alarm and agitation flowing from these operations of the enemy, it appears to your committee, that the executive of Virginia and Maryland entered into a separate correspondence with the executive of the United States, requiring from them the constitutional protection, which their respective states had a right to require from the national sovereignty. That governor Barbour, of Virginia, had, before the twenty-first of March last, adopted measures of protection for his own state, by calling out under the authority of the law of the state, a proportion of its militia; that the executive of Maryland, as early as the eighth of March, had communicated to the secretary of war the defenceless state of Annapolis; and again, on the twentieth of the same month, an official communication by him, exhibited to the president of the United States, the exposed and unprotected situation of Maryland, and required some efficient assistance for its security against the depredations of the enemy. On the twenty-fourth of March, the secretary of war replied—"that one battalion of the drafted militia is ordered for the particular defence of the city of Annapolis—that a strong body of militia had been organized by the orders of the executive of the United States for the protection of Baltimore; and should there be any new evidence of annoyance from the enemy, additional measures will be taken." After this communication, the enemy advanced up our bay, and the squadron took its position immediately opposite to the capital of this state. The executive then exercised his constitutional power of calling into service a portion of the militia of this state, and detachments were ordered on for the protection of the city. On the twenty-sixth ultimo, the governor of this state demanded for his constituents, of the president of the United States, the promised "additional measures;" to this application no answer has been received by his excellency.

On the twenty-first and twenty-second of March, as it appears by the official communication of the governor of Virginia to the legislature of that state, the executive of the United States, "in conformity with its power and duty, took upon itself the defence of that state, and sanctioned the course pursued by the executive of the state of Virginia, in calling out the militia." Your committee deem it requisite to remark, that it appears also from the report made to this house of the executive mission to Washington, and the letter of the secretary at war, of the twenty-fourth instant, that the president of the United States has agreed to cause the expenditures by Virginia, in consequence of the employment of her militia under the authority of the laws of that state, to be paid out of the public treasury. That he has not sanctioned the course pursued by the executive of Maryland, and has refused to cause the expenditures made by this state, in consequence of the employment of her militia under the authority of the laws of this state, to be paid out of the public treasury.

Your committee are fully sensible of the embarrassing situation in which the state is placed, from the omission and refusal of the general government to ful-

fil the only object of its creation, "the protection of citizens." To carry on the war, or apply a resisting power to the advances of the enemy, by the resources only of this state, would establish a precedent, leading to a contribution by the state, of more than her due proportion to a war, having for its declared object the establishment of a national benefit, and which eventually must exhaust our treasury, now appropriated to many benevolent objects of state legislation. But inasmuch as self-security is superior to every consideration of expediency, your committee would recommend the adoption of a system of defence the best calculated, within our limited means, to protect our constituents from the incursions of the enemy.—They therefore submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the opinion of this house, that the state of Maryland is entitled to a fair distribution of the national means for its protection, and that the refusal of the executive of the United States to assume the liquidation of the claims arising from the employment of the militia of this state, in the same manner that they have liquidated those of Virginia for the employment of the militia of that state, is partial, unjust, and contrary to the spirit of our constitution, and if such refusal shall be persisted in, and the war should be protracted, with the diminished means and increased burdens incidental to such a state of things, must exhaust the resources of our state, and eventuate in a system of taxation burthensome to our constituents.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in congress, be instructed and required to use every possible exertion to cause the monies expended by the state, in consequence of the recent operations of the enemy, to be refunded to this state from the treasury of the United States.

Resolved, That the governor and council be requested to forward to our senators and representatives in congress, a copy of the preceding resolutions, accompanied with copies of the official correspondence submitted to this committee.

Resolved, That the sum of _____ dollars be appropriated for the purchase of arms, under the direction of the governor and council, and to be paid to the order of the governor, out of any unappropriated money in the treasury of the Western Shore.

Resolved, That the treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby authorised to negotiate alone, on such terms as the governor and council shall approve, not exceeding the sum of _____ dollars, and the faith of the state is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest thereof. By order,

JOHN STEVENS, Jr. Clerk.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the militia which have been called into actual service, and the expense incurred by reason thereof.

BE it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there shall be paid to the order of the governor, by the treasurer of the Western Shore, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

And be it enacted, That the said sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied by the governor in discharge of the claims arising from, and the expenses incurred by the service of that portion of the militia of the state which have already been called into service, by virtue of the sixth section of the act entitled "An act, to regulate and discipline the militia of this state," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and eleven, or by the orders of the commander in chief of the militia of this state.

And be it enacted, That the militia which have been called into service shall receive under this act, the same pay and rations as the troops in the service of the United States are now entitled to receive.

Trappings of Royalty.

Collected from the British: "Royal Court Calendar," &c.

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD.

	Persons.	Salaries per annum.
The lord CHAMBERLAIN,	1	£1200 0 0
Vice Chamberlain,	1	1159 8 4
*A Secretary, five clerks and a superintendant of payments	7	
Groom of the stole	1	2000 0 0
Lords of the bed chamber, 1000£ each	12	12000 0 0
Grooms of the bed chamber, 500£ each	13	6500 0 0
*Gentlemen of the privy chamber	64	
Master of ceremonies	1	300 0 0
Assistant—6s. 8d. per day	1	121 13 4
Gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber, 200l. each	4	800 0 0
Gentlemen ushers, daily waiters 150l. each	4	600 0 0

	Persons.	Salaries per annum.		Persons.	Salaries per annum.
Assistant gentleman usher	1	66 13 4	* Chaplains in ordinary	48	
Grooms of the privy chamber 73l.			* Priests in ditto	10	
each	4	222 0 0	Gentlemen of the chapel £73 each	16	1168 0 0
* Gentlemen ushers, daily waiters	8		Organist and composer, 73—organ-		
Pages of the back stairs, 80l. each	8	640 0 0	ist 73—violinist 40—lutenist 41 10	4	310 0 0
* Keeper of the medals, &c.	1		Sergeant of the vestry	1	182 2 6
* Librarian	1		Yeoman of the vestry	1	54 15 0
Master of the robes	1	800 0 0	Groom of the vestry	1	51 12 6
* Groom, clerk, messenger, furrier, &c.	4		Clerk for maintaining 10 children	1	320 0 0
Wardrobe keeper at Hampton court	1	200 0 0	Reading chaplains average £150	16	2400 0 0
* Ditto at Kingston	1		Preachers in the king's chapel, average £30 each	24	720 0 0
Necessary woman—at ditto	1	200 0 0	The Lord Steward	1	1460 0 0
* Ditto—to the state apartments	1		* Secretary	1	
Sergeants at arms	10	1,000 0 0	Treasurer	1	1200 0 0
* Knight harbinger	1		Comptroller	1	1200 0 0
* Receiver of duties on salaries	1		Paymaster	1	500 0 0
* Clerk of the cheque	1		* Clerks of the household	4	
* Messengers	9		Yeomen and grooms, £60 each	10	600 0 0
Master of the band of music	1	300 0 0	Knight marshal	1	500 0 0
Musicians—£40 each	24	960 0 0	* Secretary and chaplain,	2	
* Other persons attached thereto	4		Coroner of the verge,	1	25 0 0
Physicians in ordinary—£300 each	4	1,200 0 0	* Clerk, and marshalsmen,	9	
* Ditto—extra, &c.	7		Clerk and Comptroller of the		
* Physician to the household	1		kitchen,	1	300 0 0
Surgeon to ditto	1	280 0 0	1 clerk 250—1 do. 150—1 do. 75,		
Apothecary to ditto	1	160 0 0	1 do. 65,	4	540 0 0
Apothecaries to the person	2	480 0 0	First master cook,	1	237 0 0
Sergeant surgeons—£396 13 4 each	3	1,190 0 0	Second ditto	1	217 0 0
* Extra surgeons	5		Yeoman of the mouth,	1	138 0 0
* Occulists, dentists, operator for the			* Yeomen of the kitchen,	2	
hands and feet, barber, &c.	7		* Head gardeners,	6	
Housekeepers—average £150 each	10	1,500 0 0	50 purveyors—such as of bread,		
* Master of the Tennis court	1		wine, fish, oysters, oil, linen, beef,		
Master of the barges	1	100 0 0	milk and cream, mustard, &c.		
Herb stewart	1	24 0 0	salaries of all not given, but		
* Tradesmen; among which are, mole			supposed to average £50 each	50	2500 0 0
takers, rat killers, fish hook ma-			Captain of the yeomen of the king's		
kers, spatterdash makers, &c.	45		guard,	1	1000 0 0
Surveyor of pictures	1	200 0 0	Lieutenant ditto	1	500 0 0
Master of mechanics	1	200 0 0	Ensign ditto	1	300 0 0
Poet Laureat	1	100 0 0	Clerks, &c. average £100 each	7	700 0 0
Examiner of plays	1	400 0 0	Ushers, £49 11 3 each	8	594 10 0
Principal portrait painter	1	50 0 0	* Messengers,	2	
Seal engraver	1	50 0 0	Yeomen, £37 11 3 each	100	3956 5 0
* 22 other artists	22		ditto superannuated, £25 each	4	100 0 0
34 Rangers, keepers of parks, &c.			Yeomen rangers and yeomen bed-		
whose salaries will average £500.			goers, £10 each	6	60 0 0
each	34	17000 0 0	Captain of the gentlemen pen-		
Surveyor general of the king's			sioners,	1	1000 0 0
woods.	1	3000 0 0	Lieutenant ditto,	1	500 0 0
* Master of the game	1		Standard bearer,	1	310 0 0
Chief justices in Eyre	2	5916 13 4	Clerk of the Cheque,	1	120 0 0
* Secretary and water bailiff	2		Gentlemen pensioners £100 ea.	40	4000 0 0
Surveyor of the king's land revenue	1	2000 0 0	Paymaster of ditto	1	500 0 0
Deputy	1	650 0 0	* Gentleman Harbinger and axe		
Register	1	439 0 0	keeper,	2	
Deputy register	1	350 0 0	Master of the horse,	1	1256 13 4
Clerks	3	610 0 0	Clerk martial, &c.	1	500 0 0
Secretary to the surveyor general			Equerries, £300 each	4	1200 0 0
and messenger	2	140 0 0	Pages of honor, £260 each	4	1040 0 0
Office keeper £35, door keeper 30	2	65 0 0	Clerk of the stables	1	350 0 0
Surveyors of houses, £100 each	2	200 0 0	Equerry of the crown stables,	1	200 0 0
* Lord high almoner	1		Yeomen riders,	2	316 0 0
Sub-almoner	1	97 11 8	Storekeeper,	1	95 0 0
* Hereditary grand almoner	1		Master of the stag-hounds,	1	2000 0 0
Dean of the chapel	1	200 0 0	Huntsman,	1	123 0 0
Sub-dean	1	91 5 1	Yeomen pickers	6	124 0 0
Confessor of the household	1	36 10 0	Grand falconer,	1	1200 0 0
* Clerk and deputy clerks of the					
king's closet	4				
Closet keeper	1	41 0 0			
for necessaries	1	50 0 0			
for linen and washing	1	31 5 0			

In all 795 persons—597 of whom have known salaries, amounting to 102,259 18 4

288 persons, whose salaries are not ascertained; some of them are, perhaps, only nominally attached to the king's household; but others have very profitable stations—they may fairly be averaged at £150 each.

Besides these there are *whole regiments* of footmen, cooks, scullions, porters, gardeners, hostlers, stable-boys, huntsmen, dog-whippers, cow-keepers, &c. &c. &c.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord chamberlain	1	1200	0 0
Vice chamberlain	1	500	0 0
Mistress of the robes	1	500	0 0
Ladies of the bed-chamber 500£ each	6	3000	0 0
Maids of honor 300£ each	7	3100	0 0
Bed-chamber women 300£ each	5	1500	0 0
*Keepers of the robes, sempstress, &c.	5		
Gentlemen ushers of the privy chamber 200£ each	3	600	0 0
Gentlemen ushers, quarterly waiters 150£ each	3	450	0 0
*Grooms of the privy chamber	2		
*Pages of the presence	2		
Physicians	2	400	0 0
Surgeons—£150 each	4	600	0 0
*Dentists, oculists, apothecaries, &c.	5		
Pages of the back stairs—£80 each	4	320	0 0
*Tradesmen	11		
Treasurer	1	500	0 0
*Vice-treasurer	1		
Secretary and comptroller	1	500	0 0
*His clerk	1		
Attorney-general	1	250	0 0
Solicitor-general	1	180	0 0
*Messengers	2		
Master of the horse	1	800	0 0
Equerries—£220 each	3	660	0 0
Pages of honor—£150 each	2	300	0 0
Clerk of the stables	1	150	0 0
5 Coachmen, 11 footmen, 2 grooms, 4 chairmen, 5 postillions, 5 help-ers—average £40 each	32	1,280	0 0
*Two bands of music, number of persons and quantity of pay unknown			
*Ladies of the bed-chamber for the princesses	4		
Nurses—£150 each	8	1,200	0 0
*Necessary women, wardrobe maids, &c. &c.	12		

In all 153 persons—of whom 89 have known salaries amounting to 64,310 0 0
44 Persons whose salaries are unknown, but will average £80 each 3,320 0 0

With some hundreds of ladies' maids, chambermaids, kitchen maids and all other kinds of maids; with washer women, linen menders, stocking menders, &c. &c. &c.

Total persons, *distinctly named*, for the king's and queen's household, *nine hundred and twenty-eight*.

The underlings, male and female, are more than thrice as nu-

*The persons so marked, have no salaries assigned them in the books; but most of them must have allowances of "*candle ends and cheese parings*"—perquisites or pay, in one shape or another.

Persons. Salaries per annum

merous. Only double them and say, GRAND TOTAL, PERSONS, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-four. Allow to the nameless officers and servants for pay and subsistence £50 each, and the amount is King's establishment, above Queen's £20,

92800 0 0
145259 18 4
67030 0 0

£305689 18 4

All this—one million, three hundred and fifty thousand, two hundred and sixty-three dollars and twenty-four cents, for a royal pageant, for the household of two poor weak creatures, George and Charlotte Græph. Their children have other and separate establishments.

Such is the *thing of royalty* all the world over. We are more intimately acquainted with the particulars of the British system than others; but have every reason to believe the several establishments rival each other in profligacy. For all this horde of officers and servants, or any thing in lieu of them, we in the United States do not pay a MILE. The whole salary, perquisites and dress of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES is only 25,000\$—less than the fiftieth part of what it costs the people of England to pay the household servants of their KING and QUEEN.

No wonder that millions of the people are *paupers*.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We learn, generally, from the Louisiana territory, that the Indians have committed several dreadful murders, and that a very extensive and destructive war is expected with the tribes west of the Mississippi.

Mobile promises to be a place of great importance to us. It will be very convenient for the deposit of prizes taken by our cruisers, and several have already arrived; but not so reported as to enter our prize list. A gazette is publishing there.

It appears an indubitable fact that the British off New-York are regularly furnished with the newspapers of that place; perhaps through neutrals.

The Russian minister was invited to attend the late grand celebration of our naval victories at Washington City, of which some notice is taken below. He thanked the committee in a very polite note, for the honor conferred upon him by the invitation, but said, in substance, "*that his government being at peace with both the parties interested in the victories proposed to be celebrated, he must decline a compliance with their desire.*" This note is a severe comment upon certain late celebrations of Russian victories in the United States.

Georgetown, S. C. May 10.—On Monday last, passed through this town, on their way to Charleston, four waggons, loaded with dry goods, 46 days from Philadelphia.

New-York, June 1.—On Sunday night, several boats from the Valiant, made an attempt to land on Sandy Hook, but they were driven off by our troops, who fired several volleys of musquetry into them.

LONDON, April 15.

Exchange of prisoners.—Saturday the American consul was informed by government that no cartels would be permitted to leave this country for the United States, until further orders; and, we learn that, in consequence of this determination, a vessel which was on the point of sailing with passengers and prisoners, has been stopped. This departure from the lenient system upon which

ministers have hitherto acted, is said to have been occasioned by the receipt of intelligence from sir John B. Warren; that the exchange of British subjects naturalized in the United States has been peremptorily demanded by the American government, under a menace of detaining all the British prisoners that might fall into their hands. To this sir John B. Warren returned a prompt refusal.—*Statesman*.

[We do not give credit to the preceding. It is possibly a "domestic manufacture" to check the recruiting service. We have a pretty sure guarantee for the good conduct of the British government, in 15 or 20,000 English merchants, runners, collectors, &c. not naturalized.]

Extract of a letter from a prisoner on board the Nassau, prison-ship at Chatham, dated March 18, 1813.—"I was taken from on board the Quebec ten hours after leaving the Paul Jones, by the brig Dermont; and was severely used while on board this brig and Brazen sloop of war. We are poorly treated here. Our allowance is 9 pounds black soup bread, 2 1-2 lbs. beef, and 2 lbs. salt fish per week. Our allowance is so bad that we can scarce eat it; but we are obliged to eat that or none, and our agent never looks to our situation.

Captains of ships are daily coming for men to enter on board of East-Indians, as they are called, but I believe they are men of war.

"Ten men have gone, and one hundred more are going.

"America will lose a great many good men if we are not exchanged soon. There are about 1500 men in England prisoners."

MILITARY.

Several persons (says the Buffalo Gazette of the 18th ult.) apparently deserters from Canada, last week gave themselves up to the military authority. We trust they have been well taken care of.

We look towards the lakes with great anxiety for news. It is positively stated, that our fleet, the Madison excepted, sailed from Sackett's Harbor on the 17th ult. but had not arrived at Niagara on the 23d. Com. *Chancey* remained behind for the protection of the Harbor; as it was understood the British from Kingston would make an attack upon it when the flotilla sailed. It looks as if our folks were playing a *ruse de guerre*. Perhaps the object is to get the British vessels from under the guns of the batteries at Kingston.

Head quarters, Lower Sandusky, May 14, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The governor of Ohio hastens to inform the good citizens of the state, who have rallied and repaired to his standard, upon his call to 'arms,' with a promptitude and zeal which proves their patriotism and love of country, that their services are rendered unnecessary by a change of circumstances which required the call. The most important fortress of the western country, Camp Meigs, was invested by the enemy—information of it reached his excellency, and orders immediately issued.—In an instant you were soldiers—the promptness, good order and regularity of your march excites admiration. His excellency is entirely satisfied with your conduct; and for it returns his warmest thanks. He is sensible your domestic avocations at this season of the year, must require your labors at home—a sufficient force reached his head quarters to afford adequate relief, which he designed to command in person—many more were on their march, but thanks to the valor, talents and exertions of the commanding general, and his brave little army, they have convinced the enemy of the rashness of his enterprise, compelled him to raise the siege, and seek his own safety in flight! The governor, therefore,

gives you an honourable discharge, which I am ordered to make public; and also that you have the thanks and respect of his excellency the commanding general who is advised of your movements.

By his excellency's command,

HENRY BRUSH, Aid.

DEATH OF COL. ALLEN.

Frankfort, Ky. May 10.—We have heard various rumors as to the manner in which this brave officer and valuable citizen met his fate in the affair at Raisin; we give the following account of it as received from capt. Bledsoe of col. Allen's regiment, believing it entitled to credit.

Captain Bledsoe, whilst at Malden and Sandwich, became acquainted with a Huron Indian, whom he took to be a chief, and who spoke English. Captain Bledsoe one day asked him if he could tell him any thing of col. Allen. The warrior replied "Yes, he is killed; yonder is his sword," pointing to an Indian some distance off. At the request of capt. Bledsoe, he called up the Indian: the captain knew the sword well.

The chief stated that he noticed col. Allen in the retreat, and he saw he was a brave man, and determined to save him; that he ordered his men to take him, upon which they surrounded him. The chief said he threw his gun across his lap and told colonel Allen if he would surrender he should be safe; whilst one of the warriors, unopposed, advanced on him, for what purpose the chief did not know; upon which the colonel, with one stroke of his sword, laid him dead at his feet; another, instantly, and without orders, shot the colonel dead. The chief attributes his death to the conduct of the warrior who advanced on him, and spoke of it with regret. Capt. Bledsoe remarked that the chief appeared to have less of the savage about him than any other Indian he noticed.

NASHVILLE, May 18.

Jackson's Army.—The detachment of Tennessee Volunteers, under the command of major-general Jackson, have returned home. They left Camp Jackson, near Natchez, on the evening of the 25th March, and reached Columbia T. on the 19th inst. Thus making a march of 460 miles in the short space of 25 days. At the latter place, the 2d regiment and part of the first, was discharged from public service. The remaining part of the infantry were marched to this town, and received their discharges on the 22d inst. The cavalry have been dismissed also.

MOBILE, April 28.

The eyes of the nation will be diverted a moment from the horrors of war, which desolate our northern borders, to enjoy the glad prospect which presents itself in the south. Knowing well the interest which the full possession of the eastern section of Louisiana will excite in the United States, we have obtained from a correct source the particulars, which enables us to state the following detail of the military movements in relation to that event.

Orders for taking possession were received by major-general James Wilkinson at head-quarters, about the first of last month. It was foreseen that the only danger which could attend the execution of the object, would arise from the communication of information to the enemy who might be hovering off the coast, or to the Spaniards at Pensacola: secrecy and celerity were therefore the necessary characteristics of the movements.

The general had to collect troops and prepare the materials for the expedition. He ordered a battalion of the third regiment from the English Turn to the Pass of Christian, under the pretence of preserving the health of the troops: and he or-

dered from New-Orleans a company of artillery and a battalion from the 2nd Regiment to the Petite Coquille, as if to assist in building the works in hand at that place. These movements were completed about the 26th of last month; and on the 27th the general required of commodore Shaw to send a squadron of gun boats to take possession of the bay, and cut off all communication with Pensacola. Lieutenant-colonel Bowyer, then stationed near Fort Stoddart, with a respectable force, had been previously ordered to be in readiness to march on a day's notice.

The general left New-Orleans on the 29th and embarked on board the schooner Aligator, and pushed out of the Bayou St. John, into Lake Ponchartrain, on the evening of the same day; the next morning it fell calm, and to diexpe'e the rendezvous of the troops at the Pass of Christian, he got on board a barge which upset in fifteen feet water opposite the Petite Bais (near where he had been wrecked in November last,) and he lay on the keel of the boat some time without a hope of deliverance, for though several vessels passed none discovered his forlorn situation; at length the wreck was espied by a party of Spanish fishermen, from the shore, who came to the relief of the half drowned party, and helped to tow the boat to shore, where she was righted, cleaned, and the general at sun set, again embarked and got to the Petite Coquille about midnight, having made a traverse of three leagues across an arm of the lake. The troops here destined for the enterprise, were mustered the next day, and embarked for the general rendezvous, the 1st of April, under the convoy of gun boat No. 27, which running aground in the Regulets, then almost sunset, the general ordered the transports to make the best of their destination; he followed the next morning, and in the evening, run on shore on Grand Isle. He then left the gun boat, got on board a shallop, and reached the Pass at night fall, having received two shot from gun boat No. 22, as he passed the bay of St. Louis, one of which went between the masts. The next morning, (the 3d) an express was dispatched to order lieutenant colonel Bowyer to fall down the Mobile river, and occupy the bank on the opposite side of the bay, finding at the same time, that commodore Shaw's orders had not reached the gun boats first intended for the blockade, (they having been previously ordered by Lieutenant Bainbridge to his relief at the mouth of the Mississippi, where he was aground) the general pushed forward the armed boat Aligator into the bay, under the command of Mr Shepherd, with a sergeant, corporal, and 12 men.

On the 4th, commodore Shaw reached the Pass, and the next day dispatched lieutenant Roney, in a gun boat to enter the bay. Every thing being arranged, and completely equipped, with 30 scaling ladders,* the troops embarked on the 7th, the wind ahead, on the 8th at night under a little shift of wind, the transports beat out of the Pass of Christian, and contending with adverse winds, reached the pass of Herron, on the evening of the 10th. A party under captain Atkinson was dispatched to bring off the Spanish guard and the pilot from Dauphin Island, which service was performed before midnight, and the next morning, the Spanish corporal and six men embarked on board a schooner bound for Pensacola. Three of the transports were behind at 10 o'clock; the general determined never-

theless, to push forward, and accordingly the transports were piloted through the very narrow pass, several of them grounding for a short time. Commodore Shaw had left the flotilla and passed out to sea the evening before, between the islands La Corne and Petit Bois; he was now seen cruising in the bay, with a number of vessels brought too under the Aligator, and lieutenant Roney's boat, among them a transport with a lieutenant of artillery and a party of troops, provisions and other articles destined to Fort Charlotte. In the meantime, lieutenant colonel Bowyer with great diligence, had descended the Tensaw, and pitched his camp opposite the town with five pieces of brass ordnance.

Our flotilla after getting into the bay, cast anchor, and the general and the commodore had a conference respecting the plan of debarking. The arrangements being made and necessary orders given, he made sail in beautiful order and reached l'Ance a Mouville just after night fall; the wind died away, the air was serene, and the moon shone with great lustre; a profound silence ensued, and the troops were on shore and formed before two o'clock, and the music that followed was the first information the commandant had of the general's approach.

The next day about noon, six hundred men advanced in column, and took post in front of the Fort, in a neighbouring wood, in the mean time, major H. D. Pierre, an aid-de-camp of the general, bore a summons to the commandant, demanding the evacuation of the place, which was delivered up on the 15th, and the stripes and stars took the place of the ensigna of despotism under the discharge of cannon, to the unspeakable joy of every American, and every friend to human rights.

Let us enjoy the rich blessing in such a manner, as to prove to the world, we merit it; let us look to the mildness, the beneficence, and justice of our government, and let kindness, benevolence, forbearance and clarity, succeed tyranny, cruelty, injustice and persecution.

We learned that colonel Carson, to whom was assigned the duty of reconnoitering the eastern frontier of Florida, arrived at Perdido river on the 17th instant, on the western bank of which he found a Spanish post occupied by a sergeant and seven men. He caused them to take a hasty leave of the territory of the United States. They moved towards Pensacola.

Major-general Wilkinson and commodore Shaw reached town on Sunday morning from the capes, where they had been on a reconnoitering party, with a view to the defence of the country. They brought in company, the Spanish schooner San Pedro, captain Dupayre, nine days from Jamaica. On Saturday forenoon this vessel was discovered standing in to the port, but soon after was observed to haul the wind and stand to the eastward. Commodore Shaw immediately dispatched captains Alexis and Jones in two armed cutters to pursue and examine her, which service was performed with the characteristic promptitude of our navy, by these gallant officers, who finding the vessel without a clearance, and laden with British manufactures, ordered her in for adjudication.

Proclamation issued by general Wilkinson on the debarkation of the troops at l'Ance Mouville.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF MOBILE.

Be not alarmed by appearances, but rest tranquil within your own dwellings, and take no part in the scenes which may ensue, the display of the American standard in your vicinity.

I visit you under the order of the president, to enforce the laws of the United States and give ef-

* It is proper to remark that the ladders made at Pass Christian, were as exactly fitted to the service intended, as if the walls of the fort had been measured by a rule.

fect to the civil institutions of the Mississippi territory.

The public faith is pledged for the protection of your persons and property; and those who may be disposed to depart from the place or from the country, will be permitted to depart in safety, with their goods and chattels.

Done at Camp near the town of Mobile, April the twelfth, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

JAMES WILKINSON.

FROM THE AURORA.

Capture of York, in Canada.—The following account of the enterprise against the capital of Upper Canada, has been communicated to one of those whom the hero who fell before that place had selected from the "croud of the world," as worthy of his friendship while living, and of his remembrance even in the moment of victory and death.—That remembrance is too precious not to excite, with the sorrow for the loss which his country has sustained, emotions too lively to be expressed in any form of words. The account, as it will appear, was written on the special injunction of general Pike, by one of his companions in arms, and who fell by his side, and are communicated from the original for this paper. The following is the unaffected and interesting narrative of the officer to whom the general gave the information:

"Without the honor of a personal acquaintance, I address you at the particular order of the late general Pike, after he had been mortally wounded—his words were exactly these: "..... I am mortally wounded—my ribs and back are stove in—write my friend D..... and tell him what you know of the battle—and to comfort my" Some things else he said, on which I shall again write you; and many things he said for your ear, have escaped me through the severity of my own bruises. As an order from general Pike while living, was an obligation of duty on me to obey, I shall hardly disregard his injunctions, even though we have parted for ever.

We embarked the 22d and 23d of April, but the weather being stormy we returned into port, and sailed again on the 25th, and arrived at York, in Upper Canada, the 27th, about 7 o'clock A. M. and immediately prepared to land opposite the old scite of fort Toronto. A body of British grenadiers were paraded on the shore, and the Glengary fencibles, a corps which has been disciplined with great pains for six months past, appeared at another point. Bodies of Indians were perceived in large groups in different directions; and a considerable number in some woods and underwoods on our leeward flank.

About the scite of the old French fort of Toronto, of which scarcely any vestiges at present remain, we could discern a few horsemen, who we perceived afterwards moving into the town, where strong field works had been thrown up to oppose our landing.

As soon as the horsemen had entered the town, we saw the Indians moving in gangs along the skirts of the woods; under the direction of British officers taking post at stations pointed out to them; apparently calculated with some skill as to the point which the water and the weather must compel us to land.

After these Indians, acting as tirrailleurs, were thus disposed, we perceived very distinctly the regulars moving out of their works in open columns of platoons, and marching along the bank in that order; when they reached the plain of the old fort Toronto, they were wheeled off by heads of platoons into the woods, and soon appeared in the same order

below the plain just at the position at which our troops were under the necessity of landing.

Major Forsythe, and his excellent and gallant rifle corps, who had been placed in two large *batteries*, pulled undauntedly towards the clear ground where he had been ordered to land: but he was forced by the strength of the wind, a considerable distance below his destined point.

The fire of musketry and rifles here commenced from the shore; the enemy being within a few feet of the water, and in a considerable degree masked by the wood and copse.

Here major Forsythe ordered his men to rest for a few moments upon their oars, and soon opened a galling fire upon the enemy. In the moment when Forsythe's corps were lying on their oars and priming, gen. Pike was standing on the deck, and impatient at the apparent pause of an instant, and seeing that the rifle corps had been driven by the wind beyond the point at which they were to have embarked; exclaimed—"By — I can't stay here any longer!" and addressing himself to his staff, "come jump into the boat," which we immediately did; the commodore having reserved a boat specially for him and his suite; the little coxswain was ordered immediately to steer for the middle of the fray, and the balls whistled gloriously around; probably their number was owing to seeing so many officers in the same boat; but we laughed at their clumsy efforts as we pressed forward with well pulled oars.

The infantry had, according to orders, embarked at the same time, and formed platoons as soon as they reached the shore. The general took command of the first platoon he reached, and formed it below, and ordered the whole to *prepare for a charge* as soon as we reached the top of the bank, we proceeded in high spirits and mounted the bank under a volley of their musketry and rifle shot; but we had not time to form our platoon completely, when the British grenadiers shewed us their backs—at the very moment of their turning tail upon us the sound of Forsythe's *bugles* was heard, with peculiar delight, as it was the indication of his success; the effect of the bugle upon the nerves of the British Indian allies was electric; for they no sooner heard it than they gave a diabolical yell, and fled in all directions.

The Glengary corps skirmished with Forsythe's while the infantry were landing; and brigade major Hunter formed the troops for action as they landed and reached the plain.

The volunteer corps commanded by colonel Macclure flanked the reserve, and the light artillery commanded by major Eustis, acting as infantry, covered the left.

It is proper to state in this place, the gallant and masterly co-operation of com. Chauncey, and the naval squadron under his command; he sent his schooners mounting heavy metal, to cover the landing, and kept up so well directed and incessant a fire of grape on the woods, as to effectually cover our right flank, and afforded us great facility in forming our platoons: besides producing the utmost consternation among the Indians. A skot from one of the schooners killed a horse under the aid of the British general; but owing to the shallowness of the water, neither the ship nor brig could be brought in to participate in the action; but the commodore himself was through the whole of the action, in his boat, encouraging and giving orders to the different schooners. The navy lost two gallant midshipmen, and about 20 seamen were killed and wounded in the service of landing us.

The troops ordered to land by general Pike when he went on shore, were the three companies of captain Hopsock, (who was mortally wounded in the

boat) capt. Scott and capt. Young, of the 15th regiment United States infantry, all under the command of major King of the same regiment, (the same who gallantly distinguished himself at Queens-town) their orders were to reinforce major Forsythe, and effect a landing—and they were forbidden to load or use powder; the riflemen of Forsythe, as the infantry came up, opened a heavy and effective fire upon the enemy; and the three companies landed in the most complete style; the enemy gave way before our troops could come to the bayonet's point, and were pursued up the bank by our troops; at the top of the bank a fresh body of British grenadiers (said to be the 8th or king's grenadiers) made a formidable charge upon this column of ours, and compelled us for an instant to retire; but our troops instantly rallied and returned to the charge, and with the most complete success, not a man of the grenadiers escaped our fire or charge, and our troops just reinforced by the remainder of the 15th, remained undisputed masters of the bank. This reinforcement brought the colors of the 15th, which accompanied the platoon of capt. Steele.*—The enemy presenting a fresh front, the troops were instantly formed for the charge by major King, who gave them *Yankee Doodle*; but the enemy did not like our music, nor our pikes, any better than our rifles; they gave way and fled in the utmost disorder.

As soon as our force were all landed and collected, we were formed into platoons, and marched in that order towards the enemy's works, flanked by the rifle corps.

Our march was by the lake road in sections, but the route was so much intersected by streams and rivulets, the bridges over which had been destroyed by the enemy as they retreated, that we were considerably retarded in our progress; we collected logs, and by severe efforts, at length contrived to pass over one field piece and a howitzer, which were placed at the head of our column, in charge of captain Fanning, of the 3d artillery; and thus we proceeded through a spacious wood, as we merged from which we were saluted by a battery of 24 pounders, but excepting some pikes broken and some bayonets bent, these guns gave us no annoyance.

The general then ordered one of his aids (Fraser) and a sergeant to proceed to the right of the battery in order to discover how many men were in the works; we did so, and reported to him the number, and that they were spiking their own guns towards the shipping.

The general immediately ordered captain Walworth, of the 16th, with his company of grenadiers, to make the assault. Walworth gallantly ordered his men to trail arms and advance at the accelerated pace, but at the moment when they were ordered to *recover and charge* the enemy, the enemy broke in the utmost confusion, leaving several men wounded on the ground which they abandoned.

We then proceeded in admirable order on a gradual ascent, when a fire was opened upon us of round and cannister, from the quarters of the British governor, the general here ordered the troops to lie close, while the artillery battery under major Eastis was brought to the front, and silenced the enemy's battery. The firing very soon ceased altogether, and we were expecting a flag of surrender, at the very moment when a terrible explosion of the British magazine took place. The explosion was stupendous and awful, and at the instant the common supposition was a subterraneous mine.—The general had just aided in removing a wounded

man with his own hands, and sat down on a stump with a British serjeant we had taken prisoner, whom the general, with captain Nicholson and myself, were examining, when the explosion took place. The general, captain Nicholson, and the British serjeant were all mortally wounded, and I was so much bruised in the general crash, that it is surprising how I survived; probably I owe my escape to the corpulency of the British serjeant, whose body was thrown upon mine by the concussion.

Brigade major Hunt, assisted by lieutenant colonel Mitchell of the 3d artillery, who acted as a volunteer on the expedition, formed the troops, and we were ready to give or receive a charge in five minutes after the explosion.

The wounds of general Pike were of such a nature as to disable him from all further service, and the command devolved on colonel Pearce of the 16th infantry, as the senior officer, who sent a flag, demanding an immediate surrender at discretion; they made only one stipulation, which was granted without hesitation—that is, that private property should be respected.

The British general made his escape, and a body of the regular troops with him, in what direction I have not heard.

When the surgeons were carrying their wounded general and his aids from the field, our troops, which had just formed, gave a tremendous *huzzah*! The general turned his head, anxiously, to enquire what that was for; a serjeant who accompanied him said—“*The British union jack is coming down, general, the stars are going up*”—he heaved a heavy sigh of extacy, and smiled, even amidst the anguish which must have been inseparable from the state of his wounds. He was carried on board the *Pert* schooner, together with his aid-de-camp Fraser, and from thence on board the commodore's ship, accompanied by the commodore, who came to attend him. On board the commodore's ship his gallant spirit fled, another Montgomery in fate; not, indeed perishing by the valor of a gallant foe in noble combat, but falling, even in the arms of victory, by the barbarian revenge of a baffled and defeated enemy.

General Dearborn, commodore Chauncey, and indeed every officer and soldier, sees in the loss of our friend, the loss of one of our country's proudest ornaments, and the military profession, its brightest example and model.”

NAVAL.

A sloop of war, building on the *Merrimack* under the inspection of lieut. J. Bainbridge, is to be launched in four months from the 16th ult.

A letter to the editor of the *WEEKLY REGISTER*, gives the following statement of the naval forces on lake Ontario:

AMERICAN.

Ship *Madison*, 24 32lb. carronades.
Brig *Oneida*, 18 24lb. do.
9 Schooners, long 32's and 24's and other waist guns.
2 Vessels taken at York, carrying 20 guns.
New ship, 32 guns, to be ready June 10; to be called the *General Pike*.

BRITISH.

New frigate at Kingston, 36 32lb. carronades.
Ship *Royal George* 22 32
Prince Regent 16 24
Earl Moira 12
3 Schooners 6 or 8 guns
4 Ditto 4

The letter also informs us of the arrival of sir James L. Yeo at Kingston, with three other captains and a body of seamen. Several frames for vessels,

*Nephew of general Steele, collector of the port of Philadelphia.

are transporting up the St. Lawrence to be built at Kingston.

The Yankee privateer of 19 guns, with the Blockade of 15, both fully manned, the former having 200 men, sailed from Newport, R. I. some days ago. The owner of these vessels is building a privateer to carry 32 guns.

Jesse D. Elliott, Lieut. commanding the U. S. ship *Madison* on lake Ontario, has written a letter of condolence to the father of midshipman *John Hatfield*, who died of a wound he received "nobly discharging his duty on board the U. S. sloop *Conquest*" in the attack upon York. Lieut. Elliott says, when breathing his last, he asked "if he had done his duty to his country. I had his body interred a few yards from the battery from whence the ball was discharged."

The British vessels off New-York have received official notice of the last order in council for blockading our ports, and have refused entry into that port by neutral and licensed vessels. "The official order of the blockade of New-York," says the master of a vessel lately arrived, "was received at Lisbon April 10; in consequence of which no clearances are given for New-York!" Yet *Lisbon is a neutral port*.

Our naval victories have been splendidly celebrated at Washington city. On Saturday last upwards of 200 gentlemen of the first distinction partook of an elegant and appropriate entertainment, at which a number of patriotic toasts were drunk, accompanied by music and discharges of artillery. The occasion was joyous, and the company enjoyed it to the full.

The British are active among the coasters of the Eastern states, and appear determined to break up the trade, if possible. But they sometimes "meet with the rubbers."

The captain of the *Shannon*, who, with the *Tenados*, got out of the way to let the *President* and *Congress* pass to sea, is now quite as anxious to meet the *Chesapeake* off *Boston*. If he remains where he is, and alone, he will soon be gratified.

We notice a great many arrivals in the Eastern and Southern ports of the United States. Not neutral or licensed vessels only; but under honest American flags.

Captain *Sinclair*, of the navy, is proceeding to *Sackett's Harbor*, to take command of the new frigate.

A 44 gun frigate and a sloop of war are building in *Baltimore*. The elegant cargo of mahogany, brought here some time ago in a British ship from *Honduras*, is freely used in these vessels.

The privateer *Grand Turk* of 16 guns, has arrived at *Portland*, after having captured three large armed and very valuable ships on the coast of *Brazil*; all which were ordered for *France*. She has also captured a schooner.

New-York, May 27.—We learn from Mr. Hope, a New-York pilot, who left the United States last Tuesday, that about 6 o'clock on Monday evening, while the squadron was under way off Hunt's Point and during a severe thunder storm, the mainmast of the United States was struck with lightning, which tore away the commodore's broad pendant, and brought it down on deck—it then descended the lightning rod of the ship to the deck, passed into one of the port holes, on her gun deck, then down the after hatchway through the ward room into the doctor's room, put out his candle, tore up his bed, and then passed down between the skin and ceiling of the ship, and ripped up about twenty nails of her copper at the water's edge. No further trace of it could be discovered. Between twenty

and thirty of the ship's crew in her tops and on her deck were affected by the shock. The frigate received little or no injury.* Capt. Jones in the *Macedonian*, was about 100 yards astern of the United States, and on observing the lightning descend her mainmast, immediately hove all his topsails aback, fearing the fire might make its way to her magazine.

A Montreal paper speaks of commodore *Chauncey* as "not having learned even the rudiments of war. We have sent him," (says the same paper) a most able teacher [sir James L. Yeo] who will carry him through all the inflections peculiar to it in much less time than a school boy can be taught to conjugate a verb, or understand its principal."

One would think that this paragraph was written by sir James himself, for it is quite his character. We shall see, when *Chauncey* gets along side of him—"but's all?"

A letter from *Boston* says—"that captain Lawrence of the *Chesapeake* having received a challenge from commodore Brooke, commanding the *Shannon*, had accepted it, on the single condition that the commodore should pledge his honor that he would be alone. The condition is said to have been accepted, and our frigate was to sail on Sunday last. We are willing this may be true.

It is not yet ascertained whether the *United States*, *Macedonian* and *Hornet* have gone to sea.

Three gun-boats have been launched at *Erie*, and are nearly or quite ready for service. A schooner, to carry 12 cannonades we expect was launched about the 27th ult. The two brigs will be ready about the 10th inst.

The surveyor of *Currituck* has detained for trial a schooner with a cargo of 40 bbls. skad, 50 sheep, 6 goats, 105 hogs and 150 fowls. The frequent recurrence of such proceedings demands of congress a very careful investigation of the laws of treason, &c.

A gang of smugglers attacked the custom-house officer at *Portland*, on the evening of the 25th ult. for seizing a parcel of British goods found in a cargo of salt, brought in a neutral vessel. They succeeded in carrying off the goods, but four of them have been arrested. The Swedish captain has made his escape.

Newport, May 22.—Arrived this morning, brig *Mary*, of *Charleston*, capt. *Stafford*, 42 days from *Bristol* (Eng.) with a cargo of tin plates, glass ware, hard ware, &c. taken on the 2d of April, by the privateer *Paul Jones*. Last evening, off the entrance of our harbor, was boarded by the *Orpheus* frigate, when capt. S. produced his license, and was permitted to proceed.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

We have before made honorable mention of the *Marine Artillery of Baltimore*—a company commanded by captain *George Stiles*, of about 160 members; masters and mates of vessels. A noble battery has been erected for them at *fort McHenry*, mounting 42 pounders; and, in compliment to their labors in completing it, called the '*Marine Battery*.' These '*lads of the ocean a-shore*,' on Monday last, fired a few shot at a schooner-hulk they had obtained for a target, '*just to see if they could hit it*.'—But they soon gave over; concluding it useless to waste materials that might be wanted for a better purpose. They fired only fifteen guns; seven shots took effect; and one or two passed from stem to

*Alluding to this incident, the secretary of the navy, at the late celebration of our victories at Washington city, gave the following toast—"The flag of Decatur; to the lightning of Heaven it bows, but to British thunder, never."

stern through the little vessel, which is literally riddled. The distance was a mile and a quarter. Situated as *Baltimore* now is, in its land and water defences, with a high spirited body of citizens, armed and disciplined, we laugh at the malignity of *all the Cock-burns*; yet will guard against it.

It is stated that admiral *Cockburn* has said that no vessels will be permitted to leave the United States with cargoes, under any circumstances.

A vessel bound from *Baltimore* to *Norfolk* returned here on Wednesday last, having gone down as far as the *Rappahannock*, where she fell in with the United States' hired schooner *Comet*, and was informed that one 74, one frigate, three schooners, and a lugger, were off *New Point Comfort*. This was on Sunday afternoon.—Our schooners were standing off and on in sight of the ships, on purpose to draw off the enemy's small vessels from his great ships; but without effect.

Extract of a letter from a person on board one of the armed schooners in the bay, to a friend in *Baltimore*, dated "United States' schooner, off Windmill Point, May 30, 1813.

"The enemy, consisting of a ship of the line, one frigate, one tender and some small craft in company, are just off the *Rappahannock*. They appeared to be on their way up yesterday, but are to-day beating down. A ship, a brig and a schooner have passed down by them, and informed them who we are. Otherwise we should, perhaps, have had their schooner this morning.

"It is much to be regretted that any vessel, but more particularly a foreigner, should be cleared out at such a time; for it is evident they give the enemy every information as to our force, and the state of the fortifications at *Baltimore*."

Hampton, May 26.—On Monday night, the privateer *Roger-Quarles*, of 14 guns, commanded by captain R. Quarles, full of men, from *Norfolk*, passed the British blockading ships, on a cruise.

Last night, two seamen, belonging to the *Betsy*, captain Smith (a look-out pilot-boat which had several times slipped to sea for the purpose of warning approaching vessels of the blockade) arrived here in a boat, and gave the following report: "That some days ago their vessel was captured by a British privateer (formerly the *Highflyer* of *Baltimore*) commanded by a lieutenant and about seventy men, who immediately burnt the pilot-boat. On Monday night at 9, they, with the rest of the *Betsy's* crew being on board the *Highflyer*, they fell in with the *Roger-Quarles*, just as she was clearing the coast. The *Roger*, desirous of proceeding on her cruise, was hailed without answering. The enemy threatened to fire into and sink her, unless she answered. Quarles then gave them a broadside, and an action commenced, which continued till half past 11 o'clock, when the British sheered off—and Quarles proceeded on his cruise.

What loss or damage, if any, Quarles sustained, is not known, as he kept on—but the British lieutenant, cook, and four men were killed, and the midshipman, with 9 others, wounded—the midshipman dangerously.

They fought so near that the words of command were distinctly heard. Had Quarles kept up the fight a little longer (say the men) he would have compelled the enemy to strike, as he had 3 shots between wind and water. Yesterday the *Highflyer* gave a boat to the captain and crew of the *Betsy*, all of whom, except the two men that landed here, were set on shore at the Cape, and went up to *Norfolk*.—*Compiler*.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

An express reached *Wilmington* on Sunday last,

informing that 2 frigates, 1 sloop of war, and a tender, were coming up the *Delaware* under a press of sail, with a fair wind. The drums beat to arms; and in about 30 minutes, the companies of horse, artillery and infantry, were under arms, at their several posts. The alarm was a false one. Some of the barges, it appears, have lately been as high up as Duck Creek, near which they burnt some small vessels. The gun boats went after them, but could not reach them. It is stated that the legislature of *Delaware* have ceded the "*Pea-patch*," (a marshy island in the river a few miles below *New-Castle*) to the United States, on condition that a fort is erected thereon; which, it is said, gen. *Bloomfield* has promised to have done immediately. The policy of this measure, we think, is doubtful. While the enemy commands a superior naval force we should have nothing to do with islands, where the communication with the main can be so easily cut off, as in the present instance.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 198.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,

"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"

British Naval Register.

427. Ship *Dromo*, 12 guns, from *Liverpool* for *Halifax*, with a cargo invoiced at seventy thousand pounds sterling, sent into *Wiscasset* by the *Thomas*, of *Portsmouth*.

228. Brig —, sent into *Boothbay*, by ditto, with a very valuable cargo.

It is said these two vessels will produce the captors more than 500,000*£*.

229. The corvette ship *Invincible Napoleon*, 16 guns, sent into *Portland* by the *Young Teazer*, of *New-York*. This ship was originally a French privateer; captured by the British sloop of war *Mutine*; re-captured in the English channel by the *Alexander* of *Salem*, and sent into *Cape Ann*; re-re-captured by the *Shannon* and *Tenedos* frigates; and re-re-captured by the *Teazer*.

430. Packet *Ann*, of 10 guns. A valuable prize, sent into *Portland* by the *Young Teazer*.

431. Schooner *Greyhound*, laden with fish and oil, sent into ditto by ditto.

432. Brig —, sent into *Portsmouth* by the Governor *Plumer* privateer of that port.

433. British Packet, captured off the coast of *Brazil*, by the *Anaconda* of *New York*; divested of her specie, eighty thousand dollars, and given up to discharge the prisoners.

434. Ship —, laden with wine, valuable; sent into *New-Haven* by the *Anaconda*.

Gen. Z. M. Pike.

It has been the lot of few men, unassisted by many adventitious circumstances, to acquire and possess that high confidence and respect of all classes of his fellow-citizens, the late general *Pike*; so happily enjoyed. Without the splendor of achievement that surrounds the fortunate hero, and commands the applause of the populace, this lamented man forced his way into the public affection by the power of his virtues and strength of his talents alone. Careless of popularity, a great and good name was "buckled on him" by a discriminating people. He was an *agis* of the army; and the soldiery looked upon him with admiration and reverence; love, mixed with the fear of offending his nice ideas of right, governing them all. He was a severe disciplinarian; but had the felicity to make his soldiers assured that his strictness had for its object their glory—

their ease—their preservation and safety. With a mind conscious of its own rectitude, he was not easily diverted from his purpose; and difficulty only invigorated exertion. To all the sweetness of a familiar friend, he added a strength of remark and pungency of observation, that delighted all around him. Though the camp was his delight, he was fitted for any company; and could make himself agreeable on every proper occasion. His courage was invincible, for it was the result of his reason; and his death is a proof of it. The pride of his countrymen in arms, the pattern for a military life, he fell, at the moment of victory, on the first opportunity that had been afforded to reduce to practice the perfection of his theory—"but he fell like a man." His transcendent qualities were opening to the view; but they were nipped, in the bud, by the base stratagem of a beaten foe. His name is imperishable; and will descend to posterity with the *Warrens, Montgomerys and Woosters*, of the other war. Though dead, he shall yet speak to the army of the United States. His scheme of tactics and practice of discipline shall be the criterion of the soldier's worth. He has left behind him many highly accomplished scholars, who, "while memory holds her seat," shall teach his rules to others, and sacredly preserve them as land marks whereby to govern themselves. The labors of the illustrious dead are not lost. His body has descended to the tomb, and the gallant spirit took its flight to Him that gave it—but his virtues shall live, and be with us, many generations. We trust that some person competent to the performance—some personal friend of general Pike, may feel the sweet, yet melancholy duty of giving to the world a full and faithful portraiture of the deceased, with a sketch of his life. These few hasty remarks, collected from the observation of many, and treasured up by the editor, because they related to a man whose character he much respected, are offered, simply, as an excitement to the task.

In addition to the particulars related in the very interesting letter to the editor of the *Aurora*, see page 225, a distinguished officer who was in the battle at *York*, states, that as he passed the general, after he was wounded, he cried, "*Push on, my brave fellows, and avenge your general.*" As he was breathing his last, the *British* standard was brought to him—he made a sign to have it placed under his head—and died without a groan; though his sufferings must have been extremely severe.

General Pike's body was embalmed at *York* and conveyed to *Sackett's Harbor*, where it was interred in the magazine of *Fort Tompkins*, with all the stately pomp of military honor, amidst the regrets of every good man. Capt. *Nicholson*, of *Maryland*, (an inestimable young man, who was killed by his side) his beloved aid and pupil, was buried in the same grave, and at the same time, by order of the commanding general, in testimony of his respect for the deceased.

It may not be amiss, perhaps, to notice a humble mark of respect offered by the managers of the *Baltimore* theatre, a few evenings ago, to the memory of the general. The house was crowded in consequence of several spectacles designed in honor of the day.* Between the second and third acts of the play, the curtain slowly, but unexpectedly, rose to solemn music, and exhibited a lofty obelisk on which was inscribed "Z. M. PIKE, BRIGADIER GENERAL—FELL GLORIOUSLY BEFORE YORK—MARCH 27, 1813." On the left hand of the monument was that elegant actress, Mrs. *Green*, in cha-

acter as *Columbia*, armed, kneeling on one knee and pensively pointing with her spear to the name of the hero. Her dress was uncommonly splendid and very appropriate to the idea designed to sustain. On the other side was a lady, an elegant figure, dressed in the deepest mourning, gracefully leaning against the pedestal, immovably fixed, "in all the solemn majesty of woe." The curtain being fairly raised, a death-like silence for a considerable time reigned in the house, the music excepted; which did not interrupt the pleasing melancholy by any ill-timed boisterousness: but soon the feelings of the people burst forth in one unanimous expression of applause, such as has been rarely witnessed, certainly never surpassed in any country, on a similar occasion.

The following General Order, was issued by general PIKE, the morning our troops embarked from *Sackett's Harbor*.

Sackett's Harbor, April 25th, 1813.

BRIGADE ORDER.—When the debarkation shall take place on the enemy's shore, major Forsyth's light troops, formed in four platoons, shall be first landed. They will advance a small distance from the shore, and form the chain to cover the landing of the troops. They will not fire, unless they discover the approach of a body of the enemy, but will make prisoners of every person who may be passing and send them to the general. They will be followed by the regimental platoons of the first brigade, with two pieces of *Brooks'* artillery, one on the right, and one on the left flank, covered by their musketry, and the small detachments of riflemen of the 15th and 16th infantry. Then will be landed the three platoons of the reserve of the first brigade, under major Swan. Then major Eustis, with his train of artillery, covered by his own musketry.—Then colonel McClure's volunteers, in four platoons, followed by the 21st regiment, in six platoons. When the troops shall move in column, either to meet the enemy or take a position, it will be in the following order, viz. 1st, Forsyth's riflemen, with proper front and flank guards; the regiments of the first brigade, with their pieces; then three platoons of reserve; major Eustis' train of artillery; volunteer corps; twenty-first regiment; each corps sending out proper flank guards. When the enemy shall be discovered in front, the riflemen will form the chain, and maintain their ground, until they have the signal (the preparative) or receive orders or retire, at which they will retreat with the greatest velocity, and form equally on the two flanks of the regiments of the first brigade, and then renew their fire. The three reserve platoons of this line under the orders of major Swan, one hundred yards in the rear of the colors, ready to support any part which may shew an unsteady countenance. Major Eustis and his train will form in the rear of this reserve, ready to act where circumstances may dictate.

The second line will be composed of the 21st infantry in six platoons, flanked by col. McClure's volunteers, equally divided as light troops. The whole under the orders of colonel Ripley.

It is expected that every corps will be mindful of the honor of the American arms, and the disgraces which have recently tarnished our arms: and endeavor by a cool and determined discharge of their duty to support the one, and wipe off the other. The riflemen in front will maintain their ground at all hazards, until ordered to retire, as will every corps of the army. With an assurance of being duly supported, should the commanding general find it prudent to withdraw the front line, he will give orders to retire by the heads of platoons, covered

*The review of the *Baltimore* brigade.

by the riflemen; and the second line will advance by the heads of platoons, pass the intervals, and form the line; call in the light troops, and renew the action. But the general may find it proper to bring up the second line on one or both flanks, to charge in columns, or perform a variety of manœuvres which it would be impossible to foresee. But as a general rule, whatever may be the directions of line at the commencement of the action, the corps will form as before directed. If they then advance in line, it may be in parallel echelons of platoons, or otherwise, as the ground or circumstances may dictate.

No man will load until ordered, except the light troops in front, until within a short distance of the enemy, and then charge bayonets; thus letting the enemy see that we can meet them in their own weapons. Any man firing or quitting his post without orders, must be put to instant death, as an example may be necessary. Platoon officers will pay the greatest attention to the coolness and aim of their men in the fire; their regularity and dressing in the charge. Courage and bravery in the field, do not more distinguish the soldier than humanity after victory; and whatever examples the savage allies of our enemies may have given us, the general confidently hopes that the blood of an unresisting or yielding enemy will never stain the weapons of the soldiers of his column.

The unoffending citizens of Canada are many of them our own countrymen, and the poor Canadians have been forced into the war. Their property therefore must be held sacred, and any soldier who shall so far neglect the honor of his profession, as to be guilty of plundering the inhabitants, shall, if convicted, be punished with death. But the commanding general assures the troops, that should they capture a large quantity of public stores, he will use his best endeavours to procure them a reward from his government.

This order shall be read at the head of each corps, and every field officer shall carry a copy, in order that he may at any moment refer to it; and give explanations to his subordinates.

All those found in arms in the enemy's country, shall be treated as enemies; but those who are peaceably following the pursuits of their various avocations, friends—and their property respected.

By order of Brigadier-General, Z. M. PIKE.
CHARLES G. JONES, *Assistant aid-de-camp.*

Periodical Papers.

A paper lately conducted with much application and considerable ability, has ceased—because “nearly three-fourths of its patrons had withheld the little pittance they severally bound themselves to pay.” The editor of a spirited political journal, lately established, grateful for his numerous subscribers, quaintly observes, “The ——— is now beyond the reach of its ENEMIES; but its FRIENDS may easily ruin it,” by inattention and neglect. The *WEEKLY REGISTER* has been published twenty-one months, and there is due the establishment the enormous sum of from 10 to 12,000 dollars* With such a weight, I ask, how is it possible for a person to pursue his way with that zealous activity the times demand of an editor placed as I am? Till at ease himself, can a man be expected to administer to the amusement of others? Cramped for his indispensable expenditures, whence is to come the liberality that should mark a publication so much read as

this? The sums due, every person may remit by mail, if he pleases. That no excuse may remain, we guarantee the safety of the mail; and, if gentlemen choose to tax us with it, we are willing to pay the postage—any thing that is honest to relieve us from the burthen of their bills. The many distinguished gentlemen and *positive* patrons of the *REGISTER* in all parts of the United States, will regret, but cannot censure these remarks; and the editor entreats, if the work has any merit, that they will take to themselves the sole credit of sustaining it.

Proceedings of Congress.

On Monday the House of Representatives was chiefly employed in a desultory discussion respecting stenographers; occasioned by the petition of a person employed to take notes for the “Federal Republican,” who stated that he had been refused a place by the speaker. Much exertion was made to give importance to this matter, some warmth excited, and a good deal of talk was had. Mr. *Grosvenor*, who brought forward the petition, wished it referred to a select committee. Mr. *Wright* opposed, because the affair rested with the speaker. Mr. *Grundy* thought it best to examine if there were room for another stenographer, and was for an immediate decision of the matter. Mr. *Grosvenor* wished that the speaker might have an opportunity of explaining the reasons for his decision. Mr. *Troup* said the petition was calculated to convey an imputation on the justice of the speaker, and he wished it referred to a committee of the whole. Mr. *Wright* was opposed to any reference at all. The right of admission belonged to the speaker, and he had exercised it properly. Every reporter that chose to apply could not be admitted; and if any were excluded, the stenographer for that paper ought to be; the character of which he reprobated with his usual warmth. Mr. *Grosvenor* thought the petition respectful, and presumed that party considerations should have no weight in deciding upon it. Mr. *Hanson* (one of the editors of the *Federal Republican*) spoke at length on the subject, and inveighed against all attempts to exclude stenographers. He said that only one of the four reporters admitted was a federalist, and pronounced the charge made by *Cobbett* (and alluded to by Mr. *Wright*) that the *Federal Republican* was in *British* pay, to be a calumny. Mr. *Wright* rose again, and expressed his opinion unequivocally that that paper was in *British* pay. He was called to order by the speaker. Mr. *Hanson* replied, and said the accusation was not true. The petition was then referred to a committee of the whole. And after some time, the house being resolved into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Grosvenor* offered a resolution which went to request the speaker to assign a place to the petitioner. Mr. *Clay* (the speaker) then said that an air of consequence had been given to the subject that did not comport with the dignity of the house. The petitioner had been excluded merely because there was no place for him on the floor. In the new arrangement of the seats of the members, but four places had been assigned for stenographers, and those had been granted by him according to seniority. He had as well refused the application of another reporter, who was stated to be a republican, as that of the petitioner. He said that complaint had been frequently made on account of the reporters mingling with the members, which had occasioned an order for confining them to particular places. He thought that a greater number than was already admitted would produce inconvenience; but, if the house thought differently, he hoped it would also determine the place where additional reporters

* The yearly payment was due the first day of March last.

should be stationed. Mr. Webster was glad that the speaker had treated the subject on the ground of inconvenience only; and he thought the reasons assigned were such as became the dignity of the chair; but hoped the petitioner might be admitted. Mr. Calhoun expressed himself pleased to observe that no disposition existed to inculcate the speaker. He thought that another stenographer could not be admitted without inconvenience. But why so much sensibility on the subject? It was not a party question; it was a matter of convenience. He reprobated the idea that reporters should mingle with the members, to overhear private conversation. He thought the gallery a commodious place for them. Mr. Gaston then complimented the speaker for the dignity with which he had treated the subject. He hoped that the members might sacrifice a little of their convenience to accommodate the reporters. He said the sensibility of the minority [Mr. G. is a "federalist"] was natural, and hoped that the majority would shew they had no disposition to overhear. Mr. Gholson objected to the resolution, because it would give the petitioner privileges superior to those enjoyed by the old reporters in the house; its adoption would imply that he could hold his place on the floor without the control of the speaker. Mr. Grosvenor said that such was not the design of the resolution. Mr. Roberts wished the resolution had been general. Mr. Eppes was decidedly in favor of admitting as many stenographers as could conveniently be accommodated. The majority do not flinch from the publication of their proceedings. All they wished was that they might be fairly reported. He said the speaker had decided properly in relation to the petitioner. The present boxes of the reporters were filled. But he should not object to a general provision for the admission of a greater number. He therefore moved a resolution, which modified, at the suggestion of Mr. Burwell, read as follows: "Resolved, That provision ought to be made for the accommodation of additional stenographers." Mr. Grosvenor accepted the resolution in lieu of his own. Mr. Seybert would vote for the admission of Mr. Richards, solely because he was a federalist, that he might not be accused of partiality. Mr. Macon approved the resolution. He adverted to the exclusion of Samuel Harrison Smith, who was a reporter in federal times, by the speaker, first from the floor and then from the gallery. He was glad to see the change in gentlemen on the other side. A gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Leiby) now in the other branch of the legislature, was the first, some years ago, to move a resolution binding the speaker to admit reporters. Mr. Macon was in favor of admitting as many as could be admitted; but he was for confining them strictly to their boxes; and if found out of them while the house were engaged, the sergeant at arms should order them out of the house altogether.

The committee rose and reported the resolution.

Mr. Seybert moved to limit the additional number of reporters to two. Mr. Pitkin objected to the limitation, as no limitation was fixed by the rule of the house. Mr. Roberts spoke of the galleries as the most fit place for the stenographers. He had understood that the reporters in Great Britain were allowed only to occupy the galleries of the house of commons, and were not allowed ink or pen. Mr. Bibb said that the exclusion of the petitioner infringed no right. The admission of stenographers was a mere matter of indulgence, not of right. He proposed a plan by which one reporter of each party should be admitted, and sworn in to report the proceedings and debates precisely as they occurred.

Mr. Ingersoll did not suppose this morning that

the present subject would have taken the deflected course it has taken. He had not therefore paid much attention to the discussion. His indisposition to inculcate the speaker on the one hand, or to impair the claim of the petitioner, or the minority on the other, induced him to wish the subject to be postponed for consideration. He moved that it lie on the table.—Negative.

Mr. Gholson moved its indefinite postponement. Negative. Before a final disposition was made of the resolution, the house adjourned.

On Tuesday, after a multitude of observations pro and con, on an amendment to the resolution respecting stenographers, proposed by Mr. Bibb, which was, "that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted," it was so resolved—yeas 83, nays 75.—This decision appears to have taken place chiefly on the ground, that, as the speaker had done right, he ought not to be censured even in an indirect manner, as well as because that a greater number of stenographers could not be admitted without inconvenience. The members on both sides seem disposed to consider the reporters as entitled to no rights in the matter.

[The editor of the REGISTER has taken the trouble to make this abstract from a report of the proceedings, which fills several columns of a newspaper, chiefly to record what the representatives of the people are doing AT SUCH A TIME AS THIS, for *six dollars a day.*]

Several private petitions were received and referred.

Mr. J. G. Jackson laid on the table the following as an additional rule of the house:

"An additional standing committee shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, viz: A committee on the judiciary, to consist of seven members. It shall be the duty of the said committee to take into consideration all such petitions and matters or things touching judicial proceedings, as shall be presented, or may come in question, and be referred to them by the house, and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto, as to them shall seem expedient.

[The list of members of the 13th Congress, must lay over for the next paper. Our readers are not only anxious to learn *who*, but *what* are the gentlemen; such is party feeling: which, at present, we do not feel fully prepared to declare. We have taken means to ascertain the truth in doubtful cases.]

THE CHRONICLE.

¶ The editor of the REGISTER wishes it fairly understood, that he does not feel the character of this work in any manner responsible for the verity of the European news-articles noticed in the "Chronicle;" the chief parts of which are very miserable garblings from the little rays of truth that the public are permitted to receive through London papers—whose honesty may be estimated from the notice they have taken of our affairs; some of which have been republished in the REGISTER for that purpose.

The king of Prussia has joined Russia, and by an edict abolished the "continental system." The French general Morand, with 3500 men has been taken by the Russians at Lunenburg. The Russian force west of the Visula is said to amount to 200,000 men; the Prussian force is estimated at 70,000—and the Swedish (which, we are told, will certainly act against France) is supposed to amount to 50,000—in all 320,000. Besides these, great calculations are made on the risings of the people in the north of Germany; to which they are invited by a proclamation of prince Kutusoff. It is positively said,

that the *Russian* minister at *Copenhagen*, has demanded of the Danish government a categorical answer to this question, "*will Denmark act with or against France?*" She will not be permitted to remain neutral in respect to the new coalition. A *Gottenburg* article says, that admiral *Hope* has gone to *Stockholm*, to present the crown prince, *Bernadotte*, the scymitar with which the mamaluke assassinated general *Kleber* in *Egypt*; not as a curiosity, but as an honorable weapon to be used against *Bonaparte*.—We hope the first use the crown prince makes of this scymitar will be to cut off the head of the knave that presents it. "Great news" may soon be expected. A body of English, about 2000, made a descent at *Charlevoix*; but the custom-house officers collected a party of the people, and cut them all off.

Six steam-boats are now used as packets and ferry boats at *Philadelphia*. Three others are about to be started.

The nomination of *W. H. Crawford*, of *Georgia*, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to *France*, has been confirmed in the senate, without a dissenting voice. *Dr. H. Jackson*, a late distinguished professor in the university of *Georgia*, goes out as secretary of legation.

Massachusetts.—The legislature met at *Boston* on the 26th ult. *Mr. Philips* was elected president of the senate, and *Mr. Bigelow* speaker of the house of representatives, by large majorities. They are both "federalists." The official return of votes for governor is as follows—for *Mr. Strong*, 56,754—for *Mr. Varnum*, 42,789—scattering 680. About 2000 votes were not counted, for various causes—of these *Mr. Strong* had 985, and *Mr. Varnum* 1128. The governor's speech, which is very long, is laid off for the next number of the *REGISTER*.

VIRGINIA.—The legislature has adjourned after repealing the law for raising a state regiment, and attending to two or three local matters.

WM. H. WELLS, Esq. is appointed a senator of the United States from *Delaware*, in the place of *Mr. Bayard*.

We learn from the master of the Spanish brig *Anna*, from *Laguaira*, that about 20 days previous to his sailing, a battle was fought at *Guigue* (between *Barcelona* and *Cumana*) in which the Patriots defeated the Royalists, killed 300 and made 500 prisoners. After the battle, 1500 of the Royalists deserted to the Patriots. *N. Y. pap.*

Postscript—Glorious News.

NEW-YORK, June 2—1 P. M.

Our correspondent at *Albany*, has forwarded us by the steam boat, just arrived, the following important information.

ATTACK UPON SACKETT'S HARBOR, AND DEFEAT OF THE ENEMY.

Albany June 1.—We stop the press to insert the following, which has come to hand by the western mail. It is from the *Utica Gazette* extra of Sunday.

Extract of a letter, dated *Sackett's Harbor*, May 29.

"The British fleet, of five or six sail, were discovered off our harbor early yesterday morning. By 9 o'clock it was reduced to a certainty that it was their intention to land. Alarm guns were immediately fired, and every preparation made to give them a warm reception. A light wind with some other causes prevented their landing until 4 o'clock, this morning, when they effected it, with considerable loss. The action continued warm and general until

6 o'clock, when it terminated in the retreat of the enemy to the fleet.

"I am not able to give you the number of killed and wounded on either side, but it is considerable on both. *Lieut. col. Mills*, of the volunteers, is among the slain. *Col. Backus*, 1st reg. light dragoons, is said to be mortally wounded. Two general officers of the enemy were found dead on the field. It is understood that governor *Provost* commanded the enemy. *Gen. Brown* commanded our forces and fought bravely. The enemy are now making out of the Harbor. You must wait for particulars. In haste, &c."

By to-day's stage from the west, we learn that on the 25th inst. *Fort George* opened a fire upon one of our boats, when a general cannonading took place all along the frontier. In a short time, not a block-house or wooden building of any kind was standing in or near the British fort, while our side had suffered no loss or injury. An immediate movement was expected.

Com. Chauncey arrived off *Niagara* on Friday, the 21st inst.

Office of the *National Advocate*, Wednesday, (noon) June 1.

After our paper went to press last evening, we received the following:

Gazette office, *Buffaloe*, Tuesday, May 25, 9 o'clock, P. M.

Fort Niagara, May 25, 7h. A. M.

In attempting to bring some of our boats down the river, they were fired upon from the opposite shore; this brought on a cannonading all down the lines.—Not a house or barrack is left standing in or near *Fort George*! All have been burnt. Not a man injured on our side. A movement will be made immediately.

Latest from commodore *Decatur's* squadron.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening from *New-Haven*, which place he left yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, by whom we learn, that a Swedish vessel arrived there on Monday night, having passed commodore *Decatur's* squadron on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, at anchor at *Fisher's island*; a British 74 was also at anchor, within five miles, on the opposite side of the island. Commodore *Decatur* got under way about 9 o'clock the same morning.

We further learn that a prize, laden with wine, to the private armed brig *Annaconda*, *Shaler*, of this port, arrived at *New-Haven* on Monday last. The prize master stated, that the *Annaconda* had captured a British packet off the coast of *Brazil*, with 80,000 dollars in specie on board, which she took out, and after paroling the crew and passengers, gave the packet up to them.

From *Sandy Hook*.—We learn that on Sunday evening last, seven boats with muffled oars, belonging to the British squadron off this port, made an attempt to land on *Sandy Hook*. Their object evidently was to attack by surprise; but the sentinel discovered their approach and fired upon them. The picquet guard then took the alarm and poured a volley into the boats; they returned the fire and instantly pulled off to the squadron. The garrison was immediately put under arms, and remained so until sun-rise next morning.

IN CONGRESS.—On Wednesday no business done. The House adjourned at 12 o'clock. Thursday, several petitions were presented and referred. *Mr. Jackson's* proposition for the appointment of a standing judicial committee, was agreed to. A report from the treasury was received. On motion of *Mr. Nelson* a resolution was agreed to in favor of stenographers, which was referred to a committee. Details hereafter, if needful. Nothing of importance will be done until the standing committees report.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 15 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 93.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The situation in which I am again placed imposes a duty upon me, by every exertion in my power, to promote the interest and safety of my fellow-citizens; their approbation of my conduct the last year, is peculiarly grateful, as it leads me to hope that my services in the year to come will be considered with the same indulgence; without it, I feel my incompetence at this difficult season, to discharge, in a satisfactory manner, the duties of the office which I have undertaken.

In pursuance of the authority given by the resolve passed at the last session of the general court, empowering the governor, with advice of council, to adopt certain defensive measures for the protection of the towns and harbors in the commonwealth; three judicious persons, skilled in military affairs, were commissioned to carry into effect the intentions of the legislature, expressed in the resolve. The secretary will deliver you a report of their proceedings under that commission.

By a law of the United States, passed in April, 1808, the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of providing arms for the militia of the United States, to be transmitted to the several states, in proportion to the number of the effective militia in each state, and to be distributed under such regulations as should be prescribed by the state legislatures.—In compliance with the request of the late general court, in their resolve above mentioned, I applied to the executive of the United States, and requested such supply of muskets as might be conveniently furnished, and as might be considered the proportion to which this commonwealth was entitled. A copy of the answer to this application, which I have received from the secretary of war, will also be laid before you. [See below.]

As we are engaged in war with a nation of great maritime strength, your attention will be directed in a particular manner to those parts of our extensive sea-coast where the people are most exposed to depredations; and being deprived of their usual means of support, have already suffered severely, and are in danger of still greater evils. I have no doubt you will be disposed to afford them every assistance they may stand in need of, within the power of the state government. It belongs to the national government to protect each of the states in the union, and provide for the common defence; but if an invasion should be made, or attempted on any part of our coast, I am confident that our militia would promptly, and with cheerfulness, exert their utmost endeavors to repel it.

We are bound to obey the laws made in conformity with our constitutions; but those constitutions ensure to us the freedom of speech; and at this momentous period, it is our right and duty to enquire into the grounds and origin of the present war—to reflect on the state of public affairs, and express our sentiments concerning them with decency and

frankness; and to endeavor, as far as our limited influence extends, to promote, by temperate and constitutional means, an honorable reconciliation. By an unnecessary war, the deepest guilt is incurred; and therefore every belligerent nation should enquire which of the contending parties is chargeable with that guilt.

When war was declared against Great Britain, our complaints were chiefly founded upon her orders in council; and though they were revoked within four days after the declaration was published, it will be useful to attend to them when we are considering the necessity of that measure. In November, 1805, the French emperor issued his *Berlin* decree, declaring the British islands in a state of blockade, and forbidding any trade or correspondence with them. To this succeeded the British orders in council, and other French decrees, some of which are of a still more exceptionable character.

Although the decrees of *Berlin* and *Milan* and the orders in council, were injurious to neutral rights, it would be uncandid to suppose that the direct object of either nation was to injure the commerce of neutrals. The French decrees might be thought necessary by that government to effect the subjugation of Great Britain; and the orders in council were declared by the latter to be retaliatory measures, adopted in consequence of the aggressions of her enemy, and to be repealed when those aggressions ceased. In their arduous struggles they seem to have thought only of themselves; and while those struggles continued we must have known that our commercial intercourse with them would be exposed to numerous embarrassments; but we were consoled with the reflection that these would be counterbalanced by the advantages we derived from the war in Europe. Indeed it is probable, if our government had maintained a system of impartial neutrality, and had imposed no restrictions on trade, that notwithstanding those decrees and orders, we might, by reason of our neutral character, have enjoyed a commerce more lucrative for the last seven years, than would have fallen to our share had the whole world been at peace.

In May 1810, the congress directed that the non-intercourse act should cease as to that belligerent which should first so revoke its edicts as that they should cease to violate our neutral commerce, and that it should operate on the other which should neglect so to do within three months after the president's proclamation, declaring the fact that such revocation had taken place. On the 10th of August following, the duke of Cadore in a letter to our minister in France, stated that the *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees were revoked, and that after the first of November then next, they would cease to have effect; it being understood that the English should revoke their orders in council, and renounce their new principles of blockade; or that the United States should cause their rights to be respected. This letter was considered by the president as an absolute repeal of the French decrees, though it appeared to many persons at that time to be only a provisional repeal, upon conditions that might never happen, and was not confirmed by any instrument which the courts or

people of France were obliged to take notice. The president however, on the 2nd of November, 1810, announced by proclamation that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were revoked; and in March following the congress passed a law confirming the proclamation, and the revival of the non-intercourse against Great Britain.

When our government was thus committed, it was the policy of the French emperor to convince the British nation that his decrees were not revoked and he took effectual measures for that purpose. His public ships by his authority, and under his instructions committed depredations on our commerce and burnt our vessels; the French cruizers and privateers captured them and they were condemned in the French courts; nor has France made the least reparation for the plunders. On the 31st of March, 1811, the emperor declared to his council of commerce that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were fundamental laws of his empire. Many other declarations of this kind were made by the French government, and though our ministers remonstrated against them as containing no exception in favor of the United States, and requested some authentic act of the French government to justify our national measures, no satisfaction could be obtained. If the President had then revoked his proclamations, the numerous evils that have followed from that unfortunate measure might have been prevented. But as if the French emperor was determined to put our government in the wrong, the duke of Bassano, in May 1812, when it might be presumed that war between this country and England would take place, produced to Mr. Barlow a decree which bore date the 28th of April, 1811, repealing the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and assigning as the cause of the repeal, the act of congress of March, 1811. To suppose, therefore, that the French decrees were repealed on the 2d of November, 1810, involves the absurdity that the effect took place long before the cause.

At the same time that the above decree was produced by the French minister, he informed Mr. Barlow that the decree had not been published; but declared it had been communicated to our former minister in France, and likewise sent to the French minister here, with orders to communicate it to Mr. Monroe. On the correctness of this statement it may be improper to form an opinion until our government explain the transaction. But of this we may be certain, that if that decree was made in April, 1811, according to its date, if not concealed for the purpose of producing a war between this country and Great Britain; for the party who concealed it well knew, that if that decree was known in England the orders in council would be revoked. If the decree bore a false date, and had not been communicated to our ministers, no man, either in the administration or among the people can hereafter doubt concerning the character of the French government or the impositions practiced upon us.

The principal remaining alleged cause of hostility is the impressment of seamen from our merchant vessels.

The war in Europe opened to these states such an extensive field for commercial enterprise, that it might have been difficult to procure immediately such numbers of American seamen as would profitably be employed. Our wealth and navigation increased with a rapidity which has never been exceeded; many thousands therefore of British seamen deserted that service for a more safe and lucrative employment in ours; and greater numbers might have resorted to us, if they had not been apprehensive that the British navy would reclaim them. But if there had

been no competitors from abroad, as men will always employ their industry in the manner they find most advantageous, the high price for that species of labor would soon have induced a sufficient number of Americans to become seamen; in that case the danger of impressment by British ships would have been prevented. It appears therefore, that British seamen have been patronized at the expense of our own; and should Great Britain now consent to relinquish the right of taking her own subjects, it would be of no advantage to our native seamen; it would only tend to reduce their wages by increasing the number of that class of men.

The British government has never claimed a right to take our native American seamen; had such claims been made we should all have united to resist it.—Great Britain only claims the right of taking her own subjects from neutral merchant vessels. In doing this, from a similarity in language our citizens have some times been subjected to impressment; but so far as I have heard, they have been discharged, when application was made in their behalf, and evidence furnished of their citizenship. In some instances there may have been a wanton exercise of power by the impressing officers; but it is impossible for the best regulated state wholly to control the actions of its subjects, or restrain all its military and naval officers in their distant operations, from insolence and oppression; it is therefore, a rule of national law, that the faults of individuals shall not be imputed to the nation, unless they are approved and ratified by the government.

Some abuses must undoubtedly happen from the difficulty of distinguishing Americans from Englishmen: But it appears from the examinations already made, that these abuses have been greatly exaggerated, and that only a small number of native Americans are in the British service who have not voluntarily engaged; and of these the British minister, before the war, requested our government to furnish a list, that measures might be taken for their discharge. It is probable that more than one-third of the native American seamen belong to this state, and three-fourths are supposed to be from the states of *New-York* and *New-England*; if the number detained in British ships had been great, the complaints would have been loudest from this part of the union; but the fact has been quite otherwise. You, gentlemen, represent every town in the commonwealth, and will be able to ascertain how many of your neighbors are held without their voluntary consent in the navy of Great Britain.

All the European nations agree in founding allegiance upon the circumstance of nativity; they claim and treat as subjects all those who are born within the confines of their dominions; although removed to another country in their youth. This doctrine of allegiance is also the common law of our own country, and as such, it often has been, and probably always will be, recognized by our courts.

The sovereigns of Europe have also universally assumed the right of prohibiting whenever they please, the departure of their subjects out of the realm; and we are told by the most approved writers on the law of nations, that a state has just cause of complaint against another which entices away, and employs its useful subjects. That every government has a just claim to the service of its subjects in time of war, and that all those who abandon their country when in danger are deserters which she has a right to punish. It was upon this principle that our laws for the confiscation of absentees estates were passed, and if the principle is unsound, those laws were unjust.

Great Britain complains that we have allured her seamen into our employment by holding up superior inducements to them to quit her service and engage in ours; and this too at a time when she was contending for all that was dear to her against the most formidable and efficient force, that in any age of the world has been united under one head. She asserts that her seamen are essential to her safety; that though they are not liable to be taken from our national ships, and we have a right to protect them while they remain within our territories; yet, if they pass into her dominions, or if in transacting their own affairs on the high way of nations, they come within her power, she has a right to take them in virtue of her prior claim; that the nations of Europe have for ages claimed and exercised this right, and that she can never relinquish it so long as we employ her seamen, without endangering the existence of her navy. What hope of peace, then can be reasonably entertained while such a sacrifice is required of her? A nation ought first to do justice to others before it demands justice of them; when war was declared we knew that Great Britain had suffered greatly by the desertion of her seamen into our service; but had we done any thing to prevent or discourage it? though she alleged that they were necessary for her defence; and to us, they were only useful as the means of acquiring wealth.

In the war between France and England we professed to be a neutral nation. This amounted to an engagement on our part, that we would, in all things shew an exact impartiality between the contending parties; and policy as well as justice demanded of us an equal attention to both. But have we maintained this exact impartiality towards the belligerents? Have not the restrictions upon our own commerce been so calculated as to wound the interests of Great Britain, without impairing the resources or disturbing the continental system of her enemy? We have expressed a just sympathy for our seamen who are detained in British ships; but have we shown a like sensibility for those who are confined in French prisons, until discharged by enlisting on board of their cruisers? When the war commenced had we not received as many and grievous insults from the French government as from the British—and in what manner have we resented them? Although in proportion to her maritime means of annoyance we had suffered much greater losses from France than from England, has not our language to the former been mild and conciliating, and have we not to the latter indulged in offensive reproaches and undesired asperity? Men who sincerely desire a peace, will not employ themselves to multiply the causes of dispute, and excite jealousy and irritation between the people of the two countries—they will rather allay the passions than inflame them, and will think it no diminution of our dignity, if in doubtful cases, we recede from a supposed right, rather than support it by artifice and violence.

It has been often asserted that our national honor compelled us to engage in a war with Great Britain. The honor of a nation consists in the display of its wisdom, justice, moderation and magnanimity; it requires the government to regulate its conduct for the greatest advantage of the state and pursue that series of measures which most effectually promotes the welfare of the people. But that species of honor which would prompt us to wage war for every supposed instance of abuse or disrespect, is not the honor of a wise and moral people. A proud or passionate individual will claim a right to sport with his own life by putting it in hazard against the life of another. But, few men will avow that government

has a right, to expose the safety of the state, and the lives and fortunes of the citizens, merely to indulge its passions or gratify its ambition.

So far as conquest may be considered as the object of the present war, its policy, to say nothing of the justice of it, must be extremely doubtful. A few individuals may gain by an offensive war, but the great body of the people have nothing to gain or hope for. In republics, the increase of power and wealth has often occasioned severe calamities, by increasing their pride and arrogance, and inspiring rash counsels and extravagant measures. But when they have been successful in foreign war and acquired the titles of conquerors, I think they have invariably and speedily lost their form of government. A man who has a large army at his control must have the virtue of a Washington, not to make use of it, for his own aggrandizement. The national constitution was formed and adopted for our own defence; there is not a clause in it, in which an extension of our territorial limits was contemplated. The congress indeed were authorised to admit new states into the union; but every man knew that under the confederation it had been proposed to form a number of states in the western territory, and Vermont was even then a candidate for admission. I presume that no one thought of giving congress the power to obtain by purchase or conquest the territories of other nations, and annex them to the United States, and form them, or subdivisions of them, into constituent parts of the union.

A suspicion has been intimated that the hostility of the Indian tribes was excited by British influence; as no proof has been offered to us on this subject, it might be sufficient to say, that a regard to vague and uncertain suppositions exposes a nation to become an unjust aggressor. But has not our conduct towards those tribes been often oppressive and unjust; and have we not indulged an eager desire to obtain possessions of their lands, when we had already millions of acres which we could neither cultivate nor dispose of? Perhaps the late unfriendly dispositions of the Indians may be accounted for, by the march of a hostile army into their country and the battle which ensued, many months before war was declared against England.

In the present moral state of the world, it would seem that our political friendships should be formed with some regard to that state. But are we encouraged by the moral qualities of the French government to take part in its wars? Or will any one say that the cause of France is more just than that of Spain, Portugal or Russia, or that her success would be more conducive to the happiness of mankind? Or should we cultivate the friendship of France because she can do us more injury than England, or because her manners, religion or policy are more congenial to ours? In our embarrassed and alarming situation, it is indeed a very favorable circumstance, that the people have so generally expressed their utter aversion to a French alliance; such an alliance would be the greatest calamity and must produce the most fatal effects.

It is my wish, gentlemen, in making these observations, that they may lead to a dispassionate review of our conduct towards England and France, and of theirs in relation to us. While we attend to what is due to ourselves we are not to forget what we owe to others, and in cases liable to the least doubt the claims even of an enemy should be impartially examined. If upon such examination we are convinced that the war is necessary, we shall be justified in affording our voluntary aid to support it. But if we discover that our opinions or measures have been erroneous, we have the strongest motives both from

interest and duty to relinquish them. We may indeed deceive ourselves, and even resolve to cherish the deception; but the Supreme Arbiter to whose retributive justice the most solemn appeal has been made, cannot be deceived, and will not with impunity be mocked.

In times of party zeal and public commotion, it may be difficult on some occasions to discern what is right. But I hope, that a fixed attention to the duties imposed on us by our national and state constitutions, and with a humble reliance on the Divine directions, the members of this government will in this perplexing period, preserve consistency of conduct, and adhere with undeviating constancy to the principles of justice and truth.

CALEB STRONG.

May 28, 1813.

The following is the letter alluded to in the preceding.

War Department, March 15, 1813.

"SIR—In answer to your excellency's letter of the 1st instant, (enclosing a resolution of the legislature of Massachusetts of Feb. 27, 1811, addressed to the president of the United States, and "requesting such supply of muskets as may be conveniently furnished, and as may be considered the proportion to which the commonwealth may be entitled,") I have the honor to inform your excellency, that as the arms provided in virtue of the act of April 23, 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, have been inconsiderable, in proportion to the militia to be supplied, the president has deemed it most conducive to the general interest, to supply, in the first place, *frontier states, and the militia who have come forward in the service of the country.*

"When the state of the public arsenals will justify the measure, Massachusetts will receive her proportion of arms, agreeably to the provisions of the law. Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your excellency's most obedient servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*"His excellency CALEB STRONG,
Governor of Massachusetts."*

Treasury Report.

The speaker (on Wednesday the 2nd inst.) laid before the house of representatives, a letter from Wm. Jones, acting secretary of the treasury, transmitting the following report:

In obedience to the act "supplementary to an act entitled "an act to establish the treasury department," the acting secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following report.

The receipts into the treasury from the 1st of Oct. 1812, to the 31st March, 1813, have amounted to

\$15,412,416 25

The balance in the treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1812, was

2,362,632 69

Making together

17,775,068 94

The expenditures from the 1st of October, 1812, to the 31st of March, 1813, have amounted to

15,919,334 41

Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of April, 1813, of

1,855,734 53

\$ 17,775,064 94

The enclosed statement, (A) shows in detail, the several sources from which the receipts were derived; and the branches of expenditure to which the disbursements from the treasury were applied.

Pursuant to the act of the 8th of February last, subscriptions for a loan of sixteen millions of dollars, were opened on the 12th and again on the 25th of March last. But although a 13 years annuity of 1 per cent. was offered in addition to a 6 per cent. stock at par, for the money which might be subscribed, it being apparent from the result of the first subscription that the whole amount could not be obtained on those terms, proposals in writing were invited. Offers, exceeding by about a million of dollars the amount wanted were received, some demanding a thirteen year's annuity of one and a half per cent. in addition to six per cent. stock at par, but most of them requiring a six per cent. stock at the rate of 88 per cent. On these terms, leaving to the subscribers the option, the loan was effected. In conformity with the public notification the same terms were extended to those persons who had subscribed on the first opening of the subscription, and they have the same option; which, if the stock at the rate of 88 per cent. be taken, is equivalent precisely to a premium of 13 dollars and 63 cents and 7-11 of a cent for each hundred dollars loaned to government. The enclosed papers under the letter (B.) are copies of the several public notices given on the subject, and a statement of the monies respectively obtained by open subscriptions and by written proposals, and shewing also the sums obtained and payable in each place where subscriptions were opened.

Of that sum of sixteen millions of dollars thus obtained on loan, there was paid into the treasury, prior to the 1st of April, 1813, the sum of \$ 1,086,737 50 which makes a part of the monies received previously to that day as stated in the statement (A).

The resources for the residue of the year 1813, consist of the following items, viz.

1. The remainder of the loan above mentioned	\$ 14,913,262 50
2. The sums payable on account of customs, and of the sales of public lands, estimated at	9,320,000
3. The five millions of dollars in treasury notes, authorised by act of February 25th, 1813	5,000,000
Say	\$ 29,230,000

The expences for the last nine months of the present year are calculated as followeth, viz.

1. Civil list, and all expences of a civil nature, both foreign and domestic.	900,000
2. Payments on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, as per estimate (C) herewith	10,510,000
3. Expences on account of the war and navy departments	17,820,000
	\$ 29,230,000

Of the sum of \$1,855,734 53 remaining in the treasury on the 1st of April last, a small part may be considered as applicable to such extraordinary expences already authorised, as may arise during the remainder of the year; and for the same object, the

sum of one million of dollars authorised by an act of the state of Pennsylvania to be loaned to the United States, but which was not offered in time to be accepted as a part of the loan of sixteen millions, may be considered as a resource.

In this estimate the whole sum of five millions of dollars authorised to be issued in treasury notes, is taken as a part of the resources of the present year. But as it is not deemed eligible to increase the amount of treasury notes in circulation, and as three millions only of those authorised by the act of 1812, were issued in that year and are reimbursable in the course of the present year, it is respectfully suggested that in lieu of issuing two millions of the five millions authorised by the act of February, 1813, congress should authorise an additional loan for the same amount, it being made a condition of such loan that its terms should not be higher than those of the loan of sixteen millions already effected.

The provision already considered is for the service of the present year only; that which will be necessary for the year eighteen hundred and fourteen requires an early attention. It is difficult to estimate with accuracy the sum which will be received into the treasury from the revenue as now established. During a state of war, the customs at the present rate of duties, have been heretofore estimated to produce five millions of dollars. The additional tonnage duty imposed upon foreign vessels by the act of the 1st of July, 1812, producing about 200,000 dollars a year, is not included in that sum. It is believed that during the year 1814, a greater sum than five million two hundred thousand dollars ought not to be relied upon as receivable into the treasury from custom house duties. The sum arising from sales of public lands may be estimated at six hundred thousand dollars, making together 5,800,000 dollars. The interest alone on the public funded debt, on temporary loans, and on treasury notes, which will become payable in that year, will amount to four millions four hundred thousand dollars. The other engagements, on account of the principal of the funded debt, of temporary loans, and of treasury notes, which will become reimbursable in that year, amount to 7,150,000 dollars, exceeding together, by more than five millions seven hundred thousand dollars the estimated amount of the receipts into the treasury derived from the revenue as now established.

This view of the subject is sufficient to evince the necessity of a speedy and effectual provision for the service of that and the ensuing years.

The mode and the extent to which this provision should be carried, have heretofore been suggested from this department to congress, and have received the consideration of that body. The expences of the peace establishment of the United States, and the interest on the public debt, including that on the loans made for the prosecution of the war, are believed to be the least sum that ought, under any circumstances, to be raised within each year. These if the expences of the peace establishment are taken at the sum necessary for the ordinary expenditure of the United States previously to the additional armaments made in the year 1812, with a view to an approaching state of war, and including the interest on the loans of the years 1812 and 1813, and also of that which will probably be necessary in the year 1814, will amount during that year to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars, viz :

The expence of the peace establishment, exclusive of the additional force authorised by the acts pass-

ed during the year 1812 may be estimated at

\$ 7,000,000

The interest on the public debt during the year 1814 will be as follows : on old funded debt

2,100,000

On 6 per cent stock of 1812, including temporary loans received in part of the loan of eleven millions, which will remain unpaid in 1814

500,000

On 6 per cent stock of 1813

1,090,000

On treasury notes which will be reimbursable in 1814—say on 5,000,000 at 5 and 2-5 per cent.

270,000

3,960,000

On the loan for the year 1814, interest payable within that year

440,000

\$ 11,400,000

The revenue now established, being estimated to produce would leave to be raised

5,800,000

5,600,000

To cover the above sum of

\$ 11,400,000

The internal taxes heretofore proposed were estimated to produce

5,000,000

And the duty of 20 cents a bushel on salt imported, which though estimated heretofore at only \$ 400,000 a year during a state of war; yet, as the consumption considerably exceeds 2,000,000 of bushels, may be estimated to produce

600,000

Making the sum wanted

\$ 5,600,000

Although the taxes, if early laid, may be brought into operation in the commencement of the year 1814, yet as they cannot be expected to have their full effect during that year, some auxiliary resource will be required. This may be found in the sum of 1,500,000 dollars, which is the excess of the sinking fund for the present year, over the demands on that fund according to the existing engagements of the United States. This sum of 1,500,000 dollars may be carried to the sinking fund for the year 1814, and will be wanted in addition to the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars, to meet the engagements on account of the public debt, which must be fulfilled during that year.

As reliance must be had upon a loan for the war expences of the year 1814, the laying of the internal taxes may be considered, with a view to that object, as essentially necessary; in the first place, to facilitate the obtaining of the loan, and secondly for procuring it upon favorable terms. It is ascertained that the terms of the loan for the present year would have been more favorable if the taxes had been previously laid; and it is obvious enough, that by affording a security for the regular payment of the interest and the eventual reimbursement of the principal, more stable, and less liable to be weakened or cut off by the natural effects of war upon external commerce, than a revenue depending as that of the United States now does almost wholly upon such external commerce, capitalists will advance with the greater readiness and at a lower rate of interest, the funds necessary for the prosecution of the war.

Public confidence will be ensured, and the means afforded of preserving the public credit unimpaired; a measure of the utmost importance in a country like ours, where, from the lightness of the demands made upon the people during the continuance of peace, the extraordinary expences of a state of war can be supplied only by a resort to that credit.

The resources of the country are ample, and if the means now proposed, and those heretofore recommended from this department, are adopted, it is believed they may be fairly and fully brought into action.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. JONES.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 2, 1812.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The legislature of Maryland, at the late extra session, passed a law to stay executions until after the next meeting of the general assembly—the needful securities being given. They also refused the people of Baltimore liberty to tax themselves, for the defence of their city. The respectful petition for that privilege (see page 196) was signed by the representatives of at least three-fourths, and, perhaps, a greater proportion of the wealth of the place, and by thousands of persons.

It is stated that all the American news-papers taken by the enemy in the Chesapeake (which are sought for with great avidity) are first carried to the admiral's cabin, where a regular assortment is made, before even the officers are permitted to read them.

The following paragraph is from the *Chillicothe Fredonian*. The fact is positively stated, and, in what has really happened, we have strong collateral proofs of its verity. But it is of a nature so important that the testimony in support of it ought to be known to the world, that such a horrid contract may not rest on a news-paper paragraph. We hope the respectable editor of the "*Fredonian*" will favor us in this respect—"It is a fact no less dishonorable to the British nation, than true, that gen. Proctor, in order to induce general Tecumseh to join him with his forces in the late attack on fort Meigs, agreed that gen. Harrison should be delivered up to the Indians, to be disposed of as they should think proper!"

The ship *Neptune*, with Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard on board, was spoken on the 24th ult. all well.

The price of provisions at Jamaica are thus reported by a gentleman who lately arrived from Kingston. Flour 58¢ per barrel; beef 58; pork 36—Lumber 72¢ per thousand.

We have this week to Register a great deal of good news, as well as to notice a disastrous event. See the details.

MILITARY.

David Humphreys, Esq. a col. in the revolutionary war, and for a long time one of Washington's family, has been appointed brigadier-general of certain volunteer corps to be raised for the defence of Connecticut. We consider this appointment a happy prestege of their utility.

The Montreal papers contain the British official account of the defeat and dispersion of a body of 1300 men belonging to gen. Harrison's army, (under gen. Clay) near the Rapids of the Miami, on the 5th May; and of the capture of 650 of them, of the military chest containing 14,000 hard dollars, provisions, &c. [Not true.]

The same paper contains a Quebec marine list of the arrival of about 20 transports, and other vessels, having nearly 2000 troops belonging to British regular regiments, and crews of sailors for the lake flotillas.

A letter from Ogdensburg, dated May 28, states, that in consequence of some British deserters crossing at that place, an officer came from Prescott with a flag, and threatened to give the village to the flames if the men were not restored. The demand was refused; but the village was standing at our last accounts from it.

The same letter mentions that from 4 to 6000 troops have arrived at Quebec from Cork, and are moving upwards. The English say general Sheaffe is a traitor for not holding the posts on the *Magara*. It is thought he is under arrest.

From the following brief notice in gen. Dearborn's letter of May 29, it would seem that the enemy will not be permitted to continue his outrages with impunity—he says, "I have taken measures in relation to the 23 prisoners, who are to be put in close confinement."

A party of British landed a few days ago near Jamaica, on Long-Island, but were soon beaten off by the militia.

Major-general Hampton has left his command at Norfolk, for Canada, and brigadier-general Taylor resumes the command.

By an arrival at Newport we learn that news of the surrender of Mobile had been received at the Havana, in consequence of which two brigs with troops and arms had sailed for Pensacola.

A considerable detachment of the militia of South Carolina, have been ordered to the sea-board for the defence of the coast.

Baltimore Volunteers.—Previous to the departure of this valuable corps for the frontiers, they were pretented with an elegant flag by some patriotic ladies of the seventh ward—a late letter from one of the corps desires that these ladies might be informed that "that standard had been placed on the highest pinnacle of the government house in the capital of Upper Canada."

The Boston Patriot says—"It is ascertained that the District of Maine alone has contributed to the regular and volunteer-service, between four and five thousand men."

THE CAPTURE OF YORK.—The following is given as an accurate list of the killed and wounded at York, Upper Canada, April 27.

<i>Killed in battle</i> —1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 2 musicians, 8 privates	14
<i>Killed by the explosion</i> —1 captain, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 29 privates	38
Total killed	52

<i>Wounded in battle</i> —2 captains (one since dead) 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, 22 privates	32
<i>Wounded by explosion</i> —1 brig. gen. (since dead) 1 aid-de-camp, 1 acting aid, 1 volunteer aid, 6 captains, 6 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 9 corporals, 1 musician, 155 privates	222
Total wounded	254

<i>Killed</i>	52
<i>Of the navy</i> —2 midshipmen and 1 seaman, killed—11 seamen wounded	14

Total killed and wounded. 320

A letter we have received from an officer in the army, says "our adherents and friends in Upper Canada suffer greatly in apprehension, or in actual

misery. Eighteen or twenty of them who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the king of England, lived the last winter in a cave or subterraneous hut, near lake Simcoe. Twenty-five men, Indians and whites, were sent to ferret them out, and kill or take them; but our Yankees (as all Americans are cruelly styled there) killed 18 of the party, and enjoyed "their woods and their liberty," till very lately, when some of the feeblest, worn out with cold and disease, were seized and put into York jail, whence we liberated them; and from one of them, an emaciated, grey-headed old man, (who I fear cannot long survive to enjoy his liberty) I had this account, with other anecdotes. May our friends be speedily and effectually protected—our enemies as speedily punished." [W. lig.]

Augusta, May 28—Mr. FROMENTIN, a senator in Congress from Louisiana, arrived here last evening on his way to Washington. Mr. Fromentin travelled here through the Creek nation without interruption. On his way he fell in with a party of warriors under the direction of M^{re} Queen, king of the upper towns, who had been in Pensacola for the purpose of obtaining arms, &c. from the Spanish governor of West Florida; the governor informed the deputation that he had instructions to arm the nation generally, but not partially, and provided a majority of the nation would make application he would furnish them with arms—and Mr. Fromentin understood that a meeting of the Indians was to be held immediately in the different towns to determine on the propriety of the application. At the house of Manac, a chief of considerable property and influence, a number of runners from the North Western Indians were constantly assembled, and were daily going and returning from the seat of war, and they have much earlier information of events in that quarter than their white neighbors.

Mobile, May 4—By a gentleman on whose veracity we can rely, and who has just returned from Pensacola, we are informed that the former governor of that place has departed for Havanna; and that Gonzales Manrique, has arrived at Pensacola, as governor of West Florida. The former governor had favored the assembling at Pensacola, of about 400 Indians in the course of last week and the week before, supposed to be Seminoles and disaffected Creeks. Our informant saw about 60 chiefs there last week. The new governor had dismissed them, with his pointed disapprobation of their assembling and of their object. He appears to recommend a peaceable deportment of the Indians towards the people of the United States.

The whole of the Niagara frontier, from fort George to fort Erie, is in our possession. The official accounts follow:

Copies of letters from major-general Dearborn to the secretary at war—dated Headquarters, Fort George, (U. Canada) May 27, 1813.

SIR—The light troops under the command of colonel Scott and major Forsyth, landed this morning at 9 o'clock. Major-general Lewis's division, with colonel Porter's command of light artillery, supported them. Gen. Boyd's brigade landed immediately after the light troops, and generals Winder and Chandler followed in quick succession. The landing was warmly and obstinately disputed by the British forces; but the coolness and intrepidity of our troops soon compelled them to give way in every direction. General Chandler, with the reserve, (composed of his brigade and colonel Macomb's artillery) covered the whole. Commodore Chauncey had made the most judicious arrangements for silencing the enemy's batteries, near the point of land-

ing. The army is under the greatest obligations to that able naval commander for his co-operation in all its important movements, and especially in its operations this day. Our batteries succeeded in rendering Fort George untenable, and when the enemy had been beaten from his positions, and found it necessary to re-enter it, after firing a few guns and setting fire to the magazines, which soon exploded, he moved off rapidly by different routes. Our light troops pursued them several miles. The troops having been under arms from one o'clock, in the morning, were too much exhausted for any further pursuit. We are now in possession of Fort George and its immediate dependencies—to-morrow we proceed further on. The behavior of our troops, both officers and men, entitles them to the highest praise; and the difference in our loss with that of the enemy, when we consider the advantages his positions afforded him, is astonishing.—We had 17 killed and 45 wounded. The enemy had 90 killed and 160 wounded of the regular troops. We have taken 100 prisoners, exclusive of the wounded.—Col. Meyers of the 49th, was wounded and taken prisoner. Of ours, only one commissioned officer was killed—lieut. Hobart of the light artillery. Enclosed is the report of maj. Gen. Lewis.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obedient servant.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. John Armstrong,
Secretary at War.

On the Field, 1 p. m. 27th May, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Fort George and its dependencies are ours. The enemy, beaten at all points, has blown up his magazines and retired. It is impossible at this moment to say any thing of individual gallantry—there was no man who did not perform his duty, in a manner which did honor to himself and country. Scott's and Forsyth's command, supported by Boyd's Winder's brigade, sustained the brunt of the action. Our loss is trifling, perhaps not more than 20 killed, and twice that number wounded. The enemy has left in the hospital 124, and I sent several on board the fleet. We have also made about 100 prisoners of the regular forces.

I am, dear sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

MORGAN LEWIS.

Major-general Dearborn, commander in chief of the Northern Army.

Head-quarters—Fort George, May 29, 1813.

SIR—General Lewis was ordered to march yesterday morning with Chandler's and Winder's brigades—the light artillery, dragoons and riflemen in pursuit of the enemy by the way of Queenstown. I had received satisfactory information that the enemy had made a stand on the mountain at a place called the Beaver Dam, where he had a deposit of provisions and stores, and that he had been joined by 300 regulars from Kingston, landed from small vessels near the head of the lake. I had ascertained that he was calling in the militia, and had presumed that he would confide in the strength of his position and venture an action, by which an opportunity would be afforded to cut off his retreat. I have been disappointed—although the troops from fort Erie and Chippewa had joined the main body at Beaver Dam, he broke up yesterday precipitately, continued his route along the mountains, and will reach the head of the lake by that route.

Lieut. colonel Preston took possession of Fort Erie and its dependencies last evening; the post had been abandoned and the magazine blown up.

I have ordered general Lewis to return without delay to this place, and if the winds favor us we may yet cut off the enemy's retreat.

I was last evening honored with your despatch of the 15th inst. I have taken measures in relation to the 23 prisoners, who are to be put in close confinement.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Armstrong, secretary of war.

The following notice in hand-bill form, was issued at Fort Erie:

Having heard, since I had the command of Fort Erie, that some unprincipled and lawless persons have crossed into Canada, with a view to plunder and maraud, contrary to express orders: I deem it my duty to forewarn them from practices so dishonorable and degrading, and solemnly to assure them that every vigilance will be exerted to detect and bring them to rigorous punishment under martial law, for such outrages.

JAMES P. PRESTON, Lt. Col.

12th Reg. Inf. commanding at Fort Erie,
Black Rock and Buffalo.

30th May, 1813.

Copies of letters from commodore Chauncey to the secretary of the navy.

U. S. Ship Madison, Niagara river, May 28th, 1813.

SIR—I am happy to have it in my power to say, that the American flag is flying upon Fort George. We were in quiet possession of all the forts at 12 o'clock.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir,
your most obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Honorable William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Ship Madison, Niagara river, 28th May, 1813.

SIR—Agreeably to arrangements which I have already had the honor of detailing to you, I left Sackett's harbor on the 22d instant, with about 350 of colonel McComb's regiment on board—the winds being light from the westward, I did not arrive in the vicinity of Niagara before the 25th, the other parts of the squadron had arrived several days before, and landed their troops. The Fair American and Pert I had ordered to Sackett's Harbor, for the purpose of watching the enemy's movements at Kingston. I immediately had an interview with general Dearborn for the purpose of making arrangements to attack the enemy as soon as possible, and it was agreed between him and myself to make the attack the moment that the weather was such as to allow the vessels and boats to approach the shore with safety. On the 26th, I reconnoitred the position for landing the troops, and at night sounded the shore, and placed buoys to sound out the stations for the small vessels. It was agreed between the general and myself to make the attack the next morning (as the weather had moderated, and had every appearance of being favorable). I took on board of the Madison, Oneida, and Lady of the Lake, all the heavy artillery and as many troops as could be stowed. The remainder were to embark in boats and follow the fleet. At 3 yesterday morning the signal was made for the fleet to weigh, and the troops were all embarked on board of the boats before four, and soon after generals Dearborn and Lewis came on board of the ship with their suites. It being however nearly calm, the schooners were obliged to sweep into their positions. Mr. Trant in the Julia, and Mr. Mix in the Growler, I directed to take position in the mouth of the river and silence a battery near the light house, which from its position commanded the shore where the troops were to land. Mr. Stevens in the Ontario, was

directed to take a position to the north of the light house so near the shore as to enfilade the battery and cross the fire of the Julia and Growler. Lieutenant Brown in the Governor Tompkins, I directed to take a position near to Two Mile creek, where the enemy had a battery, with a heavy gun. Lieutenant Pettigrew in the Conquest, was directed to anchor to the south-east of the same battery, so near in as to open on it in the rear, and cross the fire of the Governor Tompkins. Lieutenant M'Pherson in the Hamilton, lieutenant Smith in the Asp, and Mr. Osgood in the Scourge were directed to anchor close to the shore, and cover the landing of the troops, and to scour the woods and plain wherever the enemy made his appearance. All these orders were promptly and gallantly executed. All the vessels anchored within musket shot of the shore, and in ten minutes after they opened upon the batteries, they were completely silenced and abandoned.

Our troops then advanced in three brigades, the advance led by col. Scott, and landed near the fort, which had been silenced by lieut. Brown. The enemy, who had been concealed in a ravine, now advanced in great force to the edge of the bank to charge our troops. The schooners opened so well-directed and tremendous a fire of grape and cannister, that the enemy soon retreated from the bank. Our troops formed as soon as they landed, and immediately ascended the bank and charged and routed the enemy in every direction, the schooners keeping up a constant well-directed fire upon him, in his retreat towards the town. Owing to the wind's having sprung up very fresh from the eastward, which caused a heavy sea directly on shore, I was not enabled to get the boats off to land the troops from the Madison and Oneida, before the first and second brigades had advanced. Capt. Smith with the marines landed with col. McComb's regiment, and I had prepared 400 seamen, which I intended to land with myself, if the enemy had made a stand; but our troops pursued him so rapidly into the town and Fort George, that I found there was no necessity for more force; moreover, the wind had increased so much and hove such a sea on shore, that the situation of the fleet had become dangerous and critical. I, therefore, made a signal for the fleet to weigh, and ordered them into the river, where they anchored immediately after the enemy had abandoned Fort George. The town and forts were in quiet possession of our troops at 12 o'clock, and the enemy retreated in a direction towards Queenstown.

Where all behaved so well, it is difficult to elect any one for commendation, yet in doing justice to lieut. Macpherson I do not detract from the merits of others. He was fortunate in placing himself in a situation where he rendered very important service in covering the troops so completely, that their loss was trifling.

Capt. Perry joined me from Erie on the evening of the 25th, and very gallantly volunteered his services, and I have much pleasure in acknowledging the great assistance which I received from him in arranging and superintending the debarkation of the troops; he was present at every point where he could be useful, under showers of musquetry, but fortunately escaped unhurt. We lost but one killed and two wounded, and no injury done to the vessels.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington city.

U. S. Ship Madison, Niagara River, May 29, 1813.

SIR—Deeming the command of Lake Erie of great

very importance, I despatched capt. Perry yesterday with 55 seamen to Black Rock, to take five vessels to Erie as soon as possible, and to prepare the whole squadron for service by the 15th of June. Gen. Dearborn has promised me 200 soldiers to put on board of the vessels at Black Rock, to assist in protecting them to Erie; Mr. Eckford has with uncommon exertions prepared these vessels for service since the capture of York, and I think that captain Perry will be ready to proceed for Presque Isle about the 3d or 4th of June. The two brigs building at Erie have been launched.

The Queen Charlotte and 3 others of the enemy's vessels came down to Fort Erie on the 26th inst. but as soon as they heard of the capture of Fort George and its dependencies, they proceeded up the lake, I presume for Malden.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Honorable Wm. Jones,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Particulars from other sources.—Private property has been scrupulously respected by our troops on the Niagara; and the people, in general, are quietly at their homes. Major King was wounded in the attack on Fort George. The British destroyed many of their own men in their hurry to blow up the magazines at that place; and the cavalry picked up 240 prisoners very soon after they landed. The whole of our force employed in these expeditions amounted to about 4,000 men. Com. Chauncey bears ample testimony of the effect of the fire from our vessels; which is stated to have been tremendous—they battered down the fort and destroyed all its buildings with astonishing expedition. The British had spent great sums in fortifying these posts, which have fallen almost without loss into our hands.—The consequences will be very important.

SACKETT'S HARBOR.—The following articles relating to the attack upon *Sackett's Harbor*, have been received since our last. The particulars, as communicated for the *New-York Gazette*, differs, in some parts, from the official letter of gen. Brown; and we here are incorrect as to the loss of the naval stores.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-gen. Jacob Brown, to his excellency governor Tompkins, dated "Sackett's Harbor, May 29, 1813.

"We were attacked at the dawn of this day, by a British regular force, of at least 900 men, most probably 1200. They made their landing at Horse Island. The enemy's fleet consisted of two ships and four schooners and thirty large open boats. We are completely victorious. The enemy lost a considerable number of killed and wounded—on the field, among the number, several officers of distinction. After having re-embarked, they sent me a flag, desiring to have their killed and wounded attended to. I made them satisfied on that subject. *Americans will be distinguished for humanity and bravery.* Our loss is not numerous, but serious, from the great worth of those who have fallen. Col. Mills was shot dead at the commencement of the action; and colonel Backus, of the 1st regiment of light dragoons, nobly fell at the head of his regiment, as victory was declaring for us. I will not presume to praise this regiment; their gallant conduct on this day merits much more than praise. The new ship and commodore Chauncey's prize, the Duke of Gloucester, is safe in Sackett's Harbor. Sir George Prevost landed and commanded in person.—Sir James Yeo commanded the enemy's fleet. In haste, yours, &c.

JACOB BROWN."

P. S. It is very possible that we shall be again attacked, as sir George must feel very sore. We are, however, greatly reinforced from the country; and by the arrival of 450 regulars, under colonel Tuttle, who arrived very shortly after the action was over; and I trust that you may rest satisfied that we shall not be disgraced.

J. B.

Particulars furnished to the editors of the New-York Gazette.—"Sackett's Harbor, May 31.

On Thursday evening the British fleet consisting of the Wolfe, 24 guns, the Royal George, 24, each a ship, the Earl Moira, 18 guns; a brig, and the Prince Regent, Simcoe and Seneca schooners, mounting from 10 to 12 guns each, and two gun boats, with about 40 flat bottomed boats and barges, under the command of sir James Yeo, having on board 1200 men, under sir George Prevost, sailed from Kingston, and on Friday the 28th, appeared off this Harbor; the day was fair and the wind light, and at noon became a leading breeze for the enemy's vessels; the fleet hove too at five miles distance, and transferred their men to the barges for disembarking; and then bore up at about 2 o'clock, with the barges in tow—they had stood their course but a short time when they discovered a fleet of our barges, with troops from Oswego, coming round Stony Point. The barges from the enemy's fleet were dispatched to cut them off, and succeeded in taking 12 barges; 7 escaped and arrived at the harbor; the troops in the captured barges had previously succeeded in landing and escaping into the woods, and came in that evening.

It is presumed that under the impression that more barges were expected and in the event of cutting them off that night with troops on board, they would have less to oppose—the fleet hauled their wind and stood into South Bay and despatched the armed barges in order to way lay them.

At 4, P. M. the fleet lay by and the day being advanced, the intention to disembark that evening was abandoned.

In the mean time col. Mills with a part of his regiment withdrew from Horse Island, and with a detachment of infantry under col. Tuttle, and militia under gen. Brown, occupied the point of land opposite during the night, as the day broke the enemy appeared at a small distance approaching Horse Island, with upwards of 30 barges, boats, &c. filled with troops and under cover of two gun-boats, effected a landing about the Island, in different parts, to the number of 800, they then advanced in columns and forced the neck under a heavy fire from our troops, in which several of the enemy were killed, and in the attack col. Mills fell with two wounds in his body. A braver man never fell in battle.

The enemy having succeeded in gaining the main land, advanced towards the harbor; and our troops being forced by superior numbers, were compelled to retreat through thick woods, but, disputing the ground obstinately for nearly a mile. At this time reinforcements came up under col. Backus of dragoons, and some of the best militia, and as the enemy opened upon the rear of the village, were checked, but contending obstinately an hour and an half. Shortly after the enemy opened upon the village, colonel Backus was mortally wounded through the side, and was taken off the field—previous to this, several valuable officers were wounded and obliged to retire.

The greatest number of the enemy fell at this place; they now began to retreat, taking off most of their wounded. Our troops did not pursue them immediately into the woods, and they were suffered quietly to embark their men, several were however,

made prisoners who were found straggling after the boats had put off, among them were two captains.

General sir George Prevost actually landed with his troops, whether he led or not is not ascertained.

At no time had we more than 600 men engaged, several men stated that all their men landed; they certainly landed at the first debarkation about 800, calculating 25 to 30 men to a boat.

Fortunately the morning was calm, and the fleet could not get up to the batteries; they attempted to tow, but failed; one or two small vessels did approach within reach of the guns.

At about 10 o'clock a truce came in off the batteries by a naval officer, demanding the surrender of Sackett's Harbor, in the name of the general and commodore; which was refused.

Shortly after another flag came in requesting to send surgeons to the wounded of the British soldiers, which were in our hands, which was denied, as the enemy had not yet appeared to abandon the expedition and were laying by in their barges, but shortly after put off to the fleet which made sail and stood off towards Kingston.

By noon all the enemy were embarked, and standing in their barges for the fleet.

Unfortunately the naval officers left in charge of this station, set fire to the naval store houses, hospital and marine barracks by which all the immensely valuable stores taken at York, were destroyed and all the stores for the use of the fleet and the new ship which were deposited here, were consumed.

The prize schr. Duke of Gloucester, was preserved by lieut. Talman of the army, who boarded the prize, extinguished the fire, and brought her from under the flames of the store houses; this vessel contained a considerable quantity of gun powder.

The schr. Fair American, lieut. Chauncey, (the commanding officer at this time) and the Pert, lieut. Adams, the only vessels here, cut their cables and retreated up the river; the invalid officers and seamen spiked what few guns they had upon Navy Point, and went off in boats after setting fire to the store houses.

The British loss must have amounted to 200 and upwards killed and wounded, as they took off the field in their barges killed men as well as wounded—our loss in all about 150.

Among the killed of the enemy is an adjutant-general, two majors, and several captains, &c.

This place would certainly have been carried had it not been for the timely arrival of 300 of the 41st regiment the evening before at ten at night after a march of 40 miles in one day; and during the engagement 600 more regulars came in after forced marches.

The villages were left almost defenceless; our fleet had left here but a few days before, in detachments for Niagara, of 3 and 4 vessels at a time, and the Madison remained here alone a day or two before, and then she sailed; and 2 schooners came in.

The Wolfe is commanded by commodore Yeo, and has on board 300 picked men from the Kent 74; and Yeo says his only wish is to meet our fleet; and it is expected they have gone to land their troops at Kingston, and his squadron will pursue ours, thus divided.

Sunday—Two more British captains brought in to-day, found wounded in the woods.

Tuesday, June 1.—Our fleet has just returned here after its operations at Niagara.

The British fleet is at Kingston and has not been seen off here since the day of attack.

Col. Mills was buried yesterday with the honors of war.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army to the editors of the (Baltimore) Whig.

NEWARK, U. C. May 30, 1813.

"Before this touches your hand, rumor will have told you of the fall of fort George, and this town on the 27th inst. The advanced corps, under col. Scott, sustained a very heavy fire on landing for about twenty-five minutes, when the British gave way."

"When we marched for Queenstown on the evening of the 28th, we found (what intelligent men had told us at Newark) that the enemy was far advanced on his retreat by the back road towards the lower part of the province, with about 3000 men. The British had evacuated their different posts above and collected their force very actively."

"Gen. Boyd is a fine soldier and a humane man, Col. Scott, and also major King, distinguished themselves on the 27th; as did almost every man who had a chance of fighting the enemy. Our friends hereabouts, are greatly relieved by our visit—they had been terribly persecuted by the Scotch myrmidons of England. Their present joy is equal to their past misery."

"This is a most charming county; but its uncertain destiny, together with the vexations the farmers endured by being dragged out in the militia, has left the fields in a great degree uncultivated."

"What force the enemy may be able to collect at the lower part of the province I know not: but it is supposed they can raise a pretty large army. However, their Indians are not of much use to them—they run as soon as the battle grows hot. I saw but one of their Indians, and one negro (with the Glengary uniform) dead on the field; a proof that neither their black nor red allies are very potent or brave. Their 8th (a royal regiment) fought very resolutely, and suffered severely from the fire of the despised Fankes."

Extract of another letter, same date.

"The volunteers were yesterday complimented in general orders by general Boyd, whose brigade they had flanked. The Baltimore Company had but three men slightly wounded, though exposed to a thick fire while in the boats."

SIEGE OF FORT MEIGS.

FROM THE OHIO FREEDOMAN.

Minutes of the principal occurrences which have taken place during the siege of Fort Meigs, from the 25th of April to the 9th of May; taken down by a volunteer in the fort.

About the 25th, 26th and 27th of April, the general was very vigilant in sending out patrolling parties in order to discover the movements of the enemy—for, from correct and undoubted information, we were bound to believe that this post would be attacked by a large number of British and Indians.

On the 25th, lieut. McClannahan discovered the enemy on the margin of the lake.

On the 26th, some part of the enemy were discovered on the opposite shore, viewing our works, but rode off in a very few minutes. This day another patrolling party went down a few miles; but were drawn back by the discharging of our guns in camp. In the evening, another patrol of infantry were sent two or three miles down the river; but could discover nothing of the approach of the enemy, except the firing of guns in every direction. This evening there was an alarm, and the party returned during the time of it.

On the 27th, a few of the enemy made their appearance on the opposite shore; but were soon made

to retreat by the balls from our 18 pounders. Two elegant shots were made at them. They were supposed to strike within 3 or 4 feet, and covered them with dirt. Ever since the general had arrived in camp, the greatest diligence, attention and industry was displayed by the officers and soldiers. Every moment of the general was occupied in carrying on the fortifications of the camp.

On the 28th, about one o'clock, Mr. Oliver was sent on an express to gen. Clay, after capt. Hambleton had, by the direction of general Harrison, went down the river about three miles, and discovered a large army of British and Indians advancing to attack camp Meigs. Fortifications of various descriptions were carried on with unparalleled exertions; and every man was inspired with a zeal, courage and patriotism never surpassed. If this were the case with the men without any other stimulus than what their own reflections suggested, how much more animated and heroic must they have been, and how much more confidence must have been infused into them, when they were addressed by their truly brave and great commander, in a most masterly and eloquent manner, on the situation in which the fortune of war had placed them, and the vital importance of every man's being vigilant and industrious at his post! The Indians and a few British made their appearance on the opposite shore and commenced a very brisk fire with small arms; but no injury was done, it being too distant for musketry or rifles. Two of our eighteen pounders were discharged at a groupe of British and Indians, and one of the balls struck among them and covered them with dirt; but whether they received any damage or no is not known. They ran away as quick as possible. In the evening, the Indians were conveyed over in boats, and were around us in every direction. We were now besieged: several dragoons volunteered to reconnoitre the camp; but before they had went half a mile they were fired on by the Indians, and one of the men was shot through the arm. The works continued with vigor and spirit until tattoo beating. The general was every where present, and stimulated the men to discharge their duties like heroes and soldiers.

April 29th.—Early in the morning, the general was standing very near a man who was mortally wounded by the Indians shooting in the camp. We could at times discover them among the trees; but our boys soon compelled them to leave their post.—Some of our men were slightly wounded; several Indians and a British soldier were killed, and from the best observations we could make, a considerable number were wounded. The enemy had progressed so far in the construction of their batteries during the night, that they afforded them sufficient protection to work by day-light. They had erected three batteries, two of which had four embrasures each, the other was a bomb battery. We made some first rate shots into their works, and impeded their progress very much.

April 30th.—This morning the enemy had extended his batteries considerably, and were preparing them for the cannon. This day also we considerably impeded their progress by firing our cannon and destroying their works. After firing one of the shots, some of the enemy's men were seen to be carried away from their battery, as if they had been killed or severely wounded. Boats were seen to pass from the old British garrison to this shore, with many men; the general concluded that their intention was to draw our attention to their batteries, and to surprise and storm the camp in the rear. Orders were immediately given for one-third of the men to be constantly on guard, and the remaining two-

thirds to sleep with their muskets in their arms, and to be constantly prepared, at a moment's warning, to fly to their posts. These orders were strictly obeyed, and every duty was performed with the utmost cheerfulness and alacrity. The men were permitted morning and evening to go to the river and get water, the well not being finished; and the Indians occupying very a advantageous position round the camp, annoyed us very considerably. Several of our men were slightly wounded by them, and the general, being constantly exposed, had several very narrow escapes. In the course of the day we killed two or three Indians and wounded four or five. Some time in the night, the enemy towed a gun-boat up the river near us and fired for some time, but not a ball came into camp. Early in the morning they commenced firing again, but without effect; and they thought it most prudent to retire as soon as it became light enough for us to fire upon her. There were about 30 balls fired in all.

May 1st.—The grand traverse was now nearly finished, and several small ones besides. Traverses were commenced in various directions, and carried on with life and spirit. This morning we fired several times with very good effect. Our works were now in a very good situation. About 10 o'clock the enemy had one cannon prepared, and commenced firing very briskly; and in a short time they opened several more pieces on us. They had a 24 pounder, a 12, a 6, and a howitzer. During the day they fired 256 times, and 4 times in the night. Our works received no material injury.—Their 24 pounders passed through our pickets without cutting them down, which was a very grand thing to us. We silenced one of their pieces several times, but did not fire as often as the enemy, as we far surpassed them in shooting. Men were seen carried away from their batteries in blankets and other things which proved that we had done some execution.—Our wounded amounted this day to about 8—1 mortally, 2 badly, and 5 slightly. A bullet struck the seat on which the general was sitting, and the writer of this article received a stroke from a bullet as he stood directly opposite the general, but sustained no injury.

May 2d.—Commenced firing very early with bombs and balls, and continued it very briskly all day. We lost this day 1 man killed and 10 wounded, besides several others slightly touched with Indian bullets. The enemy's sloop came in sight today. They fired 457 times during the day, and 4 times in the night.

May 3d.—Commenced with a very brisk and fierce firing of bombs and cannon balls. They opened 2 batteries upon us on this side of the river, about 250 yards in our rear right angle, one of which was a bomb battery. We instantly returned their fire, and silenced them for some time, but they kept it up occasionally during the day. The Indians shot one of our men through the head and killed him, and we had six men killed by the cannon and bombs, and 3 men wounded. The enemy fired 516 times during the day, and 47 times during the night.

May 4th.—Owing to some circumstances, the enemy were not on the alert this morning, and did not commence firing until about 11 o'clock, and then slowly. It rained very heavy this morning until 9 o'clock. A new battery was discovered erecting on this side in the same direction with the others, and traverses were commenced to guard against them. Several men were slightly wounded, and two soldiers killed by the bombs in the night. Lieut. Gwynne killed a British officer on this side with a rifle. They fired in all 207 times in the day, and 15 times in the night.

May 5th.—They fired this day very slow, but they killed 3 men with bombs and cannon balls. They fired 143 times in all. About 2 o'clock Mr. Oliver arrived with 47 men of gen. Clay's detachment. Orders were then sent to general Clay to land about 800 men on the opposite shore to spike the enemy's cannon, when we were to attack the batteries on this side at the same time. Every thing was executed in elegant style; but colonel Dudley did not order a retreat after effecting the grand object, but was drawn into the woods by a partial firing of the Indians; and after a severe conflict the greatest portion were taken prisoners. They succeeded, however, in spiking the enemy's cannon, and about 150 returned safe in camp. During this time, we had 2 several engagements on this side; succeeded in repulsing the enemy and in spiking the cannon, and taking 42 prisoners, two of whom were lieutenants. If the detachment under colonel Dudley had adhered to orders, it would have been a most brilliant and glorious day to the American arms. The first charge on this side, was made on Indians and Canadians by major Alexander's battalion, captain Nearing's company, and 2 or 3 companies of Kentuckians. They displayed great bravery and courage. The enemy acknowledged they were surprised, and that we would have succeeded in every thing if our militia had not been too confident. The second charge on this side was made by col. Miller's command of regulars, to wit, caps. Croghan, Langham, Bradford, Nearing, and lieut. Campbell. Major Alexander's battalion and capt. Seabee's company of Kentucky militia. They all acted with the most determined bravery. A flag was sent down by us, at the request of one of the officers prisoners, to look on a certain point on this side, to ascertain whether one of their officers were not wounded there; and shortly after their return the enemy sent a flag over to see about their wounded and prisoners. They did not fire their cannon this day after the battle, except once or twice one piece which remained unspiked. Their force consisted of 500 regulars, 800 militia and 600 Indians.

May 6th.—A flag was sent down to see about the comfort and convenience of our wounded and prisoners, accompanied by major Hukill. They then returned to this side together with major Chambers, with some communication respecting the prisoners and sending them home by Cleveland. No firing to-day.

May 7th.—Bad weather, which has continued for several days, has been very disagreeable. Colonel — and major Chambers came over about 12 o'clock, to make arrangements for the exchange of prisoners. This point was accordingly settled: our militia were to be sent to Huron, in order to return home by that route. The Indians at first claimed part of the prisoners; but after intercession by the British officers, they relinquished their claim, but wished us to exchange some of their Wyandott prisoners for our militia. Their prisoners were exchanged for the regulars under the orders of capt. Price; but their regulars were not to enter the field of battle during one month, and ours were to be sent home. Their prisoners, when released, were not to be asked any questions concerning us or the camp, by any of the officers or soldiers. No firing to-day.

May 8th.—A flag was sent down early this morning with clothing and provisions for the comfort of our wounded and prisoners. The enemy seemed to be making preparations for some movement ever since the grand battle. Major Chambers came over in the evening, and informed the general that in the

morning he should be furnished with a list of the killed, wounded, and prisoners.

May 9th.—The enemy were very busy in the night — and when dawn appeared, we discovered them making a retreat. One of their sloops was up, receiving the cannon and several gun-boats: they were fired on by our guns and they soon made off. By 10 o'clock they were gone to all appearance. Major Chambers violated his word and failed to furnish us with a list of the wounded and prisoners.

The number of killed during the siege and in the different actions on this side, amounts to 77—the wounded, to 196.

Treatment of American prisoners in Canada.—On Saturday last arrived here from Montreal, where he had been buried alive thirty-three days in a pestiferous dungeon, Dr. M'Keenan, of the Ohio militia, who was made a prisoner while bearing a flag of truce to the enemy. The doctor has obligingly furnished us with a narrative of his sufferings, which we subjoin. To account for the unprecedented and brutal conduct towards him, it is necessary to bear in mind that the motive of general Harrison for sending him with a flag of truce, was supposed to be to obtain permission to bury the dead, killed at the river Raisin; a request which humanity could not refuse, but which prudence forbid Proctor to grant. Hence the flag was treated in such a manner, as to prevent a repetition of the request. *Albany Argus.*

DR. M'KEENAN'S NARRATIVE.

On the 31st of January last, I was ordered by general Harrison to proceed to the river Raisin, with a flag of truce, and from thence to Malden, if not stopped by the Indians. We arrived at the foot of the rapids of the Miami at dark, and not finding a company of rangers as expected, we encamped in a cave, the horse and cariole before the door, and a flag standing by them. About midnight the Indians fired in upon us, killed Mr. Lemont, wounded myself in the foot, and made us prisoners. After dispatching Mr. Lemont with the tomahawk, scalping and stripping him, they seized my horse, harness, great coat, blankets and other clothing, and one hundred dollars in gold, which the general had sent to procure necessaries for the wounded of general Winchester's army.

That night I was made to walk more than twenty miles to where captain Elliot was stationed with a party of Indians. The captain treated me politely, and sent me to colonel Proctor. I was scarcely seated before the colonel began to abuse general Harrison, said he had been used to fight with Indians, and not British; found fault with my instructions, and said the flag was only a pretext to cover a bad design. I rebutted his insinuations with indignation, which I believe was the cause of all my troubles, since I was not received in my official character until the 5th of February, when I was informed by Proctor's aid, that I should attend the wounded with Dr. Bower, and that I should be sent to the United States, but by a different route from that by which I came. Dr. Bower in a few days was sent home and I detained.

On the 2d of March I was arrested by order of colonel Proctor, and accused of carrying on a private correspondence. On the 8th, without having any trial, I was ordered to Montreal, and hurried on from Port George night and day, although thinly clothed and the weather very cold. From Kingston to Prescott, I was made to eat with the officers' servants! This course of torture being finished on the 28th, when I arrived at Montreal, and without being asked any questions, or being suffered to ask any myself, I was put into a dungeon, eight or ten feet

below the surface of the ground, where I had neither bed or bedding, chair, bench or stool—denied pen, ink, or paper; or even the use of a book, for two weeks. The only fresh current of air that passed through my apartment came through the bowels of the privy! Here I was kept thirty-three days, when I was to my great joy, put up with the American prisoners, and with them permitted to remain till last Monday, when I was liberated by the intercession of lieutenant Dudley, of the navy. Colonel Baynes aid to the governor, told me that the outrage which had been committed on my person was contrary to his orders.

I left fourteen American prisoners* in jail, who were kept in close confinement, notwithstanding colonel Lethbridge and major Shackelford had pledged their words to captain Conkey, before he left Montreal for Quebec, that they should have the liberty of the town during the day. But the captain was scarcely gone, when the pledge was either forgotten or disregarded. The prisoners now are not permitted to procure such necessities as their small stock of money would provide. Sometimes they are half a day without water, and two or three days without wood, and if they complain, they are cursed and abused by the jailor, and told they are only allowed a quart of water in the day. I am requested to represent their situation to gen. Dearborn, which I intend to do as soon as I arrive at Sackett's Harbor.

This is a sketch of the indignities I have had to put up with since the last of January.

I am yours, &c.

SAMUEL M'KEEHAN,

Surgeon's Mate, second regiment Ohio militia.

ALBANY, May 24th, 1813.

* Viz.—George H. Rogers, United States army, William Hohenback, Onis Hooker, Philaster Jones, Harry Jones, Lewis Minor, Zebina Conkey, Phiny Conkey, Canton; Seth Barnes, Camden; Jared Witherill, John Campbell, Schoshaire; Major Watson, Ogdensburg, Alexander M'Gregor, Balston.

NAVAL.

By superior seamanship, though our coast is "bridged" by enemy vessels, there are many valuable arrivals, particularly from *France*, in the southern and eastern ports of the United States.

Christian charity.—A vessel from *Baltimore* with 5000 barrels of flour, for — some friendly port, we learn has passed the enemy fleet in the *Chesapeake*. Another, late the English ship *Jamaica*, with 7000 barrels, now lies near the fort, waiting for — something. The *Marine Artillery*, exercising a few days ago, thought she might make an excellent target.

The customary courts of enquiry have been held on the conduct of lieutenant *Henly* late commander of the United States brig *Viper*, captured by the British frigate *Narcissus*—and on master commandant *G. W. Reed*, late of the United States brig *Vixen*, captured by the Southampton frigate—in both of which cases the officers were honorably acquitted, as having done all in their power to escape a superior force.

It appears that every facility is given to the disposition of American prizes sent into *France*.

Commodore Decatur's squadron.—On the 11th inst. commodore Decatur and his squadron attempted to get to sea, but was prevented by two 74's and a frigate, and drove into the harbor of *New-London*. The enemy anchored a few miles below the light house, where they have remained ever since. In the chase, the *Macedonian* greatly outailed the *United States*—the latter exchanged a few shot with the leading ship of the enemy.

To defend and to destroy so important a part of our little navy is mutually a great object. The commodore has landed some of his guns—furnaces have been erected at forts *Griswold* and *Trumbull*—and governor *Smith*, of *Connecticut*, is making all possible exertion to resist an attack on the place. The town is filled with soldiers; and it is stated that 10,000 men may be had, if required. Some families have removed, and an attack was certainly expected. The squadron off *New-York* has gone round to assist in the enterprize; and the force on both sides will be powerful. The British ships are the *Ramillies*, *Valiant*, and *Italian*, of 74 guns, three frigates, and a sloop of war.

New-London is on the river *Thames*, about three miles from the sound, and contains from 5 to 6000 inhabitants. It is stated that there is water enough for the frigates six miles above the town. A desperate engagement may be hourly looked for.

Further.—Gentlemen acquainted with the harbor of *New-London*, inform us that it may be very conveniently fortified; each side of the river presenting eligible situations for batteries. Our last account from that place says, that the shores are lined with cannon, and that the fears of an attack had considerably subsided with the increased ability to resist one. 1500 brave fellows collected almost immediately for the defence of the ships; and com. *Decatur* told them if they persevered with the same spirit, there was nothing to fear. The frigates have moved above the town a considerable distance. The British force is collected off the harbor, and appears determined to attempt the destruction of our vessels.

Prisoners.—The cartel schooner, *Octavo*, with 70 American prisoners, has arrived at *New-London*. The cartel ship *William Penn*, with 183 more has arrived at *Tuckertown*, N. J. from *Jamaica*—226 were yet left there.

It is stated that the British officers have lately held a ball on *Block Island*. Off *New-York* they frequently practise their men with bails, shooting at vessels for targets.

Eighty jolly seamen left *New-York* on the 2d inst. for the lakes.

British "non-descripts".—The *Argo*, British frigate, rated 44 guns, actually has sixty-four mounted. She is cruising in the *West-Indies*.

The schooner *Greyhound*, see prize lists, 431, was boarded by *La Hogue*; but on the prize-master's exhibiting the *Greyhound's* original papers to the boarding officer, informing him she was from *Liverpool*, N. S. for the *West Indies*; and the crew's all answering to the names on her shipping paper, the officers of *La Hogue* had no mistrust of any imposition, and permitted her pass.

The legislature of *Virginia* has voted swords to midshipmen *William Taylor*, *Alexander Beeshes* and *John Packet*, belonging to the Constitution when she captured the *Guerriere* and *Java*.

We are without positive intelligence from the *Essex* frigate, but have several good reasons to believe she is off the *Brazilian* coast, vexing the enemy.

Capt. *Stewart*, late of the *Constellation*, (we learn from a *Petersburg* paper) with five of his officers, is proceeding to *Boston* to take command of the Constitution. Capt. *Gordon*, who has command of the United States vessels in the *Chesapeake*, is appointed to the *Constellation*. We hope these men may have a chance to signalize themselves.

It is understood, that the surveyors appointed to appraise the *Macedonian*, estimated her as fully equal in every respect to the *United States*; in consequence the brave crew of the latter have received her full value as a compensation for her capture. She is

probably, the most valuable frigate we have. It is stated she furnishes the model on which the new frigates are building.

It is published, with high approbation, in the *British Naval Chronicle* that capt. Kerr, of the *Acasta*, with his crew, have pledged themselves not to strike their colors to an *American* frigate. The *Acasta* is one of the strongest vessels in the world that has the name of a frigate.

The Chesapeake frigate.—As intimated in our last, the *Chesapeake* frigate left *Boston* harbor on the 1st of June, with the expectation of meeting the *Shannon*. We anticipated a glorious result; but alas! by some uncommon incident not yet explained, the event has terminated in the loss of that ship, and in all probability, (which is of much more consequence) the destruction of many of her gallant officers and crew.

To the following letter from com. Bainbridge to the secretary of the navy, we have added some particulars gleaned with care from the multitude of paragraphs and statements that have appeared on the matter:

Copy of a letter from commodore William Bainbridge, now at *Boston*, to the Secretary of the navy.

Navy Yard—Charlestown, (Mass.) 2d June, 1813.

SIR,—It has become my painful duty as commanding officer on this station, to convey to you the unpleasant intelligence of the capture of the frigate *Chesapeake*, by the British frigate *Shannon*. The particulars of this unfortunate occurrence are, from what I have been able to collect, as follow:

Yesterday forenoon the frigate *Shannon* appeared in the bay full in sight from the harbor. At meridian, the *Chesapeake* got under way from President Roads and stood out with a fair wind. Mr. Knox, the pilot on board left her at 5 p. m. the light-house bearing w. half n. distance 6 leagues, the *Shannon* then in sight, and the *Chesapeake*, prepared for action, standing for her. At 6 o'clock p. m. Mr. Knox informs the *Chesapeake* opened a fire, which was returned; and at 12 minutes past 6, both ships were lying alongside of each other as if in the act of boarding; at that moment an explosion took place on board the *Chesapeake*; which spread a fire on her upper deck from the foremast to the mizen mast, apparently as high as her tops, and enveloped both ships in smoke for several minutes. After the smoke cleared away they were seen separated, with the British colors hoisted on board the *Chesapeake* over the American, both ships standing to the eastward. The well proved courage and skill of captain Lawrence, and the bravery of the officers and crew, justify a full belief that the loss of the *Chesapeake* has been entirely owing to some fortuitous event happening on board her, and not to any superiority of skill or bravery in the enemy. But should they improperly impute it to the latter they will find it necessary to give more than one solitary instance to convince our officers and brave tars that they are superior. We have lost one frigate, but in losing her, I am confident we have lost no reputation.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant.

W. BAINBRIDGE,

Hon. William Jones, esq. secretary of
the Navy, Washington City.

The following annexed statement was furnished by some gentlemen who were in a packet-boat, distant about 2 miles from the frigates—

"June 1.—When the *Chesapeake* passed the light-house, at half past one o'clock, the enemy bore e. s. e. 6 leagues distant, standing on a wind to the southward.

At half past 3, the *Shannon* bore up and stood out to sea, the wind at w. s. w.

At 4 o'clock the *Chesapeake* hauled up, hoisted jib and staysails and fired a gun—the ships at this time about seven miles apart. The enemy immediately bore to, and reefed his topsails, and lay by on the starboard tack, the *Chesapeake* in chase.

At half past 4, the wind changed to s. w. a fresh breeze—and the *Chesapeake* took in topgallant sails and royals and hoisted the American flag at the mizen topgallant-mast head.

At half past 5, the enemy hoisted jib and filled the mizen top-sail, and steered close by the wind. The *Chesapeake* on his weather quarter, standing towards him, about 3 miles distant.

At 45 minutes past 5, the *Chesapeake* hauled up the foresail, closing fast with the enemy.

At 5 minutes before 6, the enemy commenced the action within musket shot, by firing her after guns on the starboard side, which was returned by the *Chesapeake*, and the action became general.

At five minutes past 6, the *Chesapeake* being on the starboard bow of the enemy, bore down across his hawse and appeared to board him, both ships keeping away before the wind. The firing at this time ceased on both sides from the great guns.

At ten minutes past 6 there appeared to be a great explosion from the quarter deck of the *Chesapeake*. At sixteen minutes past 6, the ships separated, the *Chesapeake* on the starboard tack. The English flag was then hoisted on board her over the American!

The ships then hove to, to repair damages, which appeared to be trifling on both sides. There were not more than 100 guns fired from both ships. The action took place about 11 leagues from the Light-house. The jibboom and fore and mizen royal masts and main-top-sail tie of the enemy were shot away. No apparent damage on board the *Chesapeake*.

The *Chesapeake* was carried by boarding, as no boats were seen passing between the ships. It is supposed the colors were hauled down by the enemy after the conflict."

It is understood a challenge had been sent by captain Brooke to the commander of the *Chesapeake*—a battle was expected and all the heights round *Boston* were covered with people; many in boats also went out to see the battle. The sensibility of the *Bostonians* on this affair is honorable to them; business was suspended during many hours of painful anxiety. It evidently appeared that the *Chesapeake* had the advantage until the explosion; she fired two shot for the enemy's one. Whether the enemy threw on board a quantity of combustibles, or the explosion was accidental, we cannot form an opinion; but probability is in favor of the former. If so, we must consider it as highly dishonorable. Had the ships met accidentally at sea, all means were lawful and honorable to effect a victory; but they were placed in the situation of two persons in a special battle, in which rules of honor would be expected, not demanded in an ordinary fight. But let us suspend an opinion until we are better informed.

The *Shannon* rates 38 guns, but carries 52; and is inferior to no frigate in the British navy. It is intimated that in addition to her own crew she had on board a great many picked men from the *Tenedos*; but capt. Lawrence must have expected she was excellently manned. The *Chesapeake* rates 36 guns, but carries 48—and had a full complement of gallant seamen. Her first lieutenant, Octavius A. Page, of Virginia, son of the late governor, was landed from her a few days before she sailed, very much indisposed. He died at *Boston* on the 4th. He is spoken of as having been inferior to none other in our

gallant navy; and capt. *Lawrence* must have missed his services.

The *Boston Patriot* has the following paragraph: as applicable to this calamity—"In naval warfare we find many singular instances of ships being lost and taken in the most unexpected and extraordinary manner.—We find that a British frigate was subdued and taken in the *Bay of Biscay*, by the French corvette *Rayonnaise*, of 24 guns, in the following extraordinary manner.—After the engagement had lasted some minutes, the mast of the corvette fell on board the British frigate, when the French captain instantly gave orders to *board*, and actually succeeded in clearing the upper deck of the frigate, and finally captured her."

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

About 60 of the enemy landed near Morris' river (N. J.) on the 31st ult. but were soon driven off by a small party (about 20) of the militia. Soon after 300 of the citizens were in arms, waiting a second visit.

The common council of Philadelphia have voted \$20,000 to erect a fort on the *Pea Patch*.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The force in the bay, June 1, was reported to be three 74's four frigates, 2 brigs and 2 schooners.

We learn from *Fredericksburg* that—"on the 22d ult, a small vessel was chased into Punkateek (E. Shore) by one of the British cruisers, and was gallantly defended by a party of militia on shore. The cruiser was beaten off with the loss of its commander, and 7 men killed, and several wounded—two of the militia were wounded.

Some of the friends of the water *Winnebagos* are apologizing for the conflagration of *Havre-de-Grace*, by stating that a flag of truce sent by admiral *Cockburn* was fired upon. It is sufficient to observe that no flag was sent; and consequently that the excuse is only an instance of the ingenuity of the "well inclined to the British interest," as *Savoy* says.

The "charming fellows" who marched from Lancaster and Pequea, Penn. to *Elkton*, to aid in the defence of the shores of the *Chesapeake*, have returned home. Brigadier-general *Forman*, of the Maryland militia, in a masterly address, thanked them for the great propriety of their conduct, and justly extolled their ready patriotism. The people of *Elkton* treated them with that hospitality that generous minds know how to extend, and the occasion demanded; and the citizens and soldiers were mutually pleased with each other. We learn, with pride and pleasure, if the "devoted city"—the hated of all the English,—the city of *Baltimore*, shall need their assistance, that many hundred high-minded patriots in *Pennsylvania*, hold themselves ready to march hither at the shortest notice—*minute volunteers!*

We have had some very handsome experimental firing from *Fort McHenry* during the week. The defences of *Baltimore* are daily increased, or rendered more perfect.

Extracts of letters from on board the United States' schooners commanded by com. Gordon, in the bay, dated off Tangier Bar, June 4, 1813.

"We have been playing off and on in sight of the enemy ever since Saturday (May 29.) We left them the night before last about 4 p.m. We went within five miles of a ship of the line and a brig; reviewed them well, and lay by in hopes they would send the brig after us. But they did not make the most trifling movement; expecting, I suppose, to draw us a little nearer. If the vessels (neutrals) that sail from *Baltimore* had not informed of us, we should have had one of their schooners the other day."

Another—"Lying close under the Virginia shore

yesterday, eight negroes came off to us, supposing we were British. They informed us who were rich, who might be plundered; and offered to pilot us to their masters' houses to burn and plunder. The boat is now on shore, delivering them up to their owners."

Another—"Application ought to be made by the Baltimoreans to the Secretary of the Navy, to send the gun boats, &c. from the Potomac to Baltimore, as they would prove very effectual in case the enemy came up again."

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 198.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"
British Naval Register.

435. Ship *William*, 10 guns, with a valuable cargo of dry goods, crates, wine, &c. from Cork for Buenos Ayres, captured by the *Grand Turk*, of Salem, and sent into that port.

436. Brig *Harriot*, with a cargo of hides, tallow, &c. from Buenos Ayres, sent into New-Bedford, by the *Annaconda* of New-York.

437. Brig *Mars*, with rum, hides, &c. sent into Portsmouth by the *Fox*, of that port.

438. Schooner *Pearl*, from Curracoa, for St. Croix, with a cargo of corn meal, &c. sent into Savannah, by the *Liberty*, of Baltimore.

439. Sloop ——— a British privateer of — guns, captured by the *Liberty*, of Baltimore, and divested of her armament and valuable articles, and then given up for want of room for the prisoners.

440. Brig ———, captured and burnt by the Governor *Plumer* privateer. She was bound from Hull to Halifax.

441. Brig ———, from Lisbon to London, with a cargo of cotton, taken by the letter of marque schooner *Sabine*, of Baltimore, on her way to France, and burnt.

442. Brig ———, with a valuable cargo of rum, &c. brought into Ocracock, N.C. by the *Globe*, of Baltimore.

443. Schooner *Britannia*, from St. John's for the West Indies, sent sent Portland by the *Grand Turk*.

444. Ship *Loyal Sam*, 10 guns, from Nassau, N. P. for England, captured by the letter of marque schooner *Siro*, of Baltimore, on her passage from France, and ordered to a southern port. The *Loyal Sam* had \$23,500 in specie on board and a quantity of indigo, which is safe at Portland, where the *Siro* has arrived.

445. Ship *Venus*, 14 guns, from Cadiz for Newfoundland, with a full cargo, sent into Beaufort, S. C. by the *Globe* of Baltimore.

⚡ No. 434 is the Brig *Mary*, 8 guns, laden with 160 pipes of wine, 150 bales of paper, and \$10,000 worth of silks.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 4—Mr. *Sharp* offered for consideration, the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire what provision ought to be made for the compensation of the mounted riflemen who were called into service from the state of Kentucky in the year 1812, and that the committee be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

This resolution was so amended as to extend the like enquiry to the compensation of the militia called out by the state authorities.

Monday, June 7—Several petitions read and referred. The house chiefly occupied in committee of the whole on the petition of William Kelly contesting the election of Mr. Harris, the sitting member from Tennessee.

The President communicated by message an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania entitled "an act supplementary to the act for making a canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays," &c.

Tuesday, June 8—On motion of Mr. Fisk, of Vermont—

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making further provision by law for prohibiting trade and intercourse between the citizens of the United States and the enemies thereof, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. McKim—

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to this house what progress has been made in preparing a digest of the arts and manufactures of the United States, from the returns reported to him by the marshals, as directed by a joint resolution of both house of congress, in February, 1812.

Wednesday, June 9—The following resolutions were offered by Mr. McLean—the first was agreed to and the latter ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making some provision for the widows and orphans of the militia slain by the enemy, or who may hereafter be slain by them, during the present war, while in the actual service of the United States, and for whose families no provision exists by law; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire whether any provision ought to be made for the indemnification of those persons who had property taken into the service of the North Western army, under the command of general Hull, and which in consequence of his surrender of the garrison at Detroit, fell into the hands of the enemy; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on a bill to permit alien enemies (resident in the United States, June 18, 1812) to become citizens on certain conditions—the bill was reported to the house, and then ordered to lie on the table.

Thursday, June 10—The committee of ways and means reported a system of internal revenue. We have neither time nor room to insert the report in this number. They contemplate a direct tax, a duty on salt, on retailers licenses; on the sales of ships and foreign merchandize at auction; on refined sugars; on bills and notes; and additional on foreign tonnage—for all which they brought forward twelve bills. The report was made the order of the day for Monday next.

The committee of elections have reported that Mr. Hungerford, of Va. is not entitled to his seat.

Mr. Webster offered a string of resolutions touching the repeal of the French decrees, which shall be noticed hereafter.

THE CHRONICLE.

A letter from *St. Bartholomews*, dated May 1, says, "Official information has just been received from Sweden, of the cession by Great Britain to our government, of the islands of Guadaloupe and St. Martins—the Swedish flag will be much respected."

Fourteen merinos, lately sheared near *Hudson*, New-York, produced 110lbs. of the best wool. Six of them gave 60lbs. 12oz.—one ram having 13lbs.

It is with delight we observe the great attention now paid to the raising of sheep—they are the most profitable of all stocks, and our farmers are daily becoming sensible of the fact. In 6 or 8 years, there is every reason to believe, that wool will become a greater staple in the *United States* than it ever was in *Spain*, or in any other country.

Progress of Manufactures.—During the month of *April* last, the manufacturing company of New-York, made and sold, cotton and wool cards, to the value of \$27,000—yet were unable to meet the demands for the article!

We have late news by an arrival from *France*.—The emperor was at Mayence, on the 16th April.—No battle had yet taken place; but from the moving of the adverse parties they must soon have come into contact.—*Bonaparte* appears to have many strong posts in the rear of his enemy.

Paris, April 26.—News has been received from the borders of the Rhine, that every part between that river and the Elbe, and from the sea to the frontiers of Saxony and Bohemia, was in movement.—The generals had effected a junction, and were advancing with a terribly imposing force. The troops display an uncommon degree of ardor; and the supplies of the army were better than they ever yet have been.

At the last dates from Mayence, the emperor was receiving the dignitaries of the confederation of the Rhine.

Natchitoches, 7th May, 1813.—I have but one moment before the express leaves this for Natchez to write you. Santa Antonio is taken by the revolutionary army under the command of general Bernardo; and gov. Salcedo (the governor of the province,) Hierera and twelve other officers and men have been executed.

Salcedo's force was twelve hundred men; Bernardo's army consisted of about the same number, but five hundred only were in the engagement.—Thus the campaign of Santa Antonio has ended in the entire revolution of the province of Texas.—Those who may be supposed to be best acquainted with the situation of the other provinces composing the intendency of the captain-general, and of the disposition of the people, think that little resistance will be opposed to the republicans in the internal provinces.

An English paper says that the Duke of Clarence has opened a treaty of marriage with the youngest sister of the emperor Alexander. "*Mother Jordan*" is about to be cast off at last, though she has many children by the duke.

It seems the celebrated count DE CRILLON, an associate of JOHN HENRY, has been arrested and committed to prison in London, under the alien act.

We now have a complete copy of the French *EXPOSE*; and, as it is one of the most valuable statistical papers we have latterly seen, it shall be inserted entire, as soon as may be.

POSTSCRIPT.

A postscript to a *Burlington* paper of June 3, says that the U. S. naval force on *Champlain*, has proceeded up the lake for the lines, to attack the enemy.

Several large bodies of troops are marching for *Sackett's Harbor*. It is positively stated that gen. Sheaffe is arrested, to be sent to England.

Com. Decatur has sent officers and men on shore at *New-London*, to improve the batteries. Eighty pieces of cannon were mounted at Fort Groton on Monday last.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 16 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1813.

[WHOLE NO 94.]

Mec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

French State Paper.

Answer of the duke de Bassano to the note of baron de Krusemarck, announcing that Prussia had joined the emperor Alexander against France.

PARIS, April 1st, 1813.

MONSIEUR LE BARON—I have laid before his imperial and royal majesty the note which you have done me the honor of addressing to me on the 27th of March.

What it contains most worthy of serious consideration, amounts to this :

Prussia solicited and concluded an alliance with France in 1812, because the French armies were nearer the Prussian states than the Russian armies were.

Prussia declares in 1813, violating her treaties, because the Russian armies are nearer her states than the French armies are.

Posterity will judge whether such a conduct is loyal, worthy of a great prince, and conformable to equity and sound policy.

At all events it will render justice to the perseverance of your cabinet in its principles.

In 1792, France, agitated within by a revolution, and attacked without by a formidable foe, seemed as if ready to sink. Prussia made war against her.

Three years afterwards, and at the instant when France was getting triumphant over the coalition, Prussia forsook her allies. She took part with the convention as fortune altered, and the king of Prussia was the first of the armed sovereigns against France who acknowledged the republic.

Four years had scarcely passed away (in 1799) France experienced the vicissitudes of war. Battles had been lost in Switzerland and in Italy ; the duke of York had landed in Holland, and the republic was threatened both in the north and south. Fortune had changed : Prussia changed likewise.

But the English were driven from Holland, the Russians beaten at Zurich, victory reappeared under our standards in Italy, and Prussia again became the friend of France.

In 1805, Austria armed herself. Her armies marched to the Danube ; she invaded Bavaria whilst the Russian troops were crossing the Niemen and advancing towards the Vistula. The rumor of three great powers, and their immense preparations seemed to foretell to France nothing but defeats. Prussia was unable to hesitate an instant ; she armed :—she signed the treaty of Berlin, and the ashes of Frederick II were invoked to witness the eternal hatred which she vowed to France.

When her minister, sent to his majesty to dictate the law, arrived in Moravia, the Russians had just lost the battle of Austerlitz ; they owed to the generosity of the the French the privilege of returning to their country. Prussia immediately tore off the treaty of Berlin, concluded six weeks before, abjured the celebrated oath of Potsdam, betrayed the Russians as she had betrayed France, and made with us new engagements.

But from those eternal fluctuations in politics, sprung a real anarchy in the public opinion in Prussia ; exultation seized upon the minds of the people

which the Prussian government was unable to regulate. They overruled it, and in 1806, it declared war against France, at a moment when its greatest interest required a continuance of good understanding with her. Prussia wholly conquered, saw herself against all hopes, admitted to sign at Tilsit a peace when she had every thing to receive and nothing to give.

In 1809, the Austrian war broke out ; Prussia was again about changing system ; but the first military movements leaving no doubt as to the final results of the campaign, Prussia took counsel of prudence, and forbore declaring herself.

In 1811, the preparations of Russia threatening Europe with a new war, the geographical situation of Prussia, not allowing her to remain an indifferent spectator of the passing events, you were charged, Mr. le Baron, as early as the month of March in that same year, to solicit the alliance of France ; and it is unnecessary for me to refresh your memory with what passed at that period. It is at least unnecessary that I should remind you of your reiterated instances and lively solicitudes.

His majesty mindful of the past, hesitated at first on the determination he should take. He thought that the king of Prussia, enlightened by experience, was at length disabused with the political inconstancy of your cabinet. He was grateful to him for his interference at St. Petersburg to prevent a rupture. It was moreover repugnant to his justice and to his heart to declare war upon considerations of political convenience. He listened only to his personal sentiments for your sovereign, and consented to ally himself with him.

So long as the chances of war continued favorable to us your court shewed itself faithful ; but scarcely had the premature inclemency of winter brought back our armies on the Neimen, than the defection of general York awakened mistrusts, which were too well founded. The equivocal conduct of your court in so serious a circumstance, the departure of the king for Breslau, the treachery of general Buloz, who opened to the enemy the passages of the lower Oder ; the publications of edicts to excite to arms a turbulent and factious youth, the assemblage at Breslau of men distinguished as chiefs of disturbing sects, and as the principal instigators of the war of 1806, the daily communications established between your court and the head quarters of the enemy, were facts which for a long time past had left no manner of doubt respecting the resolutions of your cabinet, when I received, Mr. le Baron, your note of the 27th March. It therefore excited no surprise.

Prussia will, says she, recover the hereditaments of her ancestors. But we might ask her whether, when she speaks of the losses which her false policy has made her experience, she has not also some acquisitions to put in the scale ; whether among those acquisitions, there are not some for which she is indebted to her faithless policy. It is thus she has owed Silesia, by forsaking a French army within the walls of Praga ; and all her acquisitions in Germany by the violation of the laws and interests of the Germanic body.

Prussia speaks of her wish to attain a peace established upon a solid basis. But how can a solid peace be calculated upon with a power who thinks itself justified when it breaks its engagements according to the caprices of fortune?

His majesty prefers an open enemy to a friend ever ready to forsake him.

I shall not dwell any longer upon these remarks; but confine myself in putting this question: What would have been the conduct of an experienced statesman and a friend to his country, who, placing himself, in thought, at the helm of Prussian affairs, from the day on which the French revolution broke out, desirous of acting agreeable to the principles of a sound and moral policy?

Would he have engaged Prussia in 1792, in a war whose chances she could leave to more powerful states than herself? If he had done it, would he have advised to lay down arms before the revolution was ended?

If, however, he had been led to acknowledge the republic, would he not have persisted in his system? would he not have endeavored to reap the advantages of it, to benefit by the sentiments, with which a prince contending for France against the prejudices of this time would have been inspired? he would have established the influence of Prussia on the north by alliances; the monarchy of Frederick would have been strengthened, and Prussia would have founded her internal happiness and outward consideration upon a close union with France.

He would not have suffered himself in 1799 to be beguiled by the transitory success of our enemies.

He would have repulsed in 1805, through policy and dignity, the alliance to which England, Russia and Austria in concert had reciprocally taken the engagement of constraining Prussia.

If, however, hurried away by unforeseen circumstances, he had taken an oath over Frederick's tomb, he would not have violated it after the battle of Austrelitz; he would have drawn from a false determination, the only honorable cause, that of remaining faithful to allies ill treated by fortune.

In 1812, if he could have thought proper to forget that at Tilsit, Russia had done in favor of Prussia, every thing that circumstances could allow, and had he signed the alliance with France, he would have been faithful to it; he would have found in unexpected events, an opportunity of making Prussia perform a handsome part, notwithstanding her weakness, and to manifest undoubted sentiments of which he might, at the time, have invoked the honorable remembrance. This loyal resolution would have conciliated to Prussia the esteem of even her enemies. She would have served not their hatred but their true interest; for general York would not have betrayed, and the Russians would not have passed the Niemen; gen. Bulow would not have betrayed, and the Russians would not have passed the Oder; and would not have exposed themselves to the catastrophe that awaits them; finally France feeling the want of an intermediary betwixt her and Russia, would have found in faithful Prussia, and would have consented to aggrandise for the interest of her system, for peace and the repose of the world its only aim, a power whose sincerity would have been put to the test.

At present, Mr. le Baron, what remains to Prussia? She has done nothing for Europe; nothing for her ancient ally; she will not do any thing for peace. A power whose treaties are merely conditional, can never be a useful intermediary; she guarantees nothing; she is but a subject of discussion; not a barrier.

The finger of Providence is imprinted in the events of this winter. They have been produced in order to unmask false friends and signalise faithful ones; and the same Providence has given to H. M. sufficient power to insure the triumph of the latter and the chastisement of the former.

In closing my intercourse with you, Mr. le Baron, I congratulate myself on having it in charge to make known to you the satisfaction of H. M. for your conduct during the time you have resided near him; he pities you both as a military man and as a man of honor, to have found yourself obliged to sign such a declaration.

I have the honor, of sending you the passports which you have requested.

Receive, I entreat you Mr. le Baron, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed)

THE DUKE DE BASSANO.

Legislature of New-Hampshire.

At half past eleven o'clock, his excellency JOHN T. GILMAN, came in, escorted by a committee, and attended by the honorable council, manifested his acceptance of the office of governor, and took and subscribed the oath of office. His excellency then made the following speech:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

My fellow-citizens having elected me to the office of chief executive magistrate for the year ensuing, I return them my sincere thanks for this mark of their confidence; and while I assure them that such powers as I have shall be fully exerted in promoting the public welfare, I am sensible that in times difficult as the present, and with my limited abilities, I shall stand in need of their candid and indulgent consideration of my conduct. The circumstances under which I meet you at this time prevent my making such particular statements respecting our public affairs, as might be desirable, not having had an opportunity since the notice of my appointment to examine the public papers. Happily this deficiency will be more than supplied by the knowledge of the members of the legislature. The consequences of the war in which our country is at present engaged cannot be foreseen, and there are divers opinions respecting the necessity of the war, as well as the causes which induced our government to make the declaration. Under such circumstances it may be considered not only as the right but as the duty of the representatives of the people, to enquire into the causes which brought so great a calamity on our country. We are bound to support our system of national government, and the laws emanating therefrom; but this by no means hinders the right of free enquiry, in the full expression upon measures of government. Indeed such enquiry, may be a duty not only as we are a member of the union, but as it respects rights exclusively appertaining to the state.

It is not doubted but we have had great causes of complaint against both Great Britain and France;—and perhaps at some former periods much greater against one or both those governments than existed against the British at the time of the declaration of war. If the reasons which have been given, or were made the pretext for some of the ancient and modern wars are resorted to in order to justify the present, no doubt causes sufficient might have been found long since;—for it is well known that wars have been made by royal and imperial governments, merely to gratify the pride of men and for other causes of little consequence; but it is hoped such things will never take place under our system of republican government. While we demand redress for injuries received from others, we

should suitably regard their just expectations from us; and may we not, without being liable to the charge of justifying the conduct of Great Britain, enquire whether they have no just cause of complaint against our government? whether our professions of strict and impartial neutrality in the important contest between Great Britain and France had been constantly maintained, and whether there had not been a manifest difference in our resentment, and in the language and manner of our seeking redress for wrongs, exhibiting an unerrantable partiality for France? Whatever enquiries may be made or opinions given, let us exercise candor and moderation, and constantly have in mind that those who differ from us in opinion possess equal rights.

The great importance of our judiciary system will claim your attention. The ill health of one of the justices of the supreme judicial court, has prevented his attendance upon the duties of the office a great part of the time for two or three years past. If one of the others should be prevented from attending, justice would be delayed. Whatever arrangements you may think proper to make respecting the judicial system, will meet my ready attention.

The great importance of our militia at all times, and more especially in time of war, will also claim your attention, and you may judge what further may be done to place them in a state of preparation for such events as may happen.

The state of the treasury will be laid before you: by which you will be able to form an opinion what further directions respecting the pecuniary concerns of the state are necessary.

Whatever further may appear proper to be laid before you, will be communicated by separate message, and it will be a pleasing duty to me to unite with you in measures calculated to promote the public welfare.

JOHN TYLOR GILMAN.

State of New-Hampshire, June 5th, 1813.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

Boston, June 10, 1813.

The Committee to whom was referred the letter of the secretary of war of the United States, to his excellency the governor, bearing date at Washington, March 25, 1813, in answer to an application, made by his excellency in compliance with a resolve of the honorable the general court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, to the executive of the United States, requesting such supply of muskets as might be considered the proportion to which the commonwealth was entitled under a law of the United States, passed in April 1808, by which law the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of providing arms for the militia of the United States, to be transmitted to the several states in proportion to the effective militia in each state,—

Respectfully report,

That the law of the United States referred to by his excellency the governor, and entitled "an act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States, and appropriating annually 200,000\$ for that purpose," provides that the arms procured in virtue of that act, shall be transmitted to the several states composing the union, and the territories thereof, to each state and territory respectively in proportion to the number of effective militia therein, under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed.

In the apprehension of your committee the terms of the law are simple, precise, and definite, admit-

ting neither of a perversion of purpose, nor latitude of construction—of the favoritism of partiality, or an indulgence of caprice.

The people of the United States for the better defence thereof, by an act of their constituted authorities, set aside from their revenue the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, and expressly directed that the arms provided in virtue of that act, should be transmitted to the several states composing the union and territories thereof; to each state and territory respectively in proportion to the number of its effective militia. Hence it became the duty of the government not to wait for the application of the several states, but on the receipt of such supply of arms, as would admit of a reasonable division, promptly to transmit the same to the respective states and territories.

Whether this has been done, conformably with the provisions of the law, or consistently with those principles of respect, equality and impartiality, which ought to regulate the conduct of the general government towards each member of the confederacy—the history of the amount of the fund—the distribution of the arms—and the letter of the secretary of war, will determine.

The act having passed in April 1808, it is evident that at this time one million of dollars must have accrued under it, and ought to have been appropriated towards arming the whole body of the militia of the United States. Of this sum or the proceeds of it, on the ratio of her contributions to the revenue of the United States, Massachusetts would be entitled to one fifth part, having paid upwards of forty millions towards the two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars derived by the U. States under the operation of the federal government—but predicated upon the more unfavorable ratio of the law, which in this case must govern, Massachusetts, although capable of bringing into the field an effective force of one hundred and twenty thousand free white citizens, for the purpose of sustaining her rights, of checking usurpation, or of repelling invasion, would be entitled only to the number of arms procured under the act of April 1808, in the ratio that 70,530, the number of militia agreeably to the last return to the general government from Massachusetts, bears to 719,449, the whole return of the militia of the United States as communicated to congress by the president, on the 13th of February of the present year—thus giving to Massachusetts an indisputable claim, a vested right, without the power of alienation or diversion, in any department of the general government, to about one-tenth of the said sum of one million of dollars already accumulated, or of about one-tenth of the number of arms that have been procured therefrom.

And your committee further report that from the returns made to congress by the war department in December last, it appears, that contracts under the law of the United States of April 23, 1808, have been made for 100,200 stands of arms, 24,000 stands were contracted for in Massachusetts, and 9875 stands were actually delivered by the manufacturers within the state prior to October last, and that, from these contracts, there had been received by the general government, six months since, 31,640 stands of arms, at which time 53,560 stands of arms in addition were due and ought to have been delivered into the public arsenals, of which about one-tenth part from the moment of their receipt by the general government became, in the opinion of your committee, the actual property of the state of Massachusetts, and by the terms of the same law, it also

became the duty of the administrators of the general government to have caused a proportion of them in that ratio to be transmitted or delivered to this state: that not a single musket of this number has been received, or has been intended to be transmitted, or delivered, is too apparent, from the reply of the secretary of war to the application of his excellency.

Of the distribution of the stands of arms which had been actually received by the government of the United States, under the law of April, 1808, it appears from the returns made to congress by the department of war to the month of December last, that

1000	stands had been delivered to New-Hampshire,
2500	to Vermont,
1000	to Rhode-Island, to which state, 250 stands had also been loaned,
1000	to New-Jersey,
500	to Delaware, to which state, 650 stands of arms had been loaned,
2130	to North-Carolina,
2000	to South-Carolina,
1000	to Georgia,
1500	to Ohio, to which state,
3500	stands had also been loaned,
1500	to Kentucky,
1500	to Tennessee,
250	to Louisiana,
216	to the territory of Illinois—and that there had been loaned to the district of Columbia 2200.—

What has become of nearly 16,000 stands of arms in addition, which are acknowledged to have been received, and of 53,560 stands of arms which were contracted to be delivered on or before the 7th day of October, 1812, and remain unaccounted for: or what number has been received since October, or under what authority the department of war has assumed a discretion neither given nor warranted by the law of loaning an excess beyond the proportion to which it was entitled by the provisions of the law, to any state or territory, or of making any loan whatever, your committee have not the means of ascertaining; and the short duration of the present session of the legislature, will not admit of a timely reference to the only source, from which, perhaps, information might be obtained.

Of the causes or pretences which have induced the government of the U. States to furnish eleven states of the union, the district of Columbia and the territory of Illinois, with a proportion of arms, which it has seen proper to withhold from the populous, respectable, and exposed state of Massachusetts, and which had been delivered from its own manufactories—the letter of the honorable John Armstrong, secretary at war of the United States, of March 15th, communicated by his excellency, furnishes the evidence.

By that letter, his excellency is informed, that “The president deemed it most conducive to the general interest to supply in the first place the frontier states, and the militia who have come forward in defence of the country; and that when the state of the public arsenals will justify the measure, Massachusetts will receive her proportion of arms, agreeably to the provisions of the law.”

In commenting on these reasons of the secretary at war, for the omission to transmit, or to deliver to the state of Massachusetts, the proportion of arms to which it was entitled, your committee beg leave to remark, that the state of the public arsenals in December last, as it respects the supply of arms, provided for the respective states and territories,

will be manifested by the preceding statement, from which it appears, that of the 85,000 stands of arms which were due to the general government from the contractors in October, and of which it is acknowledged 31,640 had at that time been delivered, short of 16,000 had been distributed as late as December last; but they confess they are wholly unable to comprehend, or perceive, even on the alleged principles of distribution, how the withholding from the state of Massachusetts, rashly and unpreparedly plunged, in common with the rest of the union, into a disastrous war with the most powerful maritime nation the world ever witnessed—possessing a defenceless, more extended, and more densely populated seaboard, than any other state in the union, intersected with ports and harbors in every direction, heretofore by the goodness of God, the blessings of peace, and the industry of their inhabitants, the native havens of one third of the tonnage of the nation, and bordered by a long line of boundary, on the east, and on the north, by the provinces of the enemy; can be justified or palliated, by a pretence, that it has been deemed most conducive to the general interest, in the first place to supply the frontier states, and in consequence, to omit the transmission or delivery of a single musket, to a state, with a frontier of nearly a thousand miles in circuit.

The additional cause assigned by the secretary at war, for withholding the proportion of arms allotted to Massachusetts—“that it was most conducive to the general interest to supply, in the first place, the militia who have come forward in the service of the country,” alone remains to be considered; and your committee with reluctance approach this part of the duty assigned them; for they are confident that while the state of Massachusetts, among the most ancient and powerful of the sisters of the great family of states, who compose this confederated empire, will duly guard her own honor and self respect, will ever be alive to the maintenance of her just rights at every hazard, that she will never compromise her dignity, nor stoop from her pride of place, to repel unmerited aspersion, if any such were intended, on the motives of the man, whom she is gratified to honor, who has evinced himself to be a wakeful watchman on the citadel, and a faithful guardian of the constitutional rights and liberties of his fellow citizens; nor upon a militia inferior to none in the union, and who are at once the ornament, the boast, and the security of the state which has reared and formed, and which delights to cherish and respect them. And should at any time hereafter, any insidious foe seek to sow the seeds of jealousy and discord between the militia of the several parts of the union, by unbounded imputations on the efficiency or patriotism of the military of Massachusetts—the legislature will view all such attempts with horror, and reject them with disdain.

Under the influence of these convictions, the committee forbear to dilate on this part of the letter of the secretary at war, and limit themselves to reporting, that from the whole view of the subject which they have been enabled to take, they are of opinion, that the proportion of arms provided under the law of the United States of the 23d of April, 1808, to which the state of Massachusetts is entitled, has been unduly withheld from her, and that in the present exposed situation of the country, it is the imperative duty of the legislature to place that part of it under their protection in an effective state of defence as speedily as may be practicable; and they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved, That the adjutant-general of the state be

directed forthwith to request of the secretary at war of the U. States, that the proportion of arms to which the state of Massachusetts is entitled under the law of the 23d of April, 1808, for arming and equipping the whole body of militia of the U. States, may be immediately transmitted to him, in his official capacity in behalf of the state; and in case it should be considered by the executive of the general government, that Massachusetts is not a frontier state, or that her militia have not come forward in the service of the country in such manner as to entitle the state to the proportion designated by the law aforesaid, of the arms that have been already received by the department of war under its provisions; that such proportion of the money collected under the said act, as if invested in arms would of right belong to Massachusetts, should be held subject to the disposition of the treasurer of this commonwealth, in order that the state may be enabled to adopt those measures of defence which the general government neglect to provide for it.

The report has been agreed to in both branches of the legislature.

As immediately connected with the matter of the preceding report, it is proper to add, that Mr. Pitkin, of Connecticut, on Tuesday last, in the house of representatives of the United States, after some prefatory remarks to nearly the same purport as the reasoning of the report, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the act for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States; and whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary, as to the time when the arms procured by virtue of this act, shall be distributed in each state and territory; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Troup said that, no doubt, the gentleman from Connecticut, in offering this resolve, had been actuated by the most fair and patriotic motives; but, he was well aware that they would be liable to misconstruction—that the motion would be liable to be considered as calculated to excite distrust and jealousy between the general and state governments. It was very true, as the gentleman had stated, that in 1808, the legislature did make an appropriation towards a complete arming of the militia of the United States. It appeared in December, 1812, from official information to the house, that an amount of 400,000 dollars had actually been expended, under the law, and that 24,000 stands of arms had been placed in the hands of a part of the militia. This number of arms to be distributed among the great body of the militia, bearing but a small proportion to the whole, it became a question how these arms should be distributed. What was the fair standard presenting itself to the government? to whom should these arms have been distributed? To those states, surely, in preference, which stood in the greatest need of arms: not to states not threatened with invasion, not actually invaded; but to those which were threatened, to those which were actually invaded. The government, assuming to itself this rule, did distribute the arms among the states, confining the distribution principally to those states which were most jeopardized. In examining the apportionment of these arms, we shall find that nothing like political prejudice has operated, as the gentleman has seemed to insinuate. To three federal states, 4,500 of the 16,000 stands distributed, were given. True, none were given to Massachusetts or Connecticut, two federal states; but, let it

be recollected, none were given to New-York, always decidedly republican in the mass of its people; not a single stand was given to Pennsylvania, the centre, the sun (if you will) of democracy, who has always supported the present administration by a majority of about thirty thousand votes. Virginia, the ancient dominion, whose influence is said to be every where present, did not receive a single stand. He submitted to the gentleman and to the house, whether, in this distribution, there had been any thing like political partiality. Gentlemen in opposition from the Eastern states, did themselves declare, when the law of 1808 was on its passage, that its principle was incorrect and radically wrong; because in the present system of militia, having carried the law into execution, the militia of the eastern states were completely armed. We well recollect that a gentleman from New-York got up and stated that their militia were not fully armed; but the gentleman on the other side contradicted him, and declared that their militia were well armed. When this fact was repeatedly stated on the floor of congress, and was perfectly well known to all, what was the executive to do in regard to the distribution of the few arms which had been procured? Unquestionably to distribute them in the first instance, not to those already armed, and who could well wait, but to those who stood in need of them. This course it had pursued.

The resolution was amended and referred to the military committee.

European War Tables.

In 1792, when the powers of Europe combined to partition France, or in the crusade-language of that day, "*to blot her from the map of Europe*," as Austria, Prussia and Russia had nearly done with Poland, the following powers were arrayed against her:—

	Millions.
The Italian states with a population of	13
Austria	23
The Netherlands, (nearly)	2
Holland and certain German states	7
Prussia	8
Russia	*36
England	16
	MILLIONS, 104

France had a population of 25
and was without an ally or confederate.

The following states looked on—neutral:

Switzerland	2
Denmark	2½
Sweden	3
Saxony	2
Portugal	2
Spain	11
	MILLIONS, 22½

In 1813, the account of population stands thus:
AGAINST FRANCE.

Russia	47
England	16½
Prussia	4½
Spain and Portugal, we add, though nearly neutralized in fact	12
Sicily	1½
	MILLIONS, 81½

* Under-rated.

CONTRA—	
France—the whole empire	43½
Naples	4
Saxony	2
Bavaria	3½
Westphalia	3
Wirttemberg	1
Duchy of Warsaw	2
Sundry small states of the Confederation of the Rhine	3
Austria	15½

MILLIONS, ... 87½

SEMI-NEUTRAL—Sweden	3
At peace with France and Russia, but at war with England—Denmark	2½

“Blotted from the map.”—The Netherlands; Holland; the old German states; the Italian states; and Switzerland.
Dynasty changed in Naples; and in controversy in Spain and Portugal. Austria and Russia reduced almost one half.

See general statistical table, vol. 3, page 121.

British Statistics.

EXPORT AND IMPORT OF WHEAT, &c.

Quarters.

From 1708 to 1773, the annual export of wheat averaged	222,121
1710 to 1760, do. of all sorts of grain 1700 to 1756, only two years occur- red in which wheat was imported.	600,000
1746 to 1765, both inclusive, the quantity exported exceeded the quantity imported by 6,649,609, or yearly	332,480
1773 to 1793, the average import was	346,374
1795 to 1800 do	617,369
1800 to 1806* do	1,447,500
1777 to 1804, there was exported to the colonies an annual average of	5,400

Bounties paid on rice and grain im-
ported, in 1802, was £1,912,468 7 7

From 1783 to 1810, the annual ave-
rage of malt, on which duty was
paid in England, was bush. 25,536,587

Greatest quantity, 1797, 3,992,3419
bushels: least in 1800, 1448,0714
bush. The annual average of the
amount of the excise for the six
years preceding 1800, was £1,654,687 2 6

The annual average quantity of
hops on which duty was paid,
from 1786 to 1801, was lbs. 20,543,970

The annual average of strong beer
on which duty was paid from
1783 to 1801, was barrels 4,800,000

In 1801, the amount was do. 4,734,978

REFLECTIONS.

On publishing the *pauper table* (see page 114) we observed, that the *poor rates of England and Wales*, of themselves, “would support the general and all the state governments; and pay all the county dues, poor rates included, and all sorts of requisitions on the people, and leave us about 25 millions to carry on the war!”

The preceding brief notices may subserve similar calculations. For instance, the bounty paid on grain

* This is the latest date we have. The import has increased.

imported in 1802, was £1912468 7s. 7d.—\$8491879 Now, though the fact may be contrary to a sort of arithmetic prevailing at *Boston*, which goes to shew that the merchant pays the duties on goods imported—the plain truth is, that the consumer of the grain and rice imported into *England*, paid the bounty, and that was equal to a tax of 8½ millions nearly—of itself one-half more than the whole sum the U. States expect to raise by the land and the other war taxes.

Again, the duty on malt—was £1,654,687

on hops, about 500,000

on the beer brewed

from these articles which paid said

duties—say 4,800,000 bbls. the

duty is from 4d. to 6d. per gallon,

say 4d—17,280,000 gallons at 4d. 720,000

£ 12,763,609 £2,874,687

The duty paid upon BEER, by the consumers of that article, chiefly the laborers, (manufacturers and others) of *England and Wales*, will, of itself, pay the whole amount of taxes we propose to raise, twice over; and leave us two millions for extraordinary services.

Thus we might go through some other fifty items. Comment is needless.

Attachments and Antipathies.

“ENEMIES OF ENGLAND AND MONARCHY.”

The words of our motto were preferred in serious charge against the *American* people, twelve or fifteen years ago, in a *Boston* news-paper. Late incidents have brought them to recollection; and as they happened exactly to suit a subject about which we would say something, I chose them for an index of my remarks.

The old leaven of royalty, still existing, creates many ferments in the United States; though the old stock of king *George’s* men has chiefly died off, and few of us had the honor to be born the “good subjects of his majesty.” The ever-to-be-lamented return of the Tories, after the war, revived the almost discarded prejudices of the people in favor of that abominable system of government, and created a rallying point from which our institutions have been assailed ever since. With the gratitude of the serpent that killed the child of the husbandman who saved it from the frost, and warmed it into life by his fire, the grand object of the fugitives returned was to oppose and perplex the republic, that, as they then said, and as some of them yet say, “the king might have his own again.” Their intimacy with the *British*; the great influx of *British* merchants, agents, runners, and riders, and all the circumstances of trade with the habits of social life, founded a foreign influence that will be felt for ages, if not banished by domestic manufactures creating a more powerful home interest and feeling. There is no accounting for our prejudices. The *British* historians, to hold up the *British* to scorn, tell us that the sword was necessary to convince the people of that island it were better to put a collar round the horse’s neck, and make him drag the plough in harness, than to hitch it to his tail!—We are as tenacious of the ideas of our fathers as to their habits—and certainly an *Irish* ploughman could argue as profoundly in favor of hauling by the tail, as the best blooded Tory could speak in support of a monarchy; and particularly so when he urged the claims of an acknowledged fool.

Eighteen months ago, a “reverend divine” affected to consider the editor of this paper as an atheist

Turk, or "French philosopher!" for the statement he gave of the thing called the *church of England*; every word and figure of which is true, and the facts are related in decorous language.* And only last week an old man called us "*Jacobin*" for inserting the article headed "Trappings of royalty;" and he thought that publication a "vile party thing."—Thus it is, that if you speak of England and do not willfully falsify yourself, in saying that the king is a wise man, the prince a good man, my lord Castle-reagh an honest man, and the like, many take it as an immediate attack upon themselves, and resent it accordingly.

When I first saw the *crimination* in the Boston paper, I could not exactly comprehend why these objects (*England and Monarchy*) should be coupled together. I knew not of any particular reason why we should love *England*; and as to *monarchy*, I suppose, we were the constitutional enemies of it—nay, almost "natural enemies;"—"we the people" being the eternal opposite of "*I the king*."

Reflecting upon the matter, I admitted that we were chiefly descended from *English* ancestors; but public history and family tradition both told me it was the *oppressions of England* that planted *America*. I was assured that our predecessors left their native homes to enjoy in the wilds of the new world, "that freedom which was their birth-right" and obtain an asylum where the *king* should not take from "the mouth of labor the bread it had earned," nor the *priest* prescribe rules for the conscience of the people. At that day, *England* was not thought the "*bulwark of religion*," but was its *persecutor*, bitter and inexorable: nor was she esteemed, "*the shield of afflicted humanity*," by the "*pilgrims*." They had been whipped, scourged, fined, imprisoned and persecuted, in courts temporal and spiritual—for what? Because they felt their duty to their God superior to the regulations of government, in matters of religion! In all things they submitted to the civil law; they raised no rebellion; they paid the *king's* taxes, and even tithes to the *priests*—but it was their *crime* to meet together in peace, and quietly offer to the only true God the devotion of an honest heart, as they thought most acceptable to him. It was *persecution* for tithes that colonized *America*. When our ancestors first loosed their sails to the free breezes of heaven, a voyage across the *Atlantic* (from the want of knowledge and skill in the seamen of that time) was more to be dreaded than a present cruise round the globe. Let us conceive the spirit they possessed by *calculating*, if possible, how great tyranny would induce us, with our wives and little ones, to leave our fair country, and fly to the north-west coast of this continent; and there settle down among the savages of those barbarous regions!

Here pause and reflect, for a moment. Much more than this did the "*pilgrims*" for *civil and religious freedom*. Ought the descendants of the persecuted to praise the hand that inflicted so great oppression? A catholic spirit might lead us to *forgive*, but prudence would imperiously forbid us to *forget* the mal-practices of "*England and monarchy*." The long legend of their sufferings should be repeated to our children, that they may obtain correct ideas of *king-craft* and *priest-craft*, "twin agents in crime." The first settlers of *N. England* went beyond this:—so much had they been goaded by the "*bulwark*" of a pampered clergy, that they forbade the *priests* an entry into the land. It was enacted, that if one of them came into the colony, he should be led out the first time, whipped out the second,

and hung for a third trespass. This was carrying the matter to extremes; but our fathers wanted neither the "*religion*" or "*liberty*" of *England*—they had had "enough of them at home."

When the will is free, and heart whole, apparent impossibilities dwindle into mole-hills, as we approach them. Unaided by the government—nay, with their own resources exhausted through persecution, the *pilgrims* launched on the mighty deep; after the toils and hardships incident to the voyage, they arrived in a strange land, emphatically a *new world*, where every object was different from what they had been accustomed to—they were placed in a howling waste, among a people that they knew not; savage, and treacherous, and had every thing to accomplish with very limited means: but *freedom, independence and property*, gave Herculean strength to their exertions; they were *laboring for themselves and their children*. Patient in privations, courageous in danger, and indefatigable in labor, the "wilderness began to blossom as the rose"—the generous earth requited their toil, and plenty soon reigned with peace. Then began *England* to cozen those her outrages had driven from her bosom—she beheld the fatness of the land, and took measures to secure the profits of it to herself. Content awhile with the vast commerce afforded, the colonies continued to prosper, for their *freedom* was yet little restrained. But as their wealth increased, the *nobles* began to dream of principalities, places and pensions in *America*; the mitre seemed to dance over the heads of *infant bishops*,† and fine livings were carved out for the rosy-gilded *priests*. They modestly assumed the right to "bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever"—and, like the greedy dog, in grasping at the shadow, lost the substance. The people did not think it sinful to be the "enemies of *England and monarchy*."

If in the original settlement of my country, I could discover no claim of gratitude to "*England and monarchy*," much less should I find cause to love them in the history of the revolutionary war. I had heard much, and partially felt the effect of, death and destruction let loose in their most horrible forms. The *scalps* of men, women and children were made articles of traffic by the "mother country," and whole bales of them were found packed up in the warehouses of the *king*. [See page 95, vol. 4.] I could not agree with the *merciful, disinterested and sanctified*, Dr. Johnson, that the massacres at *Wyoming and Paoli*—the cool and deliberate murders on board the *Jersey* prison ship, where 11,500 brave spirits fled for want of food, and by diseases incident to the unheard of hardships they suffered—the wanton conflagration of defenceless towns and villages, and indiscriminate robbery and plunder, were to be regarded as "*mere whippings*" which we ought kindly to receive from the hands of a benevolent parent. The whole war was marked with the peculiar traits of cruelty that belong to the *English* government; though our sufferings were but a type of what the people of *India and Ireland* have endured, through the fear of retaliation. Yet the *Americans* are badly fitted to execute the dreadful law—even *Wayne's* hardy band could not, at *Stony Point*, avenge their fellows murdered in their sleep at *Paoli*. The old congress were not liars—they drew the character of the *British* government and its agents with a faithful hand—nor was *Washington* a villain for obeying their orders and being the enemy of "*England and monarchy*." I know very well that many who now "call upon his name" would have sold the last

*See *Weekly Register*, vol. 1, page 150.

† Frederick Guelph, the famous friend of Mrs. Clark, was a bishop at two years old.

rag that covered their nakedness to purchase a halter for him—making a cloak of his virtues to cover their own sins.

When the fathers of the infant *republic* met in convention to frame a system whereby they and their children and fellow citizens might be governed, they put down *king-craft* and *priest-craft* as incompatible with the happiness of a people, and built up a constitution at deadly enmity with these high felonies on man. To the people they attributed all power; and laughed to scorn the idea of hereditary privileges or preferences. Nor did they make any provision for the "support of religion," as it is called.—They left the care of it to its *DIVINE AUTHOR*; and it has flourished accordingly.

From the adoption of the constitution until the present day, with two short intervals of less than two years each, every administration of the *United States* has been constantly complaining, remonstrating or protesting against the conduct of *England*—and these complaints, unheeded, have finally resulted in war. Still we hear of British "*religion*" and "*liberty*,"—and the "*magnanimity*" of the enemy, manifested in murdering the wounded, and conflagrating undefended towns, is extolled by our orators and statesmen. And, latterly, we have seen an "*antipathy to kingly power*" urged as a good subject for the abuse of *republican* rulers.

Had that mean and dastardly spirit—that *pound shilling* and *pence* patriotism that now so extensively prevails in the *United States*, operated upon the minds of our ancestors, this mighty empire, the envy and the glory of the world, might yet have been a "howling waste and dreary wilderness"—this, at least, is certain, that if *counting-house arithmetic* had furnished the rule of calculation for the last generation, the present would have been slaves—abject, vile, abominable slaves.

It is very true, there were some such in '75. In a file of loyal papers printed at the time, I see a great deal about "religion," the king's prerogative and "divine right;" and some of the essays, *taken entire*, might very well serve the *politics* of the present day. I also see a good deal about the "*inoffending Canadians*," exactly as we have it now; though then, as at this time, it was the *MARKET FOR SCALPS*—where the lives of *women* and *children*, were purchased for a few dollars each.

In despite of all this evidence of facts, it is no uncommon thing to see the same pen that abuses the government of the *U. States*, employed in praising our ancient and bitterest enemy; and the tongue, *unblistered*, pronounces eulogies on the "*religion*" of the nation that legalizes *assassination*, and practices *man-stealing* and *piracy*!

Whence comes this strange attachment—why are we censured for being "enemies of *England* and monarchy?"—It has root in the old prejudices; but is nurtured by those of whom *Burke* said—"the counting-house is their temple; their desk their altar; their ledger their bible; and money their God." Interest—a speculation in "threads, tape and buckram"—a spirit like that ascribed by *Thouissant*, the black chief of *St. Domingo*, who declared "if a bag of coffee were hung up in *h—l*, *Americans* would trade for it." There is, besides, a high aristocracy that despises the simplicity of our republican institutions; for it continually checks and controuls their ambitious designs.

I was not, until lately, a warm friend of *extensive* manufacturing establishments, sensible of the evils that have too generally attended them. But the state of society presents only a choice of difficulties—we must manufacture for ourselves or be vexed with a *foreign* influence. The work prospers as

fast as we desire it, and a foundation is laid that shall destroy our foreign attachments. The only thing we have to do, is to keep "*steady*;" and, in a little while, yet double the double duties on such *British* goods as we can make for ourselves, and adopt means to keep our people honest. With the exclusion of *British* merchandize will decamp whole hosts of *Englishmen*. The loss of that *trade* will be abundantly supplied with a more profitable *home commerce*, one part of the union contributing to the wants of others, and all supplying Europe with such excess commodities as she *must* have, demanding in exchange such articles as we please, making her the dependent.—And the *population* thus sent "*home*," will not diminish the stock of industry in the least. Then will there be a revolution not less glorious than that of '76, but bloodless; and the *United States* be, indeed, independent. It will be brought about in less than 10 years, if we are faithful to ourselves.

The subject to be resumed on a future occasion.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.—MONDAY, JUNE 14.

Mr. Smith presented the memorial of John Gooding, Hollins and M^r Blair, of Baltimore, stating that having freighted, to an agent of the United States, a vessel to carry provisions to the inhabitants of Venezuela, the vessel had on her arrival been condemned by a court of admiralty, on the sole ground of having brought supplies from the United States. Referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 10.—On motion of Mr. Dawson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill to incorporate a company for making a turnpike road in the county of Alexandria; which bill having been gone through, was reported to the house, and, on motion of Mr. Eppes, ordered to lie on the table.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Eppes, from the committee of ways and means, made the following report:

The committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to the establishment of a well digested system of internal revenue, have had the same under consideration. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing as to the necessity of providing additional revenue at a time when the general rate of expenditure has been so much increased by measures necessarily connected with a state of war. A reference to the reports from the treasury department and from the committee of ways and means during the last and preceding years, will show that provision for an additional revenue can no longer be delayed without a violation of all those principles held sacred in every country where the value and importance of public credit have been justly estimated.—They have reviewed the system heretofore presented and taking into consideration its having been sanctioned in its principles by a vote of the house of representatives, have determined to recommend its adoption, with some modifications, in preference to commencing a new system at a period when neither the principles or details could receive that mature consideration on which alone they could venture to recommend its adoption. The bills heretofore reported were founded on estimates which assumed for a basis of providing a revenue sufficient to meet the expences of the peace establishment, the interest on the old debt, and on such new loans as have

been or may be hereafter authorised. These several items for the year 1814, are estimated as follows:

The expences of the peace establishment at	7,000,000
The interest on the public debt:	
On the old funded	2,100,000
On six per cent. stock of 1812, including temporary loans received in part of the loan of 11,000,000, which will remain unpaid in 1814,	500,000
On six per cent. stock of 1813,	1,090,000
On treasury notes which will be reimbursable in 1814, say on 5,000,000 at 5 2-5 per cent.	270,000
	3,960,000
On the loan for 1814—interest payable within that year	440,000
	11,400,000
The revenue now established being estimated to produce	5,800,000
Leaves to be provided for	5,600,000
To meet the which sum the committee propose:	
1. A direct tax of	3,000,000
Internal duties, viz:	
Duties on stills, say	765,000
On refined sugars	206,000
On retailer's licences	500,000
On sales at auction	50,000
On carriages	150,000
On bank notes and negotiable paper	400,000
On salt at 20 cents	400,000
Additional duty on foreign tonnage	900,000
	6,365,000
Deduct for expences of collection, assessment, and losses	750,000
Leaves \$	5,615,000

The committee, therefore, ask leave to report the following bills:

1. A bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes.
2. A bill to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.
3. A bill laying a duty on imported salt.
4. A bill establishing the office of commissioner of the revenue.
5. A bill laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize.
6. A bill laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.
7. A bill laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors.
8. A bill laying duties on sales at auction of foreign merchandize, and of ships and vessels.
9. A bill laying duties on sugars refined within the United States.
10. A bill laying duties on bank notes, and on notes of hand, and foreign bills of exchange of certain descriptions.
11. A bill making further provision for the collection of internal duties.
12. A bill laying an additional duty on foreign tonnage.

The several bills above recited were read a first and second time, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday.

FRENCH DECREES.

Mr. Webster rose, as he said, to call the attention of the house to a subject of considerable importance—a task which he had hoped would have fallen into the hands of some other gentleman better qualified than himself to undertake it. He then read the resolutions which will be found below. In offering these resolutions, it was not his intention, he said to go into any discussion or argument, or to advance any proposition whatever on which gentlemen could adopt different views or take different sides. He would merely remark by way of explanation, what would be remembered by all, that the subject to which these resolutions referred, were intimately connected with the cause of the present war. The revocation of the orders in council of Great Britain was the main point on which the war turned, and it had been demanded for the reason that the French decrees had ceased to exist. This then was the point at issue. Mr. W. remarked on what he termed the contradictory evidence on this head, the letter of Mr. Champagny on one hand asserting the revocation, the speech of the emperor to the free cities on the other denying it—the decisions of the French admiralty courts on one hand, and opposite decisions of the same courts on the other. The whole matter, in short, was involved in doubt. But on the declaration of war, and not until then, a decree appeared repealing the French decrees: a decree which if issued at all had lain dormant, mere *brutum fulmen*, until after the war commenced and then only made its appearance. In March last, it would also be recollected, the president had communicated to congress, immediately before its adjournment, certain correspondence between our government and its minister in France, the prominent feature of which correspondence was, that in an interview between our minister and the French secretary for foreign affairs, which took place about the 1st of May, 1812, it was stated by the latter that the decree in question had been put into the hands of our minister in France, and transmitted to the French minister in the United States, at the time at which it bore date. To shed light on this transaction, Mr. W. said, it was, that he moved these resolves, in the discharge of what he deemed a duty to his constituents and his country. The declaration of the French minister had a great bearing upon the reputation of the country—on the reputation of those persons who in their official characters represented the dignity of the nation. To place their conduct in a proper light, he presented to the consideration of the house, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform this house, unless the public interest should, in his opinion, forbid such communication, “when, by whom, and in what manner the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the 28th of April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan.”

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform this house, whether Mr. Russell, late charge d'affairs of the United States at the court of France, hath ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, the late minister of the United States at that court, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th of May, 1812, to the secretary of state, “that the said decree of April 28th, 1811, had been communicated to his (Mr. Barlow's) predecessor there;” and to lay before this house any correspondence with Mr. Russell relative to that subject, which it may not be improper

to communicate; and also, any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell on that subject, which may be in possession of the department of state.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this house, whether the minister of France near the United States, ever informed this government of the existence of the said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, and to lay before the house any correspondence that may have taken place with the said minister relative thereto, which the President may not think improper to be communicated.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this house, any other information which may be in his possession, and which he may not deem it injurious to the public interest to disclose, relative to the said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, and tending to show at what time, by whom, and in what manner the said decree was first made known to this government or to any of its representatives or agents.

Resolved, That the President be requested, in case the fact be, that the first information of the existence of said decree of the 28th of April, 1811, ever received by this government or any of its ministers or agents, was that communicated in May, 1812, by the duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, and by him to his government, as mentioned in his letter to the secretary of state, of May 12, 1812, and the accompanying papers, to inform this house whether the government of the U. States hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government and its minister for so long a time after its date; and if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance, or expressed any dissatisfaction, to the government of France, at such concealment.

Mr. *Croswen*, having required the yeas and nays on the question of proceeding now to consider the resolution they were found as follows:

For consideration	132
Against it	28

The resolution having been again read—

Mr. *Bibb* said he was persuaded that on every proper occasion the most perfect disposition would be manifested by the house to ask for any information solicited by one of its members. It was unquestionably their right, and under certain circumstances their duty, to ask for information of the executive in relation to public affairs; but under other circumstances it might be improper. We are, therefore, said Mr. B. in exercising this right, to judge of the effect any call is likely to produce on the public service. If it will not be prejudicial, the call ought to be indulged; but if it might do injury, it would unquestionably be proper to refuse the call. For myself, said Mr. B. I am unable to determine at present, from the great extent of the resolution, whether it would be proper to make the call or not. No injury certainly could result from a day's delay. Mr. B. therefore moved that the resolution lie on the table, and be ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Webster* said he had not the least objection to this course. He was willing to give the gentleman every opportunity to examine the resolutions, under the perfect conviction that he would find that nothing was demanded which could in any way be prejudicial to the public service.

The resolves were ordered to lie on the table accordingly.

Friday, June 11.—The house was chiefly employed with unimportant business. The affairs of the *stenographers* was settled by moving for the accommodation of any number in the gallery, the whole being expelled from the floor of the house. The bill to suspend the naturalization laws was considered, and finally referred to a committee.

Saturday, June 12.—Mr. *Nelson*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war *Hornet*; which was twice read and committed.

The committee of elections made a report concluding with a resolve stating, that as the election was illegally held, *John P. Hungerford*, a sitting member from Virginia, was not entitled to a seat in the house.

Monday, June 14.—Mr. *Troup*, from the committee of military affairs, reported a bill to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain, and of militia disabled in the service of the U. States.

The military committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force, the act to raise certain companies of rangers. Mr. *King* offered some resolutions, having for their object the better regulation of matters concerning contested elections; and the remainder of the day was spent in discussing the claims of Messrs. Hungerford and Taliaferro, to a seat in the house.

Tuesday, June 15.—Nothing of importance done. Several resolutions were referred to several committees, and many private petitions disposed of. The contested election between Messrs. Hungerford and Taliaferro being under consideration, the house refused to agree with the report of the committee of elections 82 to 78, so that Mr. H. is confirmed in his seat.

Wednesday, June 16.—On motion of Mr. *Fisk* (of Vt.) the report of the committee of elections in the case of Messrs. Hungerford and Taliaferro, was re-committed—reversing the point settled yesterday.

Mr. *Fisk* (of N. Y.) offered the following resolutions which were referred.—1. That the naval committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of procuring such number of row boats or galleys, as they may deem expedient to aid in the defence of our maritime frontier.

2. That the same committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of equipping for the public service, the gun-boats belonging to the U. States not now in actual service.

3. That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire whether any, and what further provisions are required by law for the better defence of the towns on the sea-coast; and that the committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

After considerable desultory discussion, the following resolution was agreed to:—

“Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to enquire whether any provisions ought to be made for the indemnification of those persons whose property has been captured or destroyed by the enemy whilst in the service of the government during the war.”

At the instance of Mr. *Webster*, the house proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by him on the subject of the time, manner, &c. of the communication to the government, of the document purporting to be a repeal of the French decrees.

A warm debate ensued, which continued till near 4 o'clock, when the house adjourned, without having come to a decision thereon.

[For Thursday's proceedings see last page.]

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following are the remarks of a *London* paper of the 7th of April, on the message of the president of the 24th of Feb. see *Weekly Register*, No. 1 of vol. 4, page 8. The measures recommended were adopted by the house of representatives, but died in the senate.—“We this day give a strong, and what has been called, an intemperate message from the president of the United States to congress, in consequence of our order in council authorising a licence trade for the supply of the West-India islands, with provisions and lumber. He recommends indeed a strong measure, and which will demand great self-denial on the part of the Eastern states of America; but let it be recollected that they are at war, and if this recommendation should pass the two houses, it will give a most remarkable picture of the determination of the American people in the contest. They are resolved not to take the British board of admiralty as their model. They are not for a war that looks like peace.”

BRITISH HUMANITY. When major-general Dearborn stated that a SCALP had been found in the government-house of *Upper Canada*, suspended near the mace, the emblem of power, many persons affected to doubt the fact; but most men believed, not only because general Dearborn had stated the circumstance, but because it was strictly characteristic of the British government, which is as base and deliberately wicked as any other in the civilized world. But the horrible fact is further and conclusively established by commodore Chauncey, whose testimony will not be disputed, openly, by those who pretended to disbelieve gen. Dearborn. Let us hear no more of “British humanity and religion”—nor permit these great attributes to be lavished upon murderous villains. It is fact, horrible fact, that the legislature of “unoffending Canada” did sanction (by hanging up in their hall, in evidence of their authority; a *human scalp*) the murders of our people by the savages. Great Heaven! what clamor would be raised if such a thing were placed over the chair of Mr. Speaker Clay, in the house of representatives of the United States, supposing it to have belonged to some *English woman or infant*! How would the “religious” cry out!—They would travel to France—France, in the twinkling of an eye, and ransack all the enormities of the revolution for a parallel: but they would not find one. The stormy passions let loose in that country never settled down in so cool an inhumanity. If a man’s head, chopped off by the guillotine, had been suspended over the president’s seat in the hall of legislation, we should have had a fair counterpart for the doings of the *sweet Canadians*—but this was not done; and the “religious” would very willingly give to *their own* government a pre-eminence in barbarity.

There is no shuffling or backing out; and whenever a man tells me of *British religion*, and so forth, the cant of the times, I will throw this fact in his teeth, in proof of all he says.—

Copy of a letter from commodore Chauncey to the secretary of the navy, by the hands of Lieut. Dudley, arrived in Washington.

U. S. ship Madison, Sackett’s Harbor, 4th June, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to present to you by the hands of lieutenant Dudley, the British standard taken at York on the 27th of April last, accompanied by the mace, over which hung a human SCALP.—These articles were taken from the parliament house by one of my officers and presented to me. The scalp I caused to be presented to general Dearborn, who

I believe still has it in his possession. I also send by the same gentleman, one of the British flags taken at Fort George on the 27th of May.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Honorable Wm. Jones,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

From the *Salem Gazette*.—Sunday, arrived here from a cruise, via Portland, the privateer brig Grand Turk, captain Breed, an account of whose successful cruise has already been given. We learn that on Sunday the Grand Turk was boarded by a boat from Cape Ann, supposing her to be an English cruiser. Capt. B. favored the deception, and the man voluntarily gave information of prizes and merchant vessels expected, advised with respect to cruising ground, and offered to come off next day with fresh provisions; and said that he had a brother on board the Sir John Sherbrooke as a pilot! We consider such conduct as most infamous, and are not surprised that capt. B’s indignation led him to administer some wholesome correctives to the traitor, and we are glad to hear that the proper officers are about taking steps to bring him to justice. [We learn the villain has been secured. May he meet his reward!—It appears that the captain of the Grand Turk attempted to change his system by powerful doses of tartar emetic and jallop, administered in a glass of grog; and that they worked his carcase handsomely.—REG.]

MILITARY.

About 600 men of the 11th regt. U. S. infantry left Whitehall, Vermont, for Sackett’s Harbor, on the 5d inst. They are all “Green mountain boys.”

We are happy to learn that the brave col. Backus, of the dragoons, wounded at Sackett’s Harbor, supposed mortally, has recovered.

Five hundred men belonging to the 5th and 10th regiments, are on their way from Norfolk for Canada. They are chiefly North Carolinians—bale, hearty and robust young men.

A military company, called the “Washington volunteers” has been organized at Richmond, Va.—They are ordered to march immediately for Sackett’s Harbor.

A Halifax paper says, that in the attack upon York “capt. McNiell, of the 8th regt. with 40 of his company were killed, and 30 wounded.”

A cartel arrived at Cleveland the latter end of the last month with 60 prisoners, 10 of Winchester’s and 50 of Clay’s men. They understood, that major Graves and capt. Simpson, of the Kentucky militia, supposed to have been killed at the river Raisin, were prisoners with the Indians.

“From 1700 to 2000” troops have lately arrived at Halifax. They are to be sent round to Quebec; where, it is said, a considerable number have lately arrived.

About a million of Congreve rockets have been shipped for America since the war—according to the news-papers.

The British force in Canada is increasing—but the “well inclined” turn over the reports of the arrival of troops so often, and cook up old stories in so many new shapes, that the truth is not easily discerned. The whole reinforcements may amount to about 3000 men.

Major-general Hampton left Washington city on Tuesday morning last, for the Northern frontier, where he is about to take a command.

Major-general Wilkinson, is expected in Washington city, in two or three weeks at furthest, who, it is believed, is also destined to a station in the north.

Three Indians taken by a party of the Ohio cavalry, have been brought to *Zanesville*. They state that, "they were sent by col. *Elliott*, the British Indian agent for *Malden*, to our settlements on the heads of the *Muskingum*, to explore the situation of the frontiers—to draw off all the Indians they could to join the British—and when they returned to the lake to bring with them what American scalps they could take—and that *Elliott* was to provide a transport for them across to *Malden*."

Fort George, &c.—*Scraps*.—Gen. Vincent commanded the enemy at Fort George—his force was estimated at 3000 men. Gen. *Boyd*, col. *Miller*, and col. *McClure* of the volunteers, with major *King*, particularly distinguished themselves. The volunteers of *Baltimore* and *Albany*, with *Forsyth's* rifle-men, received distinguished marks of respect from gen. *Boyd*. Hardly a house at Fort George was not perforated with bullets. Among the stores taken were 1000 barrels of powder, with great quantities of flour, pork, beef, liquors, &c. Our troops buried 140 of the British the day after the battle. It was the strong hold of the enemy in that quarter, and great sums had been spent in fortifying it.

A certain paper places the repulse of the British at *Sackett's Harbor* among the "disasters in the north."

Address to the Canadians.—The commandant of Fort Erie, finding the people in its vicinity anxious to obtain special protections, deems it necessary to make a public declaration, that all those who may come forward and enroll their names with him and claim the protection of the United States, shall have their property and persons secured to them inviolated. He invites all who mean to pursue this course to take it immediately; that they may be distinguished from the enemy; and while he assures them that their interests and happiness will be regarded by the government of the United States; he solemnly warns those who may obstinately continue inimical, that they are bringing on themselves, the most rigorous and disastrous consequences; as they will be pursued and treated with that spirit of retaliation which the treatment of the American prisoners in the hands of the British so justly inspires.

JAMES P. PRESTON,
Lieut. col. 1st regt. infantry com'g at
Fort Erie, Black Rock and Buffalo.

May 30, 1813.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, dated Fort George, U. C. June 4.

"The capture of this place was a gallant achievement. Veterans, if any there are amongst us (at all events the oldest soldiers, and general *Boyd* is of the number) say that they never witnessed such a tremendous discharge of musquetry. For 15 minutes it was incessant, and the bullets fell like hail in the water.

"Col. *Scott* led the van, composed of about 800 men. Gen. *Boyd* commanded the first line. He and his brigade struck the shore with all possible expedition, and before the latter part of the van. Col. *McClure*, with the *Baltimore* and *Albany* volunteers, flanked his brigade, and reached the scene of action almost as soon as he.

"Never did a man display a greater knowledge of human nature than general *Boyd*. He ran through the ranks patting the men on their shoulders, and urging them to be steady and take good aim; and when sufficiently reinforced, gave three cheers, and exclaimed in apparently a playful mood, "charge, my brave fellows, charge!" The enemy gave way, and fled in every direction. They have now taken a stand at a place called the *Forties*, 33 miles from

this place, at the head of the lake, where all their provisions and stores are. Three or four days after the battle, and before it was known that they had halted, general *Winder* was sent to overtake them; and in two or three days after that, general *Chandler's* brigade was sent to reinforce *Winder*. Such is the rapidity of our movements.

"Vincent expects to be joined by *Proctor*; and if he does, there will be some hard fighting."

We are authorised to state (says a *Cincinnati* paper) by an officer of general *Harrison's* staff, that the paragraph which appeared in the late *Chillicothe* *Fredonian*, relatively to the answer which was given by the general to the demand of his surrender to gen. *Proctor*, is not correct. The answer there attributed to the general, was made by a soldier of our army, who being upon the bank of the river with some others, a British soldier called to them and observed that they "had better hang out the white flag and surrender." The American answered; "gen. *Hull* has not yet arrived; until he comes you may save yourselves the trouble of asking for a surrender." The conversation which took place between gen. *Harrison* and major *Chambers*, of the British army, who was sent by gen. *Proctor* to demand the surrender, was as nearly as can be recollected, as follows:

Major *Chambers*—Gen. *Proctor* has directed me to demand the surrender of this post. He wishes to spare the effusion of blood.

Gen. *Harrison*—The demand, under present circumstances, is a most extraordinary one. As gen. *Proctor* did not send me a summons to surrender on his first arrival, I had supposed that he believed me determined to do my duty. His present message indicates an opinion of me that I am at a loss to account for.

Major *Chambers*—Gen. *Proctor* could never think of saying any thing to wound your feelings, sir.—The character of gen. *Harrison*, as an officer, is well known. Gen. *Proctor's* force is very respectable, and there is with him a larger body of Indians that have ever before been embodied.

Gen. *Harrison*—I believe I have a very correct idea of gen. *Proctor's* force, it is not such as to create the least apprehension for the result of the contest, whatever shape he may be pleased hereafter to give to it. Assure the general, however, that he will never have this post surrendered to him upon any terms. Should it fall into his hands, it will be in a manner calculated to do him more honor, and to give him larger claims upon the gratitude of his government, than any capitulation could possibly do.

Copy of a despatch from brigadier-general *Brown*, to the Secretary of War.

Head-Quarters, *Sackett's Harbor*, June 1, 1813.

Sir—You will have received my despatch of the 29th ult. written from the field of battle, and stating generally, that this post had been attacked by sir *George Prevost*, and that we had succeeded in repulsing him, principally owing to the gallantry of col. *Backus* and the regular troops under his command. Now I beg leave to offer to you the events of that day more in detail.

On the 25th ultimo, I received a letter from gen. *Dearborn*, requesting me to repair to this post for the purpose of taking command. Knowing that lieut. col. *Backus*, an officer of the first regiment of dragoons, and of experience, was here, I hesitated, as I would do no act which might wound his feelings. In the night of the 27th I received a note from this officer, by major *Swan*, deputy quarter master general, joining in the request already made by major general *Dearborn*. I could no longer hesitate, and

accordingly arrived at this post early in the morning of the 28th. These circumstances will explain how I came to be in command upon this occasion. Knowing well the ground, my arrangements for defence, in the event of an attack, were soon made.

In the course of the morning of the 28th, lieutenant Chauncey, of the navy, came in from the lake, firing guns of alarm. Those of the same character, intended to bring in the militia, were fired from the posts. The enemy's fleet soon after appeared accompanied by a large number of boats. Believing that he would land on the peninsula, commonly called Horse Island, I determined to meet him at the water's edge with such militia as I could collect and the Albany volunteers, under the command of lieutenant col. Mills; lieutenant col. Backus, with the regulars, formed a second line; the care of Fort Tompkins was committed to the regular artillerymen and some volunteers, and that of Navy Point to lieutenant Chauncey of the navy. If driven from my position, lieutenant col. Backus was ordered to advance and meet the head of the enemy's column, while rallying my corps. I was to fall on its flanks. If unable here to resist the enemy's attack, lieutenant Chauncey was in that case to destroy the stores, &c. and retire to the south shore of the bay, east of Fort Volunteer, while I proceeded to occupy that fort as our dernier resort.

In the course of the 27th and during the nights of the 28th and 29th ultimo, a considerable militia force came in, and were ordered to the water side near Horse Island, on which was lieutenant col. Mills and his volunteers. Our strength at this point was now 500 men—all anxious for battle, as far as profession would go. The moment it was light enough to discover the approach of the enemy, we found his ships in line between Horse Island and Stony Point, and in a few minutes afterwards 33 large boats filled with troops, came off to the Larger Indian or Garden Island, under cover of the fire of his gun boats. My orders were, that the troops should lie close and reserve their fire till the enemy had approached so near that every shot might hit its object. It is, however, impossible to execute such orders with raw troops unaccustomed to subordination. My orders were in this case disobeyed. The whole line fired, and not without effect—but in the moment while I was contemplating this, to my utter astonishment, they rose from their cover and fled. Col. Mills fell gallantly in brave but in vain endeavors to stop his men. I was personally more fortunate. Gathering together about 100 militia, under the immediate command of captain McNitt of that corps, we threw ourselves on the rear of the enemy's left flank, and I trust, did some execution. It was during this last movement that the regulars under col. Backus first engaged the enemy—nor was it long before they defeated him.

Hurrying to this point of action, I found the battle still raging, but with obvious advantage on our side. The result of the action, so glorious for the officers and soldiers of the regular army, has already been communicated in my letter of the 29th. Had not gen. Prevost retreated most rapidly under the guns of his vessels, he would never have returned to Kingston.

One thing in this business is to be seriously regretted. In the midst of the conflict, fire was ordered to be set to the navy barracks and stores. This was owing to the infamous conduct of those who brought information to lieutenant Chauncey, that the battle was lost, and that to prevent the stores from falling into the enemy's hands, they must be destroyed.

The enemy's force consisted of 1000 picked men,

led by sir George Prevost in person. Their fleet consisted of the new ship Wolfe, the Royal George, the Prince Regent, Earl of Moira, two armed schooners, and their gun and other boats.

Of the officers who distinguished themselves, I cannot but repeat the name of lieutenant col. Backus, who, praised be God! yet lives. Captain McNitt's conduct was noble; he well deserves to be placed in the regular army. Major Swann of the army, served as my adjutant and was highly useful. Lieutenant Chauncey is a brave and honorable man. To him no blame can attach for what happened at Navy Point. He was deceived. Lieutenant col. Tuttle was in march for this post, but with every exertion was unable to reach it in time to take part in the action. This is felt by the colonel and every officer of his detachment, as a misfortune.

At the moment I am closing this communication, com. Chauncey has arrived with his squadron. This renders my longer stay here unnecessary. I shall therefore immediately return to my home.

I am, sir, with the highest respect, &c.

JACOB BROWN,

Brigadier-gen. of the N. York Militia.

Hon. gen. John Armstrong,

Secretary at War, Washington.

Report of the killed, wounded and missing in the action of the 29th May, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor.

Killed—20 privates, regulars, and 1 volunteer.

Wounded—1 lieutenant col. 3 second lieutenants, 1 ensign, 7 non-commissioned officers, 1 musician and 68 privates, regulars, and 1 musician and 2 privates volunteers.

Missing—2 non-commissioned officers, 7 privates, regulars; 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 musician and 15 privates, volunteers.

Aggregate loss—110 regulars and 21 volunteers. Number not known, but not to exceed 25 militia—Total 156.

WM. SWANN,

Major 2d regt. infantry and act'g adj. gen.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, June 1, 1813.

N. B. About 400 of the regular troops sustained the heat of the action; these consisted chiefly of the 1st regt. light dragoons, some of the 9th, 21st and a few of the 23d infantry, 3d and light artillery. Report of the enemy's loss in the action of the 29th May, 1813, at Sackett's Harbor.

Adjutant-general Gray, col. Moody, major Edwards, 1 captain and 25 rank and file found dead in the field.

2 captains and 20 rank and file found wounded in the field.

2 captains, 1 ensign and 32 rank and file made prisoners.

In addition to the above many were killed and wounded in their boats by the militia and Albany volunteers while effecting a landing; a number were likewise carried off the field by the enemy, previous to the commencement of his retreat.

WM. SWANN,

Major 2d infantry and act'g adj. gen.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, June 1, 1813.

[By comparing the following with the plain and ingenuous statement of gen. Brown, the reader may, once for all, form an opinion of the credit due to British accounts in general. Sir George Prevost claims a victory, but left his wounded to the mercy of a defeated foe! It is thus, by plain downright lying that John Bull is kept :—going.

From the Kingston Gazette Extra—Sunday, P. M. May 30, 1813.

HEAD-QUARTERS, KINGSTON,

Adjutant-General's Office, 30th May, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS—His excellency, the commander of the forces, considers it an act of justice due to the detachment placed under the command of col.

Baynes, to express his entire approbation of their conduct in the recent attack made upon Sackett's Harbor, at day break on the morning of the 29th inst. the regularity and patient firmness exhibited by the troops under circumstances of peculiar privation and fatigue, have been exceeded only by their intrepid gallantry in action, forcing a passage at the point of the bayonet, through a thickly wooded country, affording strong positions to the enemy, but not affording a single spot of cleared ground favorable for the operations of the troops. The woods were filled with infantry, supported by field pieces, and an incessant, heavy and destructive fire from a numerous and almost invisible foe, did not arrest the determined advance of the troops; who, after taking three field pieces, six pounders, from the enemy, drove him by a spirited charge to seek shelter within the block houses of his enclosed forts, and induced him to set fire to his store houses. Unfortunately, light and adverse winds prevented the co-operation of the larger vessels of the fleet; the gun boats under the direction of capt. Mulcaster, rendered every assistance in their power, to support the landing and advance of the troops, but proved unequal to silence the guns of the enemies batteries, or to have any effect on their block-house, and it being found impracticable without their assistance and the co-operation of the ships, to carry their post by assault; the troops were reluctantly ordered to leave a beaten enemy, whom they had driven before them for upwards of three hours, and who did not venture to offer the slightest opposition to the re-embarkation of the troops, which was effected with perfect order.

The grenadier company of the 100th regiment, commanded by capt. Burke, to which was attached a subaltern's detachment of the royal Scots, led the column with undaunted gallantry, supported by a detachment of the king's, under major Evans, which nobly upheld the high established character of that distinguished corps, the detachment of the 104th regiment under major Moodie, behaved with the utmost gallantry and spirit, and their example was followed by capt. M'Pherson's company of the Glengary light infantry. The detachment of Canadian voltigeurs, under major Harriot, behaved with a degree of spirit and steadiness so as to justify expectations of their becoming a highly useful and valuable corps.

The two divisions of the detachment were most ably commanded by col. Young of the king's, and major Drummond of the 104th regiment.

Commodore sir James Yeo, conducted the brigades of boats to the attack, and accompanying the troops on their advance directed the co-operation of the gun boats. The enemy had a few days before received strong reinforcements of troops, by the report of the prisoners, and a corps of 500 men arrived the night preceding the attack; and from every source of information his force must have been quadruple in numbers to the detachments taken from the garrison of Kingston.

Capt. Gray, acting deputy quarter master general, was killed close to the enemy's block-house. In him the army have lost an active and intelligent officer. Returns of killed and wounded have not yet been received from the corps.

By his excellency's command.

EDWARD BAYNES,

Adjutant-general.

The fleet have returned this morning, and landed the troops, with four American officers, and about 150 soldiers, prisoners of war.

By letters which we have seen, we learn that no more than 750 men of British troops were engaged

in the attack, of whom 150 were killed or wounded. Capt. Gray of the quarter master general's department, capt. Blackmore and ensign Gregg, of the king's, were killed. Major Evans, capt. Tyeth and lieut. Nuttall of the same regiment, majors Drummond and Moodie, and capt. Snore and Leonard, of the 104th regiment, and capt. M'Pherson of the Glengary light infantry, are among the wounded.

Copy of a letter from major-general Dearborn to the secretary of war, dated

Head-quarters,—Fort George, June 6, 1813.

SIR—I have received an express from the head of the lake this evening, with intelligence that our troops, commanded by brigadier-general Chandler, were attacked at two o'clock this morning, by the whole of the British and Indian forces, and by some strange fatality, though our loss was small (not exceeding thirty) and the enemy completely routed and driven from the field, both brigadier-generals Chandler and Winder were taken prisoners. They had advanced to ascertain the situation of a company of artillery when the attack commenced. Gen. Vincent is reported to be among the number of killed of the enemy; col. Clarke was mortally wounded and fell into our hands, with sixty prisoners of the 49th British regiment. The whole loss of the enemy is 250. They sent in a flag with a request to bury their dead. Gen. Lewis, accompanied by brigadier-general Boyd, goes on to take the command of the advanced troops.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Armstrong, secretary of war.

P. S. June 8.—The enemy's fleet has passed this place—two ships and four schooners.

Extract from a private letter, dated Fort George, 8th June, to the secretary of war.

"The enemy, considering himself pursued, took post at the road of the lake, waiting the arrival of Proctor (who has left Malden) and taking the chance of other succors from below.

"Winder was detached on the 1st inst. to dislodge him. He carried with him his own brigade and one regiment from Boyd's brigade. On Thursday Chandler (for whom the command was intended) followed with the remainder of Boyd's brigade. The British general Vincent anticipated the blow, and attacked our troops at 2 o'clock in the morning of the 6th. Chandler and Winder, and the deputy quarter-master-general Vandeventer, were made prisoners early in the action. The command devolved on col. Burn of the dragoons. The enemy were beaten and routed, leaving two hundred and fifty behind—but according to our northern tactics, we disdained to press a beaten enemy. We gave him time to collect and fight once more. Lewis and Boyd are under marching orders for the command of the advance. Our loss does not exceed thirty."

FURTHER PARTICULARS, from the private correspondence of the Editors of the Baltimore "*Whig*."—On the 1st inst. gen. Winder with his brigade went in pursuit of the enemy, who took a position about 43 miles from Fort George. Several bodies from Chandler's and Boyd's brigades were sent to reinforce him, under general Chandler, who had the command.

"From the forty-mile creek (say these letters) we learn that the affair at Stony Creek was very serious. The confusion was great. Some spy or deserter having procured the countersign at our encampment, went to the British camp, and in 5 minutes after he entered general Vincent's tent, the English army was in motion. Our camp was entered without opposition, by means of the abovementioned treacher-

27—the light artillery near the front, was seized and turned upon our men; when, Winder, &c. riding up to prevent what they thought a mistake in firing against themselves, found themselves seized and carried off by the enemy! Captain *Towson* (an ornament to Maryland) soon opened a fire from his light artillery (which was more towards the rear) and threw the enemy into disorder. The advanced corps, the 5th and 20th, and a squadron of colonel Burn's light horse, bore the brunt of the action.—The enemy retreated, but renewed the assault, it is said, three several times; when, about day-light, our horse, &c. pursued and cut down immense numbers. For two miles the road and woods are strewn with dead, or British (desperately) wounded. Our loss in killed is comparatively very trifling. General Vincent was missing on the part of the British, but was not taken by us. So his fate remains unascertained at present. They lost colonel Clark, a zealous and loyal partisan killed. Gen. Winder and Chandler, captain Steele (a brave officer) have been captured. Next day it was deemed proper to fall back to a strong and convenient place. Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, it is supposed, general Boyd arrived, and our army shouted with exultation at the news of his approach.

"Very heavy cannonading was heard all this morning—it must either proceed from the army, or the enemy's squadron. May the result retrieve what we lost on the 27th ult. *when*, we ought to have slain or taken the very troops that have since given us so much trouble.

"Of Proctor we have heard no recent intelligence worthy of belief. It is supposed, he shall find it a hard task to retreat—his Indians may turn upon him if he offers to fly; Harrison will capture him if he remain in the upper country. Such is the opinion of some shrewd men, whom I saw to-day from the mouth of the Grand River."

June 9, 1813.—"I walked down to the beach yesterday morning, to see some English prisoners, bro't in boats the night before, from a place called Portymile creek. They are very clean, smart looking fellows.

"Gen. Chandler had taken the command before our army was surprised by gen. Vincent. Our camp, they say, was badly and loosely laid out. The British advanced silently, with fixed bayonets; not a musket was allowed to be loaded, for fear of blowing their design. Some officers and men advanced at some distance ahead of them, who hailed, amused, and stabbed some of our centinels; pretending to give the countersign. The advanced guard were first alarmed by hearing the dying groan of a sentry who had been run through. Five pieces of light artillery were seized and fired against our troops; and they say, that general Winder was made prisoner in making a desperate attack on the British to retake them.

"The regiments in the centre and rear never got to the assistance of the front. The 16th regiment, when formed, was broken through by our cavalry, that had cut their way through the 49th (British) regiment, and could not stop. Owing to that and the darkness, some of its companies unfortunately engaged their own men. Col. Pearce, a very good man, was left sick at this place, and colonel Dennis had cleared out for Philadelphia, after being only two or three days on the lines. Captain Steele had the command; he was wounded and taken prisoner—but in the end our army killed three or four to one, and made the red coats scamper. Colonel Burn and colonel Milton, are said to have saved the army."

NAVAL.

The *Plantagenet*, 74, is to cruise on our coast disguised as a frigate. A handsome compliment to our seamen.

Several British privateers are fitting out at *Halifax*.

The ship sir George Prevost, to carry 30 guns, was launched at Kingston the 2d or 3d of May. Our frigate, the *General Pike*, was launched about the 10th of the month.

British "magnanimity." The *Decatur* privateer, capt. Nichols, of Newburyport, was taken by the British frigate *Surprise*. Before the war, his vessel, the *Alert*, had been captured by the *Vestal* frigate; he re-took her and brought her safe into port. At *Barbadoes*, he was recognized by the "humane" commander of the *Vestal*, taken into custody, and for thirty-four days confined in a place five feet wide and seven feet long, and otherwise abused and treated in the most cruel manner; the rage of the "religious" English being greatly increased by the splendid successes of his late cruises against them. He was sent a prisoner to England.

When an English officer is brought into the United States, he is permitted to go at large, and lives on the fat of the land, finding plenty of persons "so well inclined" towards him that he wants for nothing. The barbarism of the enemy must be corrected by the *lex talionis*. It is a pity that the creatures who are always telling us of British "magnanimity" have not opportunity to feel it.

The U. S. brig *Syren* has arrived at Boston from New-Orleans.

The Chesapeake frigate.—All we have heard of the *Chesapeake* frigate since our last, is this—on the 4th of June, a cartel from *Halifax* for Boston, was spoken by a man of war brig in company with the *Sceptre* 74, and a frigate, and informed that the day before they had parted with the *Shamon*, with the *Chesapeake* her prize, steering for *Halifax*, "which she had taken after an engagement of two hours, and gave her a d—drubbing."

By another vessel that left *Halifax* on the 6th, we learn that they saw two large ships going in, and shortly after heard a salute fired. They had not been informed of the battle.

That the *Chesapeake* is captured, we cannot doubt; but the circumstances attending the affray are enveloped in mystery.

Decatur's squadron remains at *New-London*, as mentioned in our last. The British have made no attempt upon the town; and an opinion prevails that they will not. The defences are powerful and the enterprize would be hazardous. The enemy remains near the mouth of the harbor, where some think they will take up their "summer quarters." They employ themselves in burning all the small craft they can catch, and such like petty depredations.—it is intimated they have a regular communication with the shore.

It is distinctly stated that the *Essex* frigate and three American privateers are blockaded in *St. Salvador*, Brazil, by a much superior force, a 74 and 2 frigates. She had been very successful.

PLATTSBURG, June 4.

Loss of the Growler and Eagle.—In consequence of the British gun-boats having been over the lines and fired upon some of our small craft, two of our armed sloops, the *Growler* and *Eagle*, started from this place on the morning of the 2d inst. under the command of lieut. Smith, for the purpose of attacking them, should they again make their appearance. They arrived within a mile of the lines about dark the same day and cast anchor. Yesterday morning about day-break they discovered three British gun-

boats and gave them chase; but the wind being south they unfortunately ran so far into the narrow channel, that they found it difficult to return, and the Eagle not being sufficiently strong for her weight of metal, became unmanageable, and at last went down: the Growler, unwilling to abandon her, continued fighting by her side, until after she went down, and was compelled to yield to superior force. The action lasted from 5 till about half past 9 in the morning, with little or no intermission. The enemy had by some means got information of the sailing of our sloops and brought their forces up from the Isle aux Noix, and placed them on both sides of the channel, which was so narrow that musket shot could reach our sloops from the shore. We have not yet learned the number of killed and wounded on either side, but from the length of the action, the narrowness of the channel and the signs of carnage which were discovered after the action, we presume it must have been very considerable; but we fear our loss has been the greatest from the disadvantages under which our men fought.—We had 112 men on board, including captain Herriek and 33 volunteers from his company, stationed at Champlain. We understand the enemy had five gna boats in the action—they carried 32 pounders; the largest of our guns were 18's.

Since the above was in type an express has arrived from Champlain, which states on the authority of information derived from the enemy, that only one of our men was killed, but a considerable number wounded—the enemy had two killed; the Eagle sunk in shoal water, and the crew were saved.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

Nothing important since our last. The frigates remaining in the bay are said to be waiting orders from *Berresford*, expected from Bermuda.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

All quiet, except a report prevails that some of the barges went up *York* river, and succeeded in capturing the Virginia Revenue Cutter. The crews are reported very sickly; and it is said 30 or 40 die daily. They have on board two pilots; natives of the Eastern Shore, whose fathers "so aided and comforted the enemy" last war.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 198.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"

British Naval Register.

446. Brig David, from Waterford for Halifax, laden with provisions, sent into Portsmouth by the Governor Plumer privateer.

447. Brig Ajax, 2 guns, captured by the Governor Tompkins. The prize has not arrived; but a handsome quantity of dry goods that were on board of her, being transferred to the privateer, are at New-York.

448. Brig Hartley, 2 guns, from Gibraltar for St. Salvador, taken by the Gov. Tompkins and burnt.

449. Transport ship from Lisbon for England, captured by the letter of marque Bellona of Philadelphia, on her passage from France. The prisoners were parolled for exchange, and the vessel redeemed.

450. Brig General Prevost from Halifax for Demarara, captured by the Rolla of Baltimore, and sent into New-Orleans.

451. Schr. Brown, of London, captured by the letter of marque schooner Bellona, of Philadelphia, and ransomed.

452. Brig Thames, — guns, 512 tons, with 180

tons of cotton, from St. Salvador for London, sent into Portland by the Yankee of Bristol. This vessel is reported to have had on board a large quantity of specie.

453. The noted Schooner Liverpool Packett, — guns, carried into Portsmouth by the Thomas, of that port.

454. Brig ———, from South America, for London, with a valuable cargo of hides, tallow, &c. sent into Providence by the York town of New-York.

442 is the brig Kingston Packet, from Kingston for St. Johns, laden with rum, sugar, &c.

The packet captured by the Anaconda (no. 433) was the Express, of 12 guns and 33 men. She fought the privateer for 18 minutes, and was much torn to pieces.

THE CHRONICLE.

New-Hampshire. The votes given at the late election for governor have been officially canvassed.—The whole number was 35,629—of which Mr. *Gilman*, (fed) had 18,107; Mr. *Plumer* (rep) 17,865; and 212 scattering. There is a "federal" majority in both branches of the legislature. Mr. *Jeremiah Mason*, (fed) succeeds Mr. *Cutts* as United States senator. Mr. *Goddard* was appointed, but declined serving.

We have been a long time without news of importance from Spain or Portugal. By a late arrival we learn that *Wellington's* head-quarters were at *Freneda*, April 21.

France and Russia. Contrary to the multitude of reports received from England, it appears that the emperor of Austria has joined to the forces of France, 80,000 men, 56,000 of whom are cavalry.

The following are the particulars of the cargo of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, arrived at Portsmouth, (Eng.) She was convoyed to the line by the Montague 74.

51,875 doubloons; 18,199 pieces; 101 bars of gold; 19 ingots of ditto; 1663 ounces of ditto;—20 1-2 lbs gold dust; 146904 dollars; 614 marks; 5788 ounces of silver; 2 boxes of silver; 57 pieces of precious stones, and sundries valued at £ 30,000 sterling. Total value, £ 461,520 sterling.

St. Louis, May 8.

Arrived here a few days ago from the mouth of Columbia river, Mr. Robert Steuart, one of the partners of the Pacific Fur Company accompanied by Messrs. R. Crooks, Joseph Miller, and Robert McClellan, with three hunters. We learn that Mr. Steuart is bound to New-York with despatches.—Next week we shall present our readers with an account of their journey from the Pacific ocean to this place, which will evince to the world that a journey to the Western sea will not be considered (within a few years) of much greater importance than a trip to New York.

Philadelphia, June 15.—A letter has been received by a gentleman of this city, which states that the British frigates Andromache and Briton have captured, after a severe action of 3 hours, to windward of Barbadoes, the French frigates La Nereide and L'Etoile of 44 and 36 guns.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, June 17.—The house was chiefly occupied by a petition from *Pomeroy*, the innkeeper at *Buffalo*, praying compensation for damage done his property by a parcel of soldiers, &c. It was moved to refer it to a select committee!—It went the usual course to the committee of claims.

The house then proceeded to consider Mr. *Webster's* resolutions; but came to no decision.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

NO. 17 OF VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1813.

[WHOLE NO 95.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

American Enterprize.

[From the Missouri Gazette.]

We last week promised our readers, an account of the journey of the gentlemen attached to the New-York Fur Company, from the Pacific ocean to this place: we now lay it before our readers as collected from the gentlemen themselves.

On the 29th June, 1812, Mr. Robert Stewart, one of the partners of the Pacific Fur Company, with two Frenchmen, Messrs. Ramsey Crooks and Robt. McClellan, left the Pacific ocean with dispatches for New-York.

After ascending the Columbia river 90 miles, John Day, one of the hunters, became perfectly insane and was sent back to the main establishment, under the charge of some Indians; the remaining six pursued their voyage upwards of 900 miles, when they happily met with Mr. Joseph Miller on his way to the mouth of the Columbia; he had been considerably to the south and east among the nations called Blackarns and Arapahays, by the latter of whom he was robbed; in consequence of which he suffered almost every privation human nature is capable of, and was in a state of starvation and almost nudity when the party met him.

They now had fifteen horses, and pursued the journey for the Atlantic world, without any uncommon accident until within about 200 miles of the Rocky mountains, where they unfortunately met with a party of the Crow Indians, who behaved with the most unbounded insolence, and were solely prevented from cutting off the party by observing them well armed and constantly on their guard. They however pursued on their track six days and finally stole every horse belonging to the party.

Some idea of the situation of those men may be conceived, when we take into consideration that they were now on foot and had a journey of 2000 miles before them, 1500 of which entirely unknown, as they intended and prosecuted it considerably south of Messrs. Lewis and Clark's rout; the impossibility of carrying any quantity of provisions on their backs, in addition to their ammunition and bedding, will occur, at first view. The danger to be apprehended from starvation was imminent.

They however put the best face upon their prospects, and pursued their rout towards the Rocky mountains at the head waters of the Colorado or Spanish river, and stood their course E. S. E. until they struck the head waters of the great river Platte, which they undeviatingly followed to its mouth. It may here be observed, that this river for about 300 miles is navigable for a barge; from thence to the Otto village, within 45 miles of its entrance into the Missouri, it is a mere bed of sand, without water sufficient to float a skin canoe.

From the Otto village to St. Louis the party performed their voyage in a canoe furnished them by the natives and arrived here in perfect health on the 30th of last month. Our travellers did not hear of the war with England until they came to the Ottos; these people told them that the Shawanoe Prophet had sent them a wampum, inviting them to join in the war against the Americans; that they answered

the messenger, that they could make more by trapping beaver than making war against the Americans.

After crossing the hills (Rocky mountains) they happily fell in with a small party of Snake Indians, from whom they purchased a horse, who relieved them from any further carriage of food, and this faithful four-footed companion performed that service to the Otto village. They wintered on the river Platte about 600 miles from its mouth.

By information received from these gentlemen, it appears that a journey across the continent of North America, might be performed with a waggon, there being no obstruction in the wheel rout that any person would dare to call a mountain, in addition to its being much the most direct and short one to go from this place to the mouth of the Columbia river. Any future party who may undertake this journey, and are tolerably acquainted with the different places, where it would be necessary to lay up a small stock of provisions, would not be impeded, as in all probability they would not meet with an Indian to interrupt their progress; although on the other route more north, there are almost insurmountable barriers.

Messrs. Hunt, Crooks, Miller, McClellan, McKenzie, and about 60 men who left St. Louis in the beginning of March, 1811, for the Pacific ocean, reached the Aricoras village on the 15th day of June, where, meeting with some American hunters who had been the preceding year on the waters of the Columbia with Mr. Henry, and who giving such an account of the route by which they passed as being far preferable in point of procuring with facility an abundant supply of food at all times, as well as avoiding even the probability of seeing their enemies the Black Feet, than by the track of captains Lewis and Clark; the gentlemen of the expedition at once abandoned their former ideas of passing by the falls of the Missouri, and made the necessary arrangements for commencing their journey over land from this place.

Eighty horses were purchased and equipped by the 17th of July, and on the day following they departed from the Aricoras, sixty persons in number, all on foot except the partners of the company. In this situation they proceeded for five days, having crossed in that time two considerable streams which joined the Missouri below the Aricoras, when finding an inland tribe of Indians calling themselves Shawhays, but known among the whites by the appellations of Cheyennes, we procured from these people an accession of forty horses, which enabled the gentlemen to furnish a horse for every two men. Steering about W.S.W. they passed the small branches of Big river, the Little Missouri above its forks, and several of the tributary streams of Powder river, one of which followed up they found a band of the Absaroka or Crow nation, encamped on its banks, at the foot of the Big Horn mountain.

For ammunition and some small articles, they exchanged all their lance for sound horses with these savages; but although that this band has been allowed, by every one who knew them, to be by far the best behaved of their tribe, it was only by that unalterable determination of the gentlemen to avoid

jeopardizing the safety of the party without at the same moment submitting to intentional insults, that they left this camp (not possessing a greater force than the whites) without coming to blows.

The distance from the Aricoras to this mountain, is about 450 miles over an extremely rugged tract, by no means furnishing a sufficient supply of water; but during the twenty-eight days they were getting to the base of the mountain, they were only in a very few instances without abundance of buffaloe meat.

Three days took them over to the plains of Mad river (the name given the Big Horn above this mountain) which following for a number of days they left it where it was reduced to thirty yards in width, and the same evening reached the banks of the Colorado or Spanish river. Finding flocks of buffaloe at the end of the third day's travel on this stream, the party passed a week in drying buffaloe meat for the residue of the voyage, as in all probability those were the last animals of the kind they would meet with. From this camp, in one day, they crossed the dividing mountain and pitched their tents on Hobsacks Fork of Mad river, where it was near 150 feet broad, and in eight days more having passed several stupendous ridges, they encamped in the vicinity of the establishment made by Mr. Henry, in the fall of 1810, on a fork about 70 yards wide, bearing the name of that gentleman; having travelled from the main Missouri about 900 miles in 54 days.

Here abandoning their horses, the party constructed canoes and descended the Snake or Ky-eye-nem river (made by the junction of Mad river, south of Henry's fork) 400 miles, in the course of which they were obliged by the intervention of impassable rapids to make a number of portages, till at length they found the river confined between gloomy precipices at least 200 feet perpendicular, whose banks for the most part were washed by this turbulent stream, which for 30 miles was a continual succession of falls, cascades and rapids. Mr. Cook's canoe had split and upset in the middle of a rapid, by which one man was drowned, named Antonio Claplin, and that gentleman saved himself only by extreme exertion in swimming. From the repeated losses by the upsetting of canoes our stock of provisions were now reduced to a bare sufficiency for five days, totally ignorant of the country where they were, and unsuccessful in meeting any of the natives from whom they could hope for information.

Unable to proceed by water, Messrs. McKenzie, McClellan and Reed, set out in different directions inclining down the river, for the purpose of finding Indians and buying horses. Mr. Crooks with a few men returned to Henry's fork for those they had left, while Mr. Hunt remained with the main body of the men in trapping beaver for their support.—Mr. C. finding the distance much greater by land than they had contemplated, returned at the end of three days, where, waiting five more expecting relief from below, the near approach of winter made them determine on depositing all superfluous articles and proceeding on foot. Accordingly on the 10th of November, Messrs. Hunt and Crooks set out each with 18 men, one party on the north and the other on the south side of the river.

Mr. Hunt was fortunate in finding Indians with abundance of salmon and some horses, but Mr. Crooks saw but few, and in general too miserably poor to afford his party much assistance; thirteen days travel brought the latter to a high range of mountains, through which the river forced a passage, and the bank being their only guide, they still, by climbing over points of rocky ridges projecting into the stream, kept as near it as possible, till to

the evening of the 3d December, impassable precipices of immense height put an end to all hopes of following the margin of this watercourse, which here was not more than 40 yards wide, ran with incredible velocity, and was wild so foamingly tumultuous, that even had the opposite bank been fit for their purpose, attempt at rafting would have been perfect madness, as they could only have the inducement of ending in a watery grave a series of hardships and privations, to which the most hardy and determined of the human race must have found himself inadequate. They attempted to climb the mountains, still bent on pushing on, but after ascending for half a day, they discovered, to their sorrow, that they were not half way to the summit, and the snow already too deep for men in their emaciated state to proceed further.

Regaining the river bank, they returned up and on the third day met with Mr. Hunt and party, with one horse proceeding downwards; a canoe was soon made of a horse hide and in it transported what meat they could spare to Mr. Crooks' starving followers, who for the first eighteen days after leaving the place of deposit had subsisted on half a meal in twenty-four hours, and in the last nine days had eat only one beaver, a dog, a few wild cherries and old mockasin soles, having travelled during these twenty-seven days at least 550 miles. For the next four days both parties continued up the river without any other support than what little rose-buds and cherries they could find, but here they luckily fell in with some Snake Indians, from whom they got five horses, giving them three guns and some other articles for the same. Starvation had bereft J. B. Provost of his senses entirely, and, on seeing the horse flesh on the opposite shore, was so agitated in crossing in a skin canoe that he upset it and was unfortunately drowned. From hence Mr. Hunt went on to a camp of Shoshonies about 90 miles above, where procuring a few horses and a guide he set out for the main Columbia, across the mountains to the south west, leaving the river where it entered the range, and on it Mr. Crooks and five men unable to travel.

Mr. H. lost a Canadian, named Carriere, by starvation, before he met the Shy-ey-to-ga Indians in the Columbia plains; from whom getting a supply of provisions, he soon reached the main river, which he descended in canoes and arrived without any further loss at Astoria, in the month of February.

Messrs. McKenzie, McClellan and Reed had united their parties on the Snake river mountain, through which they travelled twenty-one days, to the Mulpot river, subsisting on an allowance by no means adequate to the toils they underwent daily; and to the smallness of their number (which was in all eleven) they attribute their success in getting with life to where they found some wild horses; they soon after reached the fork called by capt. Lewis and Clarke, Koolkooke; went down Lewis' partly, and the Columbia wholly, by water, without any misfortune, except the upsetting, in a rapid, of Mr. McClellan's canoe, and although it happened on the first day of the year, yet by great exertion they clung to the canoe till the others came to their assistance. Making their escape with the loss of some rifles, they reached Astoria early in January.

Three of the five men who remained with Mr. Crooks, afraid of perishing by want, left in February on a small river, on the road by which Mr. Hunt had passed in quest of Indians, and have not since been heard of. Mr. C. had followed Mr. H's track in the snow for seven days, but coming to a low prairie, he lost every appearance of the trace and was compelled to pass the remaining part of the winter in the mountains, subsisting sometimes on beaver

and horse meat, and their skins, and at others on their success in finding roots. Finally, on the last of March, the other Canadian being unable to proceed was left with a lodge of Shoshones, and Mr. C. with John Day, finding the snow sufficiently diminished, undertook, from Indian information, to cross the last ridge, which they happily effected and reached the banks of Columbia by the middle of April, where in the beginning of May, they fell in with Messrs. Stuart, having been a few days before stripped of every thing they possessed, by a band of villains near the falls. On the 10th of May, they arrived safe at Astoria, the principal establishment of the Pacific Fur Company, within 14 miles of Cape Disappointment.

Loss of the Ship Tonquin, near the mouth of the Columbia.

A large ship had arrived from New-York after a passage of near seven months, with merchandise and provisions for the Company. It was here we learnt with sorrow that the story of the Tonquin's having been cut off was too true. The circumstances have been related in different ways by the natives, in the environs of the establishment, but that which from their own knowledge carries with it the greatest appearance of truth, is as follows: That vessel, after landing the cargo intended for Astoria, departed on a trading voyage to the coast north of Columbia river, with a company of (including officers) 23 men, and had proceeded about 400 miles along the seaboard, when they stopped on Vancouver's island at a place called Woody Point, inhabited by a powerful nation called Wake-a-min-ishes. These people came on board to barter their furs for merchandise, and conducted themselves in the most friendly and decorous manner during the first day, but the same evening information was brought on board by an Indian, whom the officers had as interpreter, that the tribe where they then lay were ill-disposed, and intended attacking the ship next day; capt. Jonathan Thorne affected to disbelieve this piece of news, and even when the savages came next morning in great numbers, it was only at the pressing remonstrance of Mr. McKay, that he ordered seven men aloft to loosen the sails. In the mean time about 50 Indians were permitted to come on board, who traded a number of sea otters for blankets and knives; the former they threw into their canoes as soon as received, but secreted the knives. Every one when armed moved from the quarter deck to a different part of the vessel, so that by the time they were ready, in such a manner were they distributed, that at least three savages were opposite every man of the ship, and at a signal given, they rushed on their prey, and notwithstanding the brave resistance of every individual of the whites, they were all butchered in a few minutes. The men above, in attempting to descend, lost two of their number, besides one mortally wounded, who, notwithstanding his weakened condition, made good his retreat with the four others to the cabin, where, finding a quantity of loaded arms they fired on their savage assailers through the skylights and companion way, which had the effect of clearing the ship in a short time, and long before night these five intrepid sons of America were again in full possession of her. Whether from want of abilities or strength, supposing themselves unable to take the vessel back to Columbia, it cannot be ascertained, this far only is known, that between the time the Indians were driven from the ship and the following morning, the four who were unhurt left her in the long boat in hopes of regaining the river, wishing to take along with them the wounded per-

son, who refused their offer, saying, that he must die before long, and was as well in the vessel as elsewhere.

Soon after sunrise she was surrounded by an immense number of Indians in canoes, come for the express purpose of unloading her, but who from the warm reception they met with the day before, did not seem to vie with each other in boarding.

The wounded man shewed himself over the railing, made signs that he was alone and wanted their assistance, on which some embarked, who finding what he said was true, spoke to their people, who were not any longer slow in getting on board, so that in a few seconds the deck was considerably thronged, and they proceeded to undo the hatches without further ceremony.

No sooner were they completely engaged in thus finishing this most diabolical operation, than the only survivor of the crew descended into the cabin and set fire to the magazine containing nearly 9000 lbs. of gun-powder, which in an instant blew the vessel and every one on board to atoms.

The nation acknowledge their having lost nearly one hundred warriors, besides a vast number wounded by the explosion, who were in canoes round the ship. It was impossible to tell who the person was that so completely avenged himself, but there cannot exist a single doubt that the act will teach these villains better manners, and will eventually be of immense benefit to the coasting trade.

The four men who set off in the long boat, were, two or three days after, driven ashore in a gale, and massacred by the natives.

PRIVATE ARMED VESSELS.

To enable those who may be wounded, or disabled, in any engagement with the enemy, to obtain certificates entitling them to Pensions, the like regulations and restrictions as are used in relation to the navy of the United States, are to be observed, to wit:

That the commanding officer of every vessel having a commission, or letters of marque and reprisal, cause to be given to any officer, or seaman, who, during his cruise, shall have been wounded, or disabled, as aforesaid, a certificate of the surgeon on board, to be approved and signed by such commanding officer, describing the nature and degree, as far as practicable, of such wound, or disability, naming his place of residence and the rate of wages, if any, to which he is entitled at the time of receiving such wound, or disability; and that such certificate be transmitted to this department.

The widows (or orphans, where the wife is dead) of those persons who may be slain, in any engagement with the enemy, on board such vessels, will be entitled to pension certificates, upon forwarding to this office a certificate from the commanding officer of the vessel to which such persons were attached, of their having been slain as aforesaid; and the certificate of a justice of the peace, for the county in which such widows, or orphans, may reside, that they actually stand in that relation to the deceased.

Navy Department, Washington, June 5.

Constantinople, March 25.—According to reports from Cairo, at the same time that Jusum Pacha made the conquest of the capital of Arabia, Mahomet Aly Pacha, his father, governor of Egypt, assembled a second army under the command of a certain Abdin Bey, to Dechidda, and a third army, the most part of which are cavalry, under the orders of Mustapha Bey, to set out against Mecca (the capture of which is already announced.)

United States' Statistical Table : Congress—1813.

STATES.	SENATE.			HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.						"SPECULATION."			
	Last senate.	Present.	New members.	Last house of R.	Present house.	How chosen.	New members in present congress.	Increase of members by late census & apportionment.		What would have been the state of the present house if the members had been chosen by a general plan.			
	rep. fed.	rep. fed.		rep. fed.	rep. fed.					rep.	fed.	rep.	fed.
New-Hampshire	2	0	1	1	1	Gen. ticket.	6	1		3†	3	0	6
Massachusetts	1	1	1	1	1	Districts.	13	3		5	15	0	20
Rhode-Island	1	1	1	1	0	Gen. ticket.	0	0		1	1	0	2
Connecticut	0	2	0	2	1	ditto.	0	0		2	5	0	7
Vermont	2	0	2	0	1	ditto.	4	2		3‡	3	6	0
New-York	2	0	1	1	1	Districts.	25	10		9§	18	27	0
New-Jersey	2	0	2	0	0	ditto.*	4	0		2§	4	6	0
Pennsylvania	2	0	2	0	1	ditto.	12	5		22	1	23	0
Delaware	0	2	0	2	1	Gen. ticket.	1	1		1	1	0	2
Maryland	2	0	1	1	1	Districts.	2	0		6	3	9	0
Virginia	2	0	2	0	0	ditto.	7	1		17	6	23	0
North-Carolina	2	0	2	0	1	ditto.	6	1		10	3	13	0
South-Carolina	2	0	2	0	0	ditto.	5	1		9	0	9	0
Georgia	2	0	2	0	1	Gen. ticket.	3	3		6	0	6	0
Kentucky	2	0	2	0	1	Districts.	5	4		10	0	10	0
Tennessee	2	0	2	0	0	ditto.	3	3		6	0	6	0
Ohio	2	0	2	0	1	ditto.	6	5		6	0	6	0
Louisiana	none	3	0	2		Gen. ticket.	1	1		1	0	1	0
	28	6	27	9						119	63	145	39
WHOLE NUMBER	34	36	14	142	182		103	41		182		182	

* The mode of election in *New-Jersey*, was changed five or six days before the last election, from a general ticket to districts.

† *New-Hampshire*.—Federal majority a few hundred only, at the last election.

‡ *Vermont*.—Republican majority ditto.

§ *New-York* and *New-Jersey* present a strange contrast in the different effects of the two systems of election. And, the whole, points out the great necessity there is for an alteration of that part of the constitution of the United States that refers to the subject, so that the members may be all chosen in some certain way; the best, in our humble opinion is, by districts; to elect one member each, and no more.

APPROPRIATE NOTICES.

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut, are federal in all the branches of their government; and their united majorities of votes are from 15 to 17,000.

Vermont, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Louisiana, are republican in all the branches of their government; and their united majorities of votes is about 100,000.

New-York and Delaware have republican governors. The republican majority in the former state is considerable, but in the latter was very small; yet the first has a federal house of assembly, and the last is federal in both branches of the legislature.

New-Jersey, at the last general election, had a decided republican majority, yet every branch of the government is federal.

Maryland has a federal governor and house of delegates; the senate is republican—and, in the whole state the majority of republican electors is from 6 to 8000.

In *New-York, New-Jersey, and Maryland*, therefore, the minority rules the majority: These are the only states in which the strange fact occurs. Their united majority of republican votes may be fairly estimated at 12 or 15,000—but in congress, these states are supposed to be represented by 16 republicans and 25 federalists.

The republican majority in *Pennsylvania* is equal to all the federal majorities united, twice told.

Thirteenth Congress.

List of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in the Thirteenth Congress, according to states.

SENATORS.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Nicholas Gilman,

Jeremiah Mason.

MASSACHUSETTS.

*Christopher Gore,

Joseph B. Varnum.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Jeremiah B. Howell,

William Hunter.

CONNECTICUT.

*David Dagget,

Samuel W. Dana.

VERMONT.

*Dudley Chase,

Jonathan Robinson.

NEW-YORK.

Obadiah German,

*Rufus King.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Condit,

John Lambert.

PENNSYLVANIA.

*Abner Lucack,

Michael Leib.

DELAWARE.

Outerbridge Horsey,

William H. Wells.

MARYLAND.

*Robert H. Goldsborough,

Samuel Smith.

VIRGINIA.

Richard Brent,

William B. Giles.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

*David Stone,

James Turner.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

James Gaillard,
John Taylor.

GEORGIA.

*William B. Bullock,
Charles Tait.

KENTUCKY.

George M. Bibb,
*Jesse Bledsoe.

REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

*Bradbury Cilly,
*William Hale,
*Samuel Smith,
*Roger Vose,
*Daniel Webster,
*Jeduthun Wilcox—6.

MASSACHUSETTS.

*William Baylies,
Abijah Bigelow,
*George Bradbury,
Elijah Brigham,
*Samuel Davis,
*Daniel Dewey,
William Ely,
*Levi Hubbard,
*Cyrus King,
*Timothy Pickering,
*James Parker,
*John Reed,
William Reed,
William M. Richardson,
*Nathaniel Ruggles,
Samuel Taggart,
*Artemas Ward,
Laban Wheaton,
*John Wilson,
*Abiel Wood—20.

CONNECTICUT.

Epaphroditus Champion,
John Davenport, jun'r
Lyman Law,
Jonathan O. Moseley,
Timothy Pitkin,
Lewis B. Sturges,
Benjamin Tallmadge—7.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Richard Jackson, jun'r.
Elisha R. Potter—2.

VERMONT.

*William C. Bradley,
*Ezra Butler,
James Fisk,
*Richard Skinner,
William Strong,
*Charles Rich—6.

NEW-YORK.

Daniel Avery,
*Egbert Benson,
*Alexander Boyd,
*Oliver C. Comstock,
*Peter Denoyelles,
*Jonathan Fisk,
*James Geddes,
*Thomas P. Grosvenor,
*Abraham Hasbrouck,
*Samuel M. Hopkins,
*Nathaniel W. Howell,
*Moses Kent,
*John Lefferts,

TENNESSEE.

Joseph Anderson,
George W. Campbell.

OHIO.

*Jeremiah Morrow,
Thomas Worthington.

LOUISIANA.

*James Brown,
*Elevius Fromentin.

*John Lovett,
*Jacob Markell,
*Morris S. Miller,
*Hosca Moffitt,
*Thomas I. Oakley,
*Jotham Post, jun'r,
*Ebenezer Sage,
*Samuel Sherwood,
*Zebulon R. Shipherd,
*William S. Smith,
*John W. Taylor,
*Joel Thompson,
*Elisha I. Winter,
*John M. Bowersj—27.

NEW-JERSEY.

Lewis Condict,
*William Cox,
Jacob Huff,
*James Schureman,
*Richard Stockton,
*Thomas Ward—6.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William Anderson,
David Bard,
Robert Brown,
*John Conrad,
William Crawford,
Roger Davis,
William Findley,
*Hugh Glasgow,
*John Gloninger,
*Isaac Griffin,
John M. Hyneman,
*Charles J. Ingersoll,
*Samuel D. Ingham,
*Jared Irwin,
Aaron Lyle,
William Piper,
*John Rea,
Jonathan Roberts,
Adam Seybert,
*Isaac Smith,
*Adamson Tannehill,
*James Whitehill,
*Thomas Wilson—23.

DELAWARE.

*Thomas Cooper,
Henry M. Ridgeley—2.

MARYLAND.

Stevenson Archer,
Charles Goldsborough,
*Alexander C. Hanson,
Joseph Kent,
Alexander M. Kim,
*Nicholas R. Moore,
Samuel Ringgold,
Philip Stuart,
Robert Wright—9.

VIRGINIA.

*Thomas M. Bayly,

James Brockenridge,
William A. Burwell,
*Hugh Caperton,
John Clapton,
John Dawson,
*John W. Eppes,
Thomas Gholson,
*Peterson Goydwayn,
Aylett Hawes,
*John P. Hungerford,
*John G. Jackson,
*James Johnson,
*John Kerr,
Joseph Lewis, jun'r,
William M. Coy.
Hugh Nelson,
Thomas Newton,
James Pleasants, jun'r,
John Roane,
Daniel Sweeney,
John Smith,
*Francis White—23.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Willis Alston,
*John Gulpeper,
*Peter Forney,
Meshack Franklin,
*William Gaston,
*William Kennedy,
William R. King,
Nathaniel Macon,
*William H. Murfree,

Joseph Pearson,
Israel Pickens,
Richard Stanford,
*Bartlett Yancey—13.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

John C. Calhoun,
*John J. Chapell,
Langdon Cheves,

Elias Earle,
*David R. Evans,
*Samuel Farrow,
*Theodore Gourdon,
*John Kershaw,
William Lowndes—9.

GEORGIA.

*William Burnett,
William W. Bibb,
*John Forsythe,
Bolling Hall,
*Thomas Telfair,
George M. Troup—6.

KENTUCKY.

*James Clarke,
Henry Clay, (speaker),
Joseph Desha,
*William P. Duval,
*Samuel Hopkins,
Richard M. Johnson,
Samuel McKee,
*Thomas Montgomery,
Stephen Ormsby,
*Solomon P. Sharp—10.

TENNESSEE.

*John H. Bowen,
Felix Grundy,
*Thomas K. Harris,
*Perry W. Humphreys,
John Rhea,
John Sevier—5.

OHIO.

*John Alexander,
*James Caldwell,
*William Creighton, jun'r,
*Starks Edwards,
*James Kilbourn,
*John M. Lean—6.

LOUISIANA.

*Thomas B. Robertson—1.

NOTES.—Two members have been added to the senate by the creation of *Louisiana* into a state. Mr. Brown sat a few days in the last session of the senate; but, in a general statement, the senators from *Louisiana* must be considered new members.

There are four gentlemen marked as "republicans" who differ on many points from the great body of that political party; and three designated as "federalists," who often act with the "republicans." We have set them down as common fame considers them.

*New members—Republicans in *Italic*.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chesapeake.—We have at length a British unofficial account of the capture of the *Chesapeake*, with some particulars from other sources. As we feared, the gallant *Lawrence* was slain, and with him many of his valuable officers and crew killed and wounded—a slaughter, on both sides, unprecedented in the like space of time. But we have yet to receive a true account of the action, which may alter the appearance of it considerably. *Brooke* certainly acquitted himself bravely, and was ably supported by his officers and crew.

A letter from *Wiscasset* states, on information received there, that the *Chesapeake* commenced the engagement in the most gallant style—that the brave *Lawrence* was badly wounded at the first broadside, but would not leave the deck. He was struck with a second shot—and by this time almost all the officers were killed or wounded. *Brooke* then board-

†Mr. Williams, (rep.) had the majority of votes—but the omission of "junior" to his name in some cases, gave the legal majority to Mr. Bowers, (fed.) in place of Mr. Dowse, (fed.) deceased.

ed with 200 men; the battle yet raged; those in the tops and on the spar deck fought until all were killed or wounded. The colors were then struck by the enemy; but the fight was not yet done, for the brave fellows on the gun deck resisted until hope was extinct in destruction. American loss, 145 killed and wounded; British 81. The discomfiture of the *Chesapeake* is attributed to her "shooting ahead" and giving the *Shannon* an opportunity to rake her twice.

We are grateful to the enemy for the respect shewn to the remains of capt. *Lawrence*. It so far reciprocates the magnanimity that we have observed towards them; but it may well be questioned if it was humane in capt. *Broeke*, to carry the wounded of the *Chesapeake* to *Halifax*, when he might so easily and conveniently have landed them on their own shore, where every thing needful to their situation would have been administered by those they loved.

The Army in Canada.—We have a strange confusion of accounts from *Fort George*; and are completely foiled in all attempts to extract truth from the chaos of rumors. We therefore, prefer to let them rest pretty much as they are till better informed of events that have a singular aspect.

American flour.—At *Boston* 17s.—at *Lisbon* 14s.

We learn that several licensed vessels have lately left the *Chesapeake* under convoy of a sloop of war, but whether as prizes or otherwise, was only known to the admiral. This is really a pretty business. They will doubtless be carried to those places where, "as well inclined to the British interest," AS THE LICENSE DECLARES, they can best subserve "his majesty's" interests.

Important decision.—Judge *Story*, in the circuit court of the United States, sitting at *Boston*, after an elaborate opinion given, decreed the condemnation of an American vessel sailing under a British license, on the general principle of being denationalized by the acceptance of the license.

Eight waggon loads of specie have arrived at Cincinnati, each load weighing about 3500lbs. The money belongs to the *Abani Exporting Company*, in return for drafts of the United States' officers upon the bank, which were loaned in advance, with that liberality and patriotism that distinguishes the whole state of Ohio.

A large party of gentlemen, dined on board the Baltimore steam boat *Chesapeake*, on Friday last, the anniversary of the declaration of war. Among the toasts drunk were the following:

The United States—76 made them independent at home: 1812 shall make them all independent abroad—1 gun,

Zebulon Montgomery Pike—He fell in the arms of victory, and expired on the conquered flag of his enemy.

Havre-de-Grace in flames—This is the conflagration that will light the deluded portion of our countrymen to a knowledge of the savage and remorseless character of our enemy.

Commodore Rodgers—When Cockburn called at his house, he knew he was not at home.

A serious proposition.—The enormity of the falsehoods detailed in the British official reports, is such as to demand the marked reprehension of every friend of truth. Until the present war few of us were able to estimate the labors of those "liars of the first magnitude." Our readers may recollect that the gallant *Arthur Batt Bingham*, of the *Littell Belt*, (OFFICIALLY) fought the *President* frigate several hours and had like to have taken her, having set her on fire, and made her sheer off, &c. Then capt. *Langhan* of the *Alert* battled it with the *Essex* two hours most desperately, and made our little

frigate a 44 gun ship. After him comes in succession, capt. *Doakes*, *Wimater*, *Carden*, lieut. *Chadds*, of the *Java*, and the lieut. of the *Peacock*. Sir *George Prevost*, at *Sackett's Harbor*, got a victory, officially, though he received an abominable drubbing, actually, and was driven from his purpose by a handful of men. In the succeeding pages will be found much stuff of this kind, with some remarks on the statement of lieut. *Chads*, to which we invite attention; as well as to the "general order" about the late attack on fort *Meigs*.

To stamp these things as they deserve, and give to the British a true characteristic for truth—and impress it upon the minds of the people as it really merits, I propose, that whenever we hear a manumoth lie told, a vile falsehood insinuated, or a plain fact outrageously distorted, we shall simply observe, it is "A BRITISH OFFICIAL!" The thing will soon find its way into common use, and be eminently serviceable in guarding us against the horrid misrepresentations and downright lies of the enemy, and his friends.

Retaliation. Six seamen of the crew of the *Nautilus*, supposed to be British subjects fighting against their own country, were sent to England for trial, and com. *Rodgers* caused 12 British prisoners to be retained as hostages. The first mentioned seamen were tried or examined in England, and 5 were released as Americans, and arrived here in the *Agnes* cartel. The 6th was detained for further evidence.

In consequence of the return of these five, ten of the hostages have been discharged. *Bost. pap.*

MILITARY.

We are without any particular news from the north west, further than that gen. *Harrison* had detached some bodies of mounted troops towards *Brownstown*, &c.

Gen. *Brown*, who commanded at *Sackett's Harbor*, is a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was brought up in the society of *Friends*, of which society his father is still a member. Lieut. col. *Mills*, of the Albany volunteers, who was killed while gallantly attempting to rally his men, was aged about 33 years—an amiable and an excellent officer. Col. *Backus*, of the dragoons, has since died of his wounds; and his loss will be severely felt—a better man there was not.

Seven hundred regulars, under the command of col. *Darrington*, marched from the encampment at *Dorchester*, near *Boston*, on the 15th inst. for *Canada*. They are full blooded Yankees. About 150 from *Portland*, with the same destination, have passed through *Charlestown*. These troops are spoken of a highly disciplined. 500 were also about to march from *Saco*. The force on the frontiers must soon be imposing.

A body of the *Connecticut* militia, 5 or 600 men, have been taken into the service of the United States, to be stationed at *New-London* for 6 months. *Decatur's* squadron is considered as perfectly safe.

"The first Marine artillery of the Union," an association of the masters and mates of vessels in *Baltimore*, about 170 strong, "all told," assembled on Sunday last and proceeded to the Rev. Mr. *Glendy's* church, in full uniform, where they received an address suited to the occasion; which, as usual, done honor to the head and heart of the reverend orator. We cannot pass over this pleasant incident without observing, that the members of this invaluable corps are they who, of all other classes of society, feel the burthens and privations of the war. But they are not of those that would sacrifice essential right to temporary convenience, as *Cockburn* and his *Winnebagoes* will find, if they come within reach of him

The steady perseverance and cheerful labor of these hardy sons of the ocean on the defences of Baltimore, is worth all the special pleadings, as to the justice of this war for "FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS."

A general attack of the allied force upon our settlements west of the Mississippi is yet apprehended. Several persons have lately been murdered in the neighborhood of *Kaskaskia*.

In a company of ex-tenpts formed in *Vermont*, consisting of 170 men, who received a standard in ample form a few days ago, is a venerable patriarch 103 years old; who "walks and shoots well, and is all animation at the sound of the drum."

David R. Williams, of South-Carolina, a member of the last Congress, has been appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the United States.

Dr. James Tilton, of Delaware, a venerable man of iron integrity, and of the old revolutionary staff, has been appointed physician and surgeon-general of the armies of the United States. *Dr. Francis Le Baron* is appointed apothecary-general.

FORT MEIGS.—We have the pleasure to be assured that the total loss in killed and murdered of the force under *col. Dudley*, (that so gallantly but imprudently aided in relieving *Fort Meigs*) does not exceed 30 men. Many have been purchased of the Indians by the people of Michigan territory and some by the British. About 30 yet remain with the Indians, some of whom they talk of keeping till peace, to which, it appears, they have lately began to turn their thoughts.

Sackett's Harbor is in a posture of complete defence—a force of more than 5000 effective men is now stationed at that important post.

Those of the *Creek* Indians who lately murdered certain white persons, were first outlawed by the nation, and afterwards put to death. The murderers with a few adherents made battle, but were every one destroyed by the warriors of the tribes, headed by *Mr. McIntosh*. A British officer at *Pensacola* "has arms and ammunition for the red people"—this is a kind of *neutrality* that will not be permitted, though there is every reason to believe the *Creeks* will inviolably preserve the peace.

Chillicothe, June 5, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The unaccountable delay which has taken place in the marching of some of the detachments of troops destined for the North Western Army, makes it necessary that some effectual remedy be provided for an evil which is pregnant with the most fatal consequences.

The general, therefore, directs that every officer, when ordered to march with a detachment of troops, shall, upon receiving the orders, commence a journal in which he shall insert the date of his having received the order, and every circumstance which tends to procrastinate his march, or delay it after it shall have commenced, until his arrival at the point of destination. In all cases where the orders may have been received from the general, or where detachments are destined for the head-quarters of the army, or any post upon the frontiers, a copy of the journal so kept, and certified on honor by the commanding officer, will be forthwith forwarded to the adjutant general's office. In all other cases the copy of the journals will be sent to the officer ordering the march.

By order,
ROBERT BUTLER, Capt. 24th Inf.
Assist. Adj. General.

Copy of a letter from major-general Dearborn to the Secretary of War, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS, 8th June, 1813.

Sir—I hasten to state to you, that the whole of

our officers and men discovered, in the action of the 27th ult. that readiness and order for action which evinced a determination to do honor to themselves and their country. The animating examples set by *col. Scott* and by *gen. Boyd* deserve particular mention. I am greatly indebted to *col. Porter* of the light artillery, to *major Armstrong* of the 3d regt. of artillery, and to *lieut. Totten* of the engineer corps, for their judicious and skillful execution in demolishing the enemy's fort and batteries. The officers of the artillery generally, who had the direction of the guns, are very deserving. I have the honor to be, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. Armstrong,

Secretary of War.

Return of the loss of the army of the United States in the action of the 27th May, 1813.

The light troops under the command of *lieut. col. Scott*—Capt. Roach of the 23d infantry wounded; *lieut. Swearingen*, do.; 23 non-commissioned officers and privates killed; 64 do. wounded—total 89.

Gen. Lewis's Division—1st. or *Boyd's brigade*, *lieut. H. A. Hobart* killed; rank and file, 1 wounded.

6th regt. of infantry, *capt. Arrowsmith*, wounded rank and file, 6 killed, 16 wounded.

15th regt. inf. *major King*, wounded; rank and file, 1 killed, 6 wounded.

16th regt. inf. *capt. Steel*, wounded; rank and file, 8 killed, 9 wounded.

New-York volunteers, rank and file, 4 wounded.

2d, or *Winder's brigade*—Rank and file, 6 wounded.

3d, or *Chandler's brigade*—None.

Of the wounded, but 61 have been sent to the hospital. The wounds of the others are very slight. Return of the loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and taken, in the action of the 27th May, 1813.

Killed—108.

Prisoners.—Wounded, 1 colonel, 3 subalterns, 7 sergeants and 152 rank and file—163. Not wounded, 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 surgeon, 8 sergeants and 102 rank and file—115.

Total loss of the enemy 286

Militia paroled 507

893

E. BEEBE, Ass't. Adj. Gen.

Copy of a letter from *major-gen. Lewis* to the secretary at War.

NIAGARA, June 14, 1813.

Sir—You will perceive by the enclosed copy of orders marked, 1, that general Dearborn, from indisposition, has resigned his command, not only of the Niagara army, but of the district. I have doubts whether he will ever again be fit for service. He has been repeatedly in a state of convalescence; but relapses on the least agitation of mind.

In my last I mentioned the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of our two brigadiers, *Chandler* and *Winder*. The particulars are detailed in the report of *col. Burn*, which he gives from the best information he could collect. His corps lay a considerable distance from the scene of active operation, as you will perceive by the enclosed diagram, which is on a scale of about 100 yards to the inch. The light corps spoken of were *captains Hindman's*, *Nichols's* and *Biddle's* companies of the 9d artillery, serving as infantry. These three gentlemen and *captains Archer* and *Towson* of the same regiment, and *Leonard* of the light artillery, are soldiers who would honor any service. Their gallantry and that of their companies was equally conspicuous on this occasion as the affair of the 27th ultimo. A view of *gen. Chandler's* encampment will be sufficient to shew that this disaster was owing to its arrange-

ment. Its centre being its weakest point, and that being discovered by the enemy in the evening, received the combined attack of his whole force, and his line was completely cut. The gallantry of the 5th, 25th, and part of the 23d, and light troops, saved the army. Of the 5th it is said, that when the day broke not a man was missing—and that a part of the 23d, under major Armstrong, was found sustaining its left flank. Their fire was irresistible—and the enemy was compelled to give way. Could he have been pressed the next morning, his destruction was inevitable. He was dispersed in every direction, and even his commanding general was missing, without his hat or horse. I understand he was found the next morning almost finished, at a distance of four miles from the scene of action.

Lieut. McChesney's gallantry recovered a piece of artillery and prevented the capture of others. His merits promotion for it.

On the evening of the 6th of June, I received the order No. 4, and joined the army at five in the afternoon of the 7th. I found it at the 40 mile creek, 10 miles in the rear of the ground on which it had been attacked, encamped on a plain of about a mile in width, with its right flank on the lake, and its left on the creek which skirts the base of a perpendicular mountain of a considerable height. On my route I received Nos. 5 and 6 enclosed.

At 6 in the evening the hostile fleet hove in sight—though its character could not be ascertained with precision. We lay on our arms all night. At dawn of day struck our tents, and descried the hostile squadron abreast of us, about a mile from the shore. Our boats which transported the principal part of our baggage and camp equipage lay on the beach—it was a dead calm—and about 6 the enemy towed in a large schooner, which opened her fire on our boats. As soon as she stood for the shore, her object being evident, I ordered down Archer's and Townson's companies, with four pieces of artillery, to resist her attempts. I at the same time sent capt. Totter of the engineers, (a most valuable officer) to construct a temporary furnace for heating shot, which was prepared and in operation in less than 30 minutes. Her fire was returned with a vivacity and effect (excelled by no artillery in the universe) which soon compelled her to retire. A party of savages now made their appearance on the brow of the mountain (which being perfectly bald, exhibited them to our view) and commenced a fire on our camp. I ordered col. Christie to dislodge them, who entered on the service with alacrity, but found himself anticipated by lieut. Eldridge, the adjutant of his regiment, who with a promptness and gallantry highly honorable to that young officer, had already gained the summit of the mountain, with a party of volunteers, and routed the barbarian allies of the defender of the Christian faith. This young man merits the notice of government.

These little affairs cost us not a man. Sir James L. Yeo being disappointed of a tragedy, next determined, in true dramatic style, to amuse us with a farce. An officer with a flag was sent to me from his ship, advising me, that as I was invested with savages in my rear, a fleet in my front, and a powerful army on my flank, he, and the officers commanding his Britannic majesty's land forces, thought it their duty to demand a surrender of my army. I answered that the message was too ridiculous to merit a reply.

No. 7, was delivered to me at about 6 this morning; between 7 and 8 o'clock, the four waggons we had being loaded first with the sick and next with ammunition, &c. the residue of camp equipage and baggage was put in the boats, and a detachment of

700 men of the 6th regiment detached to proceed in them. Orders were prepared to be given them to defend the boats, and if assailed by any of the enemy's small vessels, to carry them by boarding. By some irregularity, which I have not been able to discover, the boats put off without the detachment, induced probably by the stillness of the morning. When they had progressed about 3 miles, a breeze sprung up, and an armed schooner overhauled them; those who were enterprising kept on and escaped, others ran to the shore and deserted their boats; we lost 12 of the number principally containing the baggage of the officers and men.

At 10, I put the army in motion on our return to this place. The savages and incorporated militia hung on our flanks and rear throughout the march, and picked up a few stragglers. On our retiring the British advanced, and now occupy the ground we left.

The enemy's fleet is constantly hovering on our coast, and interrupting our supplies. The night before last, being advised of their having chased into 18 mile creek two vessels laden with hospital stores, &c. I detached at midnight 75 men for their protection. The report of the day is (though not official) that they arrived too late for their purpose, and that the stores are lost. I have the honor to be, &c.

MORGAN LEWIS.

Hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary at War.

No. 5, referred to in the report of general Lewis.
(COPY.)

Niagara, June 6, 1813.

DEAR GENERAL—A ship having appeared this morning steering towards the head of the lake, which is undoubtedly one of the enemy's ships; and as others are appearing, you will please to return with the troops to this place as soon as possible. Your's with esteem,

H. DEAREORN.

P. S. The object of the enemy's fleet must be either to cover the retreat of their troops, or to bring on a reinforcement.

H. D.

Major-general Lewis.

Report of the killed, wounded and missing in the action of the 6th June, at Stoney Creek.

Killed—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 15 privates.

Wounded—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 34 privates.

Missing—2 brigadiers general, 1 major, 3 captains subaltern, 9 sergeants, 4 corporals, 80 privates.

Total killed, wounded and missing—154.

Correct return from the reports of the different corps in the action of the 6th inst. at Stoney Creek.

J. JOHNSON, 2d. Adj. Gen.

"BRITISH OFFICIAL."

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Kingston, May 21, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The commanding general has great satisfaction in announcing to the troops the brilliant result of an action which took place on the banks of the Miami river on the 5th inst. with part of the North Western Army of the United States, under major-general Harrison, and which terminated in the complete defeat of the enemy, and capture, dispersion or destruction of thirteen hundred men, by the gallant division of the army under the command of brigadier general Proctor. Five hundred prisoners were taken, exclusive of those who fell into the hands of the Indians, and whose number could not be ascertained.

"Brigadier-general Proctor praises the gallant conduct of those under his command, and refers to official despatches not yet received. The enemy's loss was very severe; while that of the British amounted only to 14 rank and file killed—1 subal-

tern, 4 sergeants, and 37 rank and file wounded. Of the militia, 1 captain killed, 4 rank and file wounded."

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

KINGSTON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Head-quarters, Kingston, 8th June, 5 o'clock, P. M.

His excellency the commander of the fort has just received an express, announcing that a strong division of the American army had advanced to forty mile creek, with the intention of attacking the position occupied by brig. gen. Vincent at the head of Burlington bay. The enemy's plan was however anticipated by the gallant general, and completely defeated by a spirited attack at day break on the 6th inst. on the American army, which was completely defeated and dispersed. Twelve officers, 2 of whom are generals, and 5 pieces of cannon were taken—and the fugitives were pursued in every direction by a numerous body of Indians under the chief Norton. The enemy's force is stated at 200 cavalry and 4000 infantry, besides a strong force in boats.

This intelligence was communicated off York, at 2 P. M. to com. sir James Yoe, who had sailed with the fleet on the 3d inst. to co-operate with general Vincent—and immediately proceeded with reinforcements on board to support the general's further attack upon the enemy. Further reinforcements under major Delahere, proceeded this day from Kingston to join gen. Vincent. The British loss has been very slight. The official despatch is hourly expected.

E. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Kingston—Adjutant-General's Office, June 7th, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.—His excellency the commander of the forces has great satisfaction in ordering the following General Order, issued by major-gen. De Rottenburg, to be published, and to add his approbation of the judgment and gallantry displayed upon the occasion by major Taylor of the 100th regiment, and the officers and men employed in the attack on the enemy's armed vessels.

By his excellency's command.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Office of the Adjutant-General's Department, Montreal, 4th June, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.—The major-general commanding has received a report from major Taylor of the 100th regiment, giving an account of a gallant affair, which took place yesterday between the gun boats, and detachments from the garrison of Isle aux Noix, and the enemy's armed vessels Growler and Eagle from lake Champlain, having each 11 guns, with 4 officers and 45 men on board, and which ended in the capture of both vessels after a well contested action of 3 hours and a half. Major Taylor speaks in high terms of the gallantry of all the officers and soldiers employed on this occasion, particularly of lieut. Lowe of the marine department, ensigns Dawson, Gibbon and Humphries, and acting quarter master Pilkington of the 100th regiment, with their crews, and reports the material assistance he received from capt. Gordon of the royal artillery, lt. Williams, 100th regiment, with the parties on shore, who contributed greatly to the capture of the enemy.

The garrison had three men wounded; the enemy one man killed, and eight severely wounded.

The major-general commanding, will have much satisfaction in reporting to his excellency the commander of the forces, this action, which does high credit to the arrangements of maj. Taylor, and to the conduct and bravery of all concerned.

By command, J. ROWAN, D. A. A. G.

NAVAL.

Decatur's squadron at New-London.—The blockading squadron on the 19th inst. consisted of two 74's, three frigates and three brigs. The secretary of war has ordered Fort Griswold to be put in complete repair, and, by order of president, handsomely complimented gov. Smith for the promptitude and energy of the measures he had taken for the defence of New-London, &c. A number of large guns had arrived there from New-York; and the squadron may be considered safe, though it "can't get out."

The Essex.—The following was posted up at Lloyd's, London—"The Elizabeth, from Rio Janeiro to London, was captured on the 25th December, by the Essex American frigate, and sent into Rio on the 19th January, from whence she was brought out on the 5th February by the American prize-master, and burnt in sight of Santa."

It is stated, by an arrival at Falmouth, (Eng.) that the Cherub of 20 and Racoon of 18 guns, had gone in quest of the Essex.

The brigs at Erie are safely launched into their destined element, and will be ready to sail by the first of July. When joined by the force at Black Rock, capt. Perry will have thirteen vessels, and assuredly command the lake.

The U. S. brig Enterprize arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. on the 13th instant.

A party of sailors have went from New-York to Lake Champlain.

A galley, built by voluntary subscriptions and the free labor of the mechanics of the Northern Liberties, of Philadelphia, has been launched. She is 76 feet long, 15 feet beam, 4 1/2 feet hold, and to row 40 oars; and will probably carry two great guns, and from 60 to 80 men, with muskets, &c.

The British are fitting out with all expedition our late sloops captured on lake Champlain. It appears that in the rencontre we had only one man killed, and six wounded, five of whom have been brought over the lines to Champlain.

The pilot of the Liverpool Packet, the (Nova Scotia) privateer that for many months has committed so great depredations on the coasting trade of the Eastern states, but lately captured and sent into Portsmouth, (N. H.) is an American citizen, and has a family near Portland. His name is Yorke. It is stated, he has declared, that that privateer was chiefly owned by certain persons in the United States, "and he will not suffer alone." "When rogues fall out," &c. We expect to hear of astonishing exertions to release the traitor.

The colors of the shipping in the port of Baltimore, were hoisted half-mast on Thursday last, in respect for Lawrence and his brave companions in death.

There is an American now in Charlestown (Mass.) hospital, who was impressed and detained by the British thirteen years—ALGERS IS MERCIFUL.

British official account of the capture of the frigate Java.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, LONDON, April 29.

Letters, of which the following are copies, and extracts, have been transmitted to the office by lieut. Chads, late 1st lieutenant of his majesty's ship Java:

United States frigate Constitution, Off St. Salvador, Dec. 31, 1812.

SIR—It is with deep regret that I write you, that his majesty's ship Java is no more, after sustaining an action on the 29th inst. for several hours, with the American frigate Constitution, which resulted in the capture and ultimate destruction of his majesty's ship. Capt. Lambert being dangerously wounded in

the height of the action, the melancholy task of writing the detail devolves on me.

On the 29th inst. at 8, a. m. off St. Salvador (coast of Brazil) the wind at v. s. we perceived a strange sail; made all sail in chase, and soon made her out to be a large frigate; at noon prepared for action. the chase not answering our private signals, and tacking towards us under easy sail; when about four miles distant she made a signal and immediately tacked and made all sail upon the wind. We soon found we had the advantage of her in sailing; and came up with her fast, when she hoisted American colors; she then bore about three points on her lee bow. At 50 minutes past 1, p. m. the enemy shortened sail, upon which we bore down upon her; at 10 minutes past 2, when about half a mile distant, she opened her fire by giving us her larboard broadside, which was not returned till we were close on her weather bow. Both ships now manœuvred to obtain advantageous positions, our opponent evidently avoiding close action, and firing high to disable our masts, in which she succeeded too well, having shot away the head of our bowsprit, with the jib-boom, and our running rigging so much cut as to prevent our reaching the weather gage.

At 5 minutes past 3, finding the enemy's raking fire extremely heavy, captain Lambert ordered the ship to be laid on board, in which we would have succeeded had not our foremast been shot away at this moment, the remains of our bowsprit passing over his traffrail; shortly after this the maintopmast went, leaving the ship totally unmanageable, with most of our starboard guns rendered useless from the wreck lying over them.

At half past 3 our gallant captain received a dangerous wound in the breast, and was carried below; from this time we could not fire more than two or three guns until a quarter past 4, when our mizen-mast was shot away; then fell off a little, and brought many of our starboard guns to bear; the enemy's rigging was so much cut that he could not avoid shooting ahead, which brought us fairly broadside and broadside. Our main-yard now went in the slings, both ships continued engaged in this manner till 35 minutes past 4, we frequently on fire in consequence of the wreck lying on the side engaged. Our opponent now made sail ahead out of gun-shot, where he remained an hour repairing his damages, leaving us an unmanageable wreck, with only the main-mast left, and that tottering. Every exertion was made by us during this interval to place the ship in a state to renew the action. We succeeded in clearing the wreck of our masts from our guns, a sail was set on the stumps of the foremast and bowsprit, the weather half of the mainyard remaining aloft, the main tack was got forward in the hope of getting the ship before the wind, our helm being still perfect, the effort unfortunately proved ineffectual, from the mainmast falling over the side, from the heavy rolling of the ship, which nearly covered the whole of our starboard guns. We still waited the attack of the enemy, he now standing towards us for that purpose; on his coming within hail of us, and, from his manœuvre, perceiving he intended a position ahead, where he could rake us, without a possibility of our returning a shot; I then consulted the officers, who agreed with myself that our having a great part of our crew killed and wounded, our bowsprit and three masts gone, several guns useless, we should not be justified in wasting the lives of more of those remaining, who, I hope their lordships and the country will think, have bravely defended his majesty's ship; under these circumstances, however reluctantly, at 50 minutes past 5, our colors were lowered from the stump of the mizen-

mast, and we were taken possession of a little after 6, by the American frigate Constitution, commanded by commodore Bainbridge, who immediately after ascertaining the state of the ship, resolved upon burning her, which we had the satisfaction of seeing done, as soon as the wounded men were removed. Annexed I send you a return of the killed and wounded, and it with pain I perceive it so numerous; also a statement of the comparative force of the two ships—when I hope their lordships will not think the British flag tarnished, although success has not attended us. It would be presumptuous in me to speak of captain Lambert's merits, who, though still in danger from his wound, we still entertain the greatest hopes of his being restored to the service and his country.

It is most gratifying to my feelings to notice the gallantry of every officer, seaman and marine on board; in justice to the officers, I beg leave to mention them individually. I can never speak too highly of the exertions of lieuts. Harringham and Buchanan, and also Mr. Robinson, master, who was severely wounded, and lieuts. Mercer and Davis of the royal marines, the latter of whom also was severely wounded; to captain John Marshall, R. N. who was a passenger, I am particularly obliged for his exertions and advice through the action; to lieutenant Alpin, who was on the main-deck, and lieutenant Saunders, who commanded on the fore-castle, I also return my thanks. I cannot but notice the good conduct of the mates and midshipmen, many of whom are killed, and the greater part wounded. To Mr. T. C. Jones, surgeon, and his assistants, every praise is due for their unwearied assiduity in the care of the wounded. Lieutenant Hislop, major Walker and captain Wood, of his staff, the latter of whom was wounded, were solicitous to assist and remain on the quarter-deck.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my grateful acknowledgements, thus publicly, for the generous treatment captain Lambert and his officers have experienced from his gallant enemy, commodore Bainbridge and his officers.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HY. D. CHADS.

P. S.—The Constitution has also suffered severely both in her rigging and men, having her fore and mizenmasts, maintopmast, both maintopsail yards, spanker-boom, gaff and trysail-mast, badly shot, and the greatest part of the standing rigging very much damaged, with 10 men killed, the commander, fifth lieutenant, and 46 men wounded, 4 of whom are since dead.

FORCE OF THE TWO SHIPS.

Java—28 long 18 pounders; 16 carronades, 32 pounders; 2 long 8 pounders—46 guns: weight of metal, 1034½; ship's company and supernumeraries, 377.

Constitution—32 long 24 pounders; 22 carronades, 32 pounders; 1 carronade, 18 pounder—55; weight of metal, 1490½; crew, 480.

[Here follows the lists of the killed and wounded, 22 killed, 102 wounded.]

(EXTRACT.)

St. Salvador, Brazil, January 3.

I am sorry to find the Americans did not behave with the same liberality towards the crew that the officers experienced; on the contrary they were pillaged of almost every thing and kept in irons.

The circumstances of the capture of the *Java* being investigated, the president of the court of enquiry addressed lieutenant Chads as follows:

"Mr. Chads, I feel great satisfaction and pleasure, in returning your sword, which you have so gal-

antly worn in defence of your country. If, sir, your character had not been known as an officer, and this the first time you had been heard of in the service, your conduct and behavior on this occasion would have established your character as a skillful, good and gallant officer."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

CONSTITUTION AND JAVA—The English official account of the action between the above vessels, has at length reached this country, in the form of a letter, stated to be from lieutenant Chads to John Wilson Crocker. But the palpable misrepresentations with which the letter abounds, create a belief that the letter was not written by lieutenant Chads: for, as a seaman, it is presumed that he never would have committed himself in the manner that letter does commit him. It is therefore a fair inference that the letter was written by John Wilson Crocker, to himself, by order of the admiralty. But, be it from either, it carries its own refutation, and needs only to be read to show the absurdity and falsity of its statements. When, however, such evident marks of the want of magnanimity on the part of an enemy, who had proof of his being well fought by his foe, and certainly experienced generous treatment after his capture, are exhibited to the public; it then becomes an act of but common justice to expose such illiberality in its proper colors, and to state facts which delicacy alone towards a vanquished foe had suppressed.

I shall notice in succession the observations in the letter alluded to.

The first assertion, that the Constitution "was made out to be a large frigate," is incorrect; and is disproved by the fact that she was supposed by the officers of the Java to be the Essex, which they were informed had sailed from St. Jago, but four days previous to the arrival of the Java at that place. This all the officers of the Java, and lieutenant Chads himself, admitted, whilst on board the Constitution; and they expressed their astonishment at her appearing so very small, which appearance was in consequence of her being disguised with paint.

The second assertion states, that the Constitution tacked and made all sail away upon the wind; at the same time mentions the Java being to windward.—The absurdity and contradiction of this sentence must be palpable to the mind of every seaman.

The third assertion, that the Constitution opened her fire at one half mile distance, which was not returned until the Java was close upon her weather bow, is followed by a declaration of the same ignorant writer, "the enemy evidently avoiding close action," although they were close upon her bow, and to windward! And he admits that the Constitution was lying to, and the Java had greatly the superiority in sailing.

"Our opponent avoided close action and fired high." If the writer of that letter had been there and spoken the truth, he would have acknowledged, that the Constitution even exposed herself to a raking fire to get the position of close action; and that the Java, believing the Constitution to be the Essex, with cannonades, made every possible manœuvre to prevent the Constitution closing with her. This was, however, effected in spite of all the exertions on board the Java; and so close a position was taken, that it was presumed the action would have been decided in that situation, without further manœuvring; both vessels being within pistol-shot, the Java to windward, so that each vessel could bring all her guns to bear upon the other. But, most astonishingly to all on board the Constitution, the Java put her helm up, and wore round to get clear of the ex-

sively heavy fire from the Constitution, thereby exposing herself to a raking fire. If it had been the inclination or intention of captain Lambert to have boarded, which the writer asserts to be the case, he certainly could have taken a position favorable to such an attempt. But lieutenant Chads told the commodore they never had any intention of boarding, and observed, "sir, against such a crew as yours it would have been impossible to succeed." The acknowledgment of the writer "of having a great part of their crew killed and wounded—their bowsprit and three masts gone—several guns useless—many of their mates and midshipmen killed, and the greater part wounded," is a sufficient comment on the assertion, that the Constitution fired high at the masts! It proves, at least, the hull, as well as the masts and spars, was the object of her aim. The assertion that the Java was not able to keep the weather-gage is equally false with the others; she retained it during the whole of the action, and on every tack. And when the Java, at 5 minutes past 4, struck her flag, the Constitution laid under her lee-beam, and in that position ceased her fire. On seeing the Java's flag was hauled down, she then shot ahead to repair her damages; and while thus employed, the flag was again hoisted on board the Java, which excited a general disgust on board the Constitution. It was evident to us that the Java could make no further resistance, and that this manœuvre was made from his false pride of desiring that in the report of the action its duration should be lengthened. Our presumption proved correct; upon bearing down upon her she struck her flag the second time without either vessel having fired a shot after 5 minutes past 4; the action having lasted precisely 1 hour and 55 minutes, a great part of which time was taken up in manœuvring.

The last assertion, respecting the number killed and wounded on board the Constitution, is also incorrect. It is a fact that she had not a man killed when in close action with the Java; and her killed and principal part of her wounded were at long shot. Charity induces me to believe that the postscript to the letter is a forgery, if the letter itself is not; for lieutenant Chads saw the list of the killed and wounded on board the Constitution (and made a minute of the same) which correctly stated 9 killed and 25 wounded, including the commodore. And not a man of our wounded died until some time in January, after the Java's crew had left us. We only lost 4 of the Constitution's wounded, and some of them died north of the equator; yet this postscript states that, on the 31st Dec. 2 days after the action, 4 of our wounded are since dead. At the time that the letter is dated, lieutenant Chads could not have been acquainted with the extent of the loss of the killed and wounded on board the Java; for it was the 3rd day after the action before all the prisoners were removed from the Java.

The following plain statement of facts by "an American," may be relied on as perfectly correct.

An officer on board the frigate Constitution.
A true statement of the relative force of the United States frigate Constitution and the British frigate Java.

Constitution.		Java.	
Guns.		Guns.	
Gun-deck	30	Gun-deck	28
Quarter-deck	16	Quarter-deck	14
Forecastle	8	Forecastle	6
		Shifting gun	1
Guns		Guns	
54		49	

Weight of shot in a broadside.

Constitution.—Gun-deck, 15 guns, 22lb. each,

330lbs. Quarter-deck and fore-castle, 11 carronades, 29lb. 7 oz. each, 325lb. 5 oz. Fore-castle, 1 long gun, 22lb. 22—677lb. 5 oz.

Java.—Gun-deck, 14 guns, 19lb. shot each, 266lb. Quarter-deck and fore-castle, 9 carronades, 32lb. 10 oz. each, 303lb.—fore-castle, 1 long gun, 12lb.—Shifting gun, 24lb—605lbs.

As to the British report of the number of men on board the Java being incorrect, the officers of the frigate Constitution are not in the least astonished, well knowing the fact, of the prevarication that the officers of the Java did use on board the Constitution, respecting the number of the Java's crew.—Lieut. Chads and capt. Marshall, previously to the prisoners being all removed from the Java to the Constitution, on being asked the number of men the Java had on board, did declare, that it did not exceed 320 when they left England. But after the Constitution had received more than that number on board, they then increased the number to 330; and capt. Marshall did expressly declare to the commodore, that on leaving England they had not 335 souls, including every body on board. Captain Marshall confirmed his declaration by saying, "I give you my word, sir, as a British officer, that we had not."—When all the prisoners were removed from the Java, and the commodore found he had 341, he observed to captain Marshall and lieutenant Chads, on the quarter-deck of the Constitution, that if the Java left England with only 335 men, she certainly must have got some recruits on the passage; for there were 341 received on board the Constitution, and upwards of 50 killed on board the Java, according to the reports of the divisional officers belonging to her. He concluded his observations by saying, he did not see the propriety of their concealing the force of the Java; that he had no hesitation in stating to them the real force of the Constitution, (which he did) and that from the prevarication which had been shewn on their part, he did not expect to receive from them a correct statement of the force of the Java. On which, purser Ludlow, who was standing by, observed to the commodore, that the purser of the Java had the Java's *muster-book*. The commodore then addressed lieutenant Chads as follows;

"Lieut. Chads, the purser of the Java, has the *muster-book* of that ship—it is public property. I, therefore, request you will order him to deliver it up to me." On which Lieut. Chads, with capt. Marshall, went into the ward-room, and with the purser of the Java, overhauled at the ward-room table the *muster-book*, and erased therefrom a great number of names, between 30 and 40, who they said were discharged in England previous to the ship's sailing; when the fact was, that the *muster-book* was made and dated 5 days after the ship left England. In this alteration, they neglected to alter the date of the book. They were employed alone an hour in this *honorable* work, instead of fairly and candidly delivering the *muster-book* immediately on its being called for. During the period of this *officer-like* transaction, captain Marshall came on the quarter-deck of the Constitution, and observed to com. Bainbridge, "Well, I was really mistaken, for I now find we had 360 men"—to which the commodore replied, "I have no doubt, sir, of the Java's having had more than 400 men at the commencement of the action." Shortly after, lieut. Chads brought up the *muster-book*, and said, "I find, sir, we had on board 395 persons;" and at the same time delivered the *muster-book* to the commodore. It was given to Mr. Ludlow, purser of the Constitution, to examine; who found the names to be 409, exclusive of those which had been erased.

If the Java had only the men on board whose names they suffered to remain without erasure, which was 409, there must of consequence have been 68 killed, for there were only 341 received on board the Constitution. But even if she had only 396, the number admitted by lieut. Chads; in that case the number of her killed would have amounted to 55. As the *muster-book* of the Java was made, and the muster of all hands dated on the 1st of November, and as the ship left England the 26th of October, and the action was fought the 29th December, it is fair presumption that no purser in the British navy would keep 30 or 40 men upon his *muster-book* for months after they had been discharged, without making their customary marks of denotation against the names; particularly as two months of the time, the ship was at sea, where all hands are regularly mustered every Sunday. It is therefore, in my opinion, a very rational construction, that the men whose names were erased from the *muster-book*, did actually compose part of the crew of the Java, in which case she had nearly 440 men. It may also be observed as a conclusive fact, that the quarter-bill of the Java, exhibited on board the Constitution, proved that she had 13 men to each long gun, and 10 men to each carronade; while the Constitution had but 12 men at her long guns, and 8 at her carronades.

The misrepresentations and misstatement of facts, by the officers of the Java, are not singular. Did not the *official* communication of capt. Bingham, represent the action between the Little Belt and the frigate President to have lasted between 1 and 2 hours, when the officers of the frigate President solemnly contradict the whole of captain Bingham's statement, and *depose on oath*, that the action did not exceed 15 minutes! And was it not stated before the court-martial at Halifax, that the Guerriere had only 244 persons on board at the commencement of the action with the Constitution, when the truth was, that the Constitution received from the Guerriere, as prisoners of war, 270; and capt. Dacres acknowledged a number to have been killed.

The foregoing statement of facts has been collected from undoubted authority. The only motive of giving them to the public is to do justice to our own officers, without wishing, although it may follow as a consequence, that the illiberality of the officers of our enemy should recoil upon themselves. There is one fact worthy of observation, which I shall mention before finishing these remarks: Previous to the arrival of the officers of the Java in England, the British prints stated unequivocally, that she was one of their very best thirty-eight gun frigates; and it is well known that there is no thirty-eight gun frigate in the British navy but what carries at least 48 guns. And the same prints in mentioning the capture, imputed it to the Java's having had too many men; and I presume that lieut. Chads would not have wished for more than we were actually on board.

AN AMERICAN.

BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Boston, June 15.

Yesterday the Spanish sloop Juliana arrived here from Halifax, in 7 days, bringing the papers of that city to the 9th, which contain the following account of the late sanguinary conflict between the Chesapeake and Shannon frigates. No letters have been received; nor any other remarks than the following on the melancholy event.

HALIFAX, June 9, 1813.

On Sunday arrived here his majesty's ship Shannon, from Boston Bay, with the American frigate Chesapeake, her prize.

It is with pleasure we congratulate our readers on the capture of the American frigate *Chesapeake*, commanded by captain Lawrence, by his majesty's ship *Shannon*, captain Broke, after an action of 11 minutes.

The following particulars of this pleasing event, we have collected from conversation with some of the officers of the *Shannon*, and have reason to think them materially correct:

On the 25th May, his majesty's ship *Tenedos*, which had for nearly three months, been cruising in Boston Bay, with the *Shannon*, separated from her, and captain Parker was instructed by captain Broke not to re-join him until about the 14th of June.—This was done in the hope, and expectation, that the *Chesapeake* frigate, finding the *Shannon* alone off Boston, would come out and give her battle—nor were our tars disappointed. Early in the morning of the 1st inst. the *Shannon* stood in close to Boston light-house, and observed the *Chesapeake* lying at anchor, with royal yards across, and apparently ready for sea. The British colors were then hoisted on board the *Shannon*, and she hove too near the land; at 9 A. M. the enemy's frigate was observed to loosen her sails, and fire a gun; at half past 12 she weighed anchor and stood out of the harbor, when the *Shannon* filled, and, under easy sail, edged off the land, followed by the *Chesapeake*; at 4, shortened sail; and at 5, hove too, with the topsails aback, for fear the enemy would not bring her to action before dark; in 20 minutes after, the *Chesapeake* sheered within musket shot of the *Shannon*, still standing towards her in such a way as left our tars in uncertainty which side of their ship she intended to engage; at half past 5, however, she luffed up to the *Shannon*'s weather quarter, and on her fore-mast coming in a line with the *Shannon*'s mizen, the latter fired the after gun, and her others successively, until the enemy came directly abreast, when the *Chesapeake* fired her whole broadside, which the *Shannon* immediately returned; and here, broadside to broadside the action commenced; in five minutes the *Chesapeake* fell along aside the *Shannon*, and was hoarded in her tops as well as on her decks, by our gallant countrymen; and, in 11 minutes from the commencement of the action, her three ensigns were hauled down, and soon afterwards replaced with the English flag over them. Her decks cleared of the dead, the wounded taken below, a great portion of the prisoners being removed out of her—and, accompanied by the *Shannon*, she was steered for this port.

On board the *Shannon*, Mr. Watt, the first lieutenant; Mr. Aldham, purser; Mr. Dunn captain's clerk, and 23 seamen were killed. Capt. Broke, a midshipman and 56 seamen wounded.

On board the *Chesapeake*, Mr. Ballard, 4th lieutenant; Mr. Broom, lieutenant; Mr. White, the master; several petty officers, and about 70 men, were killed. Capt. Lawrence, (since dead); Mr. Ludlow, 1st lieutenant; Mr. Budd, 2d lieutenant; Mr. Cox, 3d lieutenant; and midshipmen Weaver, Abbott and Nicholls, severely; and Berry slightly; Mr. Livermore, the chaplain, severely, and near 100 seamen wounded.

Capt. Broke, we understand, nobly led the boarders from the quarter-deck, and was, we are sorry to state, severely wounded, in the moment of victory, by a sabre, on the head, while exerting himself to save the Americans from the fury of his men; he is, however, we rejoice to learn, in a fair way of recovery, and we hope will soon be able to return to that station, which he filled with so much benefit to his country, and with such imperishable honor to himself.

Lieut. Watt was killed after boarding the *Chesapeake*—he was an excellent officer.

On captain Broke being wounded, the command of the *Shannon* devolved on the 2d lieutenant, Mr. Wallis, son of Mr. Wallis of the navy yard, who conducted himself in a very brave manner.

Great merit is due to captain Broke, on this occasion, not only for the perseverance with which he has so long sought a contest with an American frigate, but for the promptitude and skill with which he has decided the question of superiority, and put an end to all the vamping with which the American papers have of late been filled. In point of size and number of guns, the two ships was as nearly equal as could be wished: Whatever advantage there was, was in favor of the *Chesapeake*, both as to size and number of men.

The respect due to a brave enemy was yesterday shewn to captain Lawrence. The corps was landed from the *Chesapeake* under a discharge of minute guns, and at 2 o'clock reached the King's wharf—the American ensign was spread as a pall over the coffin, on which was placed the sword of the deceased—six captains of the navy officiated as pall-bearers—six companies of the 64th regiment, commanded by sir John Wardlaw, preceded the corps—the officers of the *Chesapeake* followed it as mourners—the officers of the navy generally attended—sir Thomas Saunders, the staff, and officers of the garrison—and the procession was closed by a number of respectable inhabitants. The funeral service was performed by the reverend Rector of St. Paul's, and three volleys discharged by the troops over the grave.

A ship, the *Henry*, may be hourly expected from Halifax, which will bring the American account of this distressing loss. A cartel may also be expected daily at Salem.

FURTHER.—We have received from an American source the following additional particulars:

Capt. Lawrence received two wounds by the first broadside of the *Shannon*; afterwards a third, when he fell, and was carried below. He died the Saturday after the battle, and was buried with all the honors of war.

Com. Broke was severely wounded by a sabre cut in boardings, and received other severe wounds. He was reported to be delirious.

Lieut. Ludlow received three wounds, and had his mouth cut to pieces.

The *Shannon* received five shot under water, one through her copper, and had her rigging and masts much cut up. The *Chesapeake*'s masts were badly wounded.

The first lieutenant of the *Shannon* was shot by his own crew, while hoisting the colors—having made a mistake in hoisting the American over the English colors.

Capt. Thurston who has arrived at Barnstable from Halifax, says he heard nothing there about any explosion; and, though on board the *Chesapeake*, did not see that any thing had happened to her quarter-deck.

Extract of a letter from the surgeon's mate on board the Chesapeake, to a friend in Boston, dated "Halifax, June 8."

"Midshipmen Livingston, Evans and Hopewell, are dead. Mr. Ballard, 4th lieutenant, and Mr. White, master, are also dead. The wounded are in a fair way of recovery. The whole number of killed and wounded are estimated at about 160 or 170. I need not inform you of our misfortune in losing the *Chesapeake*, as you already so well know it; nor will I attempt to state to you the particulars of the action;

I am, at present, unable to do it with correctness.—The captain is dead, and was buried here this morning in a becoming manner."

Extract of a letter from the surgeon of the Chesapeake, the same date as the above.

"About 44 minutes past 5, when within pistol shot of the Shannon, we received her broadside, which was returned, and at the first fire capt. Lawrence was wounded in the leg. Three or four broadsides only were exchanged, when the ship had her head, topsail-tie shot away, and her spanker brails fouled by cut rigging. Captain Lawrence was wounded through the body mortally by a musket ball. Lieut. Ludlow was twice wounded by musket or grape shot. Mr. White the master was killed. Mr. Ballard's leg was shot from his body. Lt. Broome and the boatswain were mortally wounded. The ship being unmanageable, she fell on board the Shannon, when they threw 200 men on our decks. Our boarders were called away, but the man whose duty it was to give the signal, from fright or some other case, did not give it. Lieut. Build was informed by Mr. Custis the captain, that the boarders were called away, he instantly headed his and Mr. Cox's division, sprung on deck, but was severely wounded, saving but a part of his men; the rest having followed a rascally boatswains-mate into the hold. I have not time to be more particular.

"*List of officers killed and wounded.*—Capt. Lawrence mortally wounded—died the 4th of June; Lts. Ludlow and Cox wounded, but doing well; Lieut. Ballard, died in 15 or 20 minutes after receiving his wound; the master, Mr. W. N. White, and midshipmen Livingston and Evans, were killed instantly; midshipmen Weaver, Nichols, Berry and Abbot, were wounded, but are doing well. We lost from 40 to 60 killed and 104 wounded, 15 mortally. Capt. Brooke of the Shannon, is likely to recover."

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

Arrived, on Sunday evening (says a Philadelphia paper of the 23d inst.) from Dennis's creek, three sloops loaded with timber for the 44 gun frigate, under convoy of the gun boats, commanded by Lieut. Angus. They give the following information, that on Wednesday nine gun boats and two armed sloops, the Camel and Buffalo, under the command of Lieut. Angus, arrived off Fisher's cheek, abreast of the enemy's squadron, consisting of two frigates, one on the upper end of the Brown, and the other on the lower end of the Branzywine. Owing to the flood tide and wind, our little squadron could get no nearer the enemy. At 4 P. M. our gun boats commenced firing on the enemy; which caused them to change their position, and get out of the reach of our squadron. From that until Saturday, when our informant left there, none of the enemy's boats or sloops appeared to be stirring abroad.—Passed on Sunday, five barges and a schr. attending them, below Reedy Island, on their way down the bay.

The Spartan frigate and Martin sloop of war have left the Delaware with the whole of the detained vessels under convoy. The Statira only remained to blockade the bay.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The British force in the bay June 17, was 4 ships of the line, 5 frigates and 5 or 6 brigs and schooners. They have performed but little service lately, except to capture the revenue cutter Surveyor, as noticed below, and burn the windmill on cape Henry. *The deeds of the valiant shall tell well in history.* Never did a set of wretches so meanly debase their country.

The U. S. hired schooners came up to Baltimore

this week, to refit, &c. They have, doubtless, considerably checked the depredations of the enemy.

A reinforcement of the enemy came in from sea five or six days ago, consisting of 4 seventy-fours, 7 frigates, and proceeded a short distance up the bay. The whole force in the bay, therefore consists of 6 or 8 74's, about 12 frigates, with some brigs and schooners. It appears that they have on board some troops; and it is more than probable we shall soon hear of more villages burnt. From the movements of the enemy they appear to threaten Norfolk.

On Friday, the 18th, three of the frigates entered *Hampton Roads*; the headmost came up nearly as high as the quarantine ground, and despatched two barges to destroy some small vessels coming down James River. They were driven back to the ship by the gun boats. In the evening, the headmost frigate was about 3 miles from the rest, and it was resolved to make a fair trial of the gun boats against her, under the command of capt. *Tarbell*, directed by com. *Cassin*. At half past 3 on Sunday morning, capt. T. with 15 boats, swept down within a mile and a half of his object, and opened a sharp fire on the frigate. The morning was calm and his shot appeared to take complete effect. The cannonade lasted an hour and a quarter on both sides, and the *Englishmen* were silenced; when the other frigates caught a breeze, and came to her relief. All three then opened a tremendous fire on the boats, who yet maintained the contest for half an hour—15 guns against 150; after which they retired with the loss of only one man killed, to Craney Island. It is stated as the opinion of all the officers, that the headmost frigate must have suffered very severely, and that she would inevitably have fallen into our hands if the weather had continued calm. The affair has, at least, materially changed the belief of many as to the efficacy of this species of force for harbor defence.

Admiral Warren was at anchor off Hampton, on the 22nd. Cockburn has shifted his flag to a frigate; three of which, with 6 small vessels and some barges appear full of troops—perhaps for some burning expedition.

Later. Between 1 and 2 o'clock of the 21st. 5 frigates, 3 sloops of war and many small vessels were under a press of sail, as if for *Norfolk*. Alarm guns were fired, and every thing put in readiness for them. But they moored across James river, in full view of that town, and so remained till 8 o'clock the next day.

P. S.—Extract of a letter, dated Norfolk, June 22.

"The enemy this morning approached Crany Island, and commenced an attack, which lasted about one hour—they were beaten off. Some fortifications now preparing there are in an unfinished state; the probable object of the British is to destroy these works, obtain water and fresh provisions. I have just received orders to "turn out," the enemy having made a landing.

Another, of the same date, written in great apparent haste, as the mail was just closing, says—that the British landed about 800 men; that they were beaten off with great loss; that several of the barges were sunk, from which 150 men had swam ashore, and were secured; that the admiral's gig (boat) had been cut in two by an 18 pounder; but what became of the crew and *Cockburn*, or *Warren*, (probably the former) was not known.

It appears that the British land force consists chiefly of Frenchmen!—"FRENCH INFLUENCE!"

CUSTOM-H. BALT. Collector's Office, June, 19.

The revenue cutter Surveyor, of Baltimore, captured in York river, was an old vessel, scarcely worth

repairing. Carried six guns of small calibre, and probably had about 15 men and boys on board when captured.

JAS. H. McCULLOCH, Collector.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Vir.) June 14.

Sir—On the 10th of June we were lying under Gloster Point, and at 8, P. M. the guard boat was ordered out as usual, to look out; it was my turn to go; it was very thick and attended with rain. At 11 in the night I thought I discovered something under the land, and stopped rowing, and could see nothing moving—stood over for York Town. I then heard something like the noise of oars, and looking about me discovered two barges nearly in a line between us and the cutter, and another very near me in full chase. Immediately fired at her and continued until I had discharged five shot, and when I struck the shore they commenced firing on the cutter and in a short time took her. I have four of the men with me, and would be glad if you will let me know what I must do. I am, with respect, &c.

WILLIAM L. TRAVIS.

The Baltimore revenue cutter *Surveyor* was captured by the barges of the *Narcissus* frigate, in York river, in the night of the 12th inst. The enemy was discovered when about 150 yards distant. Captain Travis could not bring his guns to bear, and therefore furnished each of his men with two muskets.—They held their fire until the British were within pistol shot; but they pushed on, and finally carried the vessel by boarding, with three men killed and a number wounded. Capt. T. and his crew, 15 in number, all were taken on board the *Junon*, and the next day the senior officer of the *Narcissus* returned the capt. his sword, with the follow complimentary letter:

H. M. ship Narcissus, Chesapeake, June 13.

Sir—Your gallant and desperate attempt to defend your vessel against more than double your number, on the night of the 12th inst. excited such admiration, on the part of your opponents, as I have seldom witnessed, and induced me to return you the sword you had so ably used, in testimony of mine. Our poor fellows have severely suffered, occasioned chiefly, if not solely, by the precaution you had taken to prevent surprise; in short, I am at a loss which to admire most the previous arrangement on board the *Surveyor*, or the determined manner by which her deck was disputed, inch by inch.

You have my most sincere wishes for the immediate parole and speedy exchange of yourself and brave crew; and cannot but regret that I myself have no influence that way, otherwise it should be forthcoming.

I am sir, with much respect, your most obedient,

JOHN CRERIE.

To captain Samuel Travis, U. S. Cutter *Surveyor*.

Only one man was wounded on board the cutter.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 18.—The house resumed the consideration of Mr. Webster's resolutions respecting the French repealing decree; the debate whereon continued to the usual hour of adjournment, without coming to any decision.

[The discussion on these resolutions appears to have taken the whole range of politics, past, present, and to come; and the debate may be expected to last several days. If room is allowed, we shall notice some of the principal speeches; but none are yet reported.]

Saturday, June 19.—Occupied as on Friday.

Monday, June 21.—Mr. Bibb, in the absence of

Mr. *Eppes*, chairman of the committee of ways and means, gave notice that that committee were now ready with the tax bills, and hoped the discussions on Mr. Webster's resolutions would terminate that day.

After some time spent on said resolutions, which appear to have been opposed only because some thought them disrespectful to the President, &c. The question was taken on the first resolution and decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Baylies of Mass., Beal, Benson, Bigelow, Bowen, Bowyer, Boyd, Bradbury, Bradley, Breckinridge, Brigham, Burwell, Caperton, Calhoun, Champion, Chapell, Cheves, Ciley, Comstock, Condit, Cooper, Cox, Craigton, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis of Mass., Davis of Penn., Dewey, Duval, Earle, Ely, Forney, Franklin, Gaston, Geddes, Gholson, Gloninger, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Grisswelder, Grundy, Hale, Hall, Hanson, Harris, Haws, Hopkins of N. Y., Howell, Hubbard, Hutton, Humphreys, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Ingham, Jackson of R. I., Jackson of Virg., Kennedy, Kent of N. Y., Kent of Md., Kerr, Kilbourn, King of Mass., King of N. C., Lefferts, Lewis, Lovett, Lowides, Lyle, Mason, McCoy, McKee, McLean, Miller, Moffitt, Mosley, Murfree, Murkell, Nelson, Newton, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasanton, Post, Potter, J. Reed, Wm. Reed, Rea of Penn., Rhea of Tex., Ridgely, Ringgold, Robertson, Ruggles, Schureman, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Sheffey, Sherwood, Smith of N. H., Smith of N. Y., Smith of Penn., Smith of Virg., Stanford, Stockton, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tammehill, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Vose, Ward of Mass., Ward of N. J., Webster, Wheaton, White, Whitehill, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass., Wilson of Penn., Winter, Wood, Wright, Yancy—137.

NAYS.—Bard, Barnett, Brown, Butler, Caldwell, Clark, Clouston, Conrad, Crawford, Dawson, Denoyalls, Desha, Evans, Finley, Fisk of N. Y., Glasgow, Hymelman, Kershaw, Montgomery, Ormsby, Parker, Rich, Roane, Sage, Turner, Telfair—26.

The second resolution, yeas 137, nays 29—the third, 134 to 39—the fifth 93 to 68. A committee to wait on the President was appointed accordingly. It was further resolved that he be requested to communicate to the house, copies of the declaration and order of the British government of April 21, 1812, and of a note from Lord Castlereagh to Mr. Russell, alluded to in the letter of the latter to the secretary of state of the 20th of April, 1812.

After some other business, the amount of compensation to the officers and crew of the *Wasp* for capturing the *Frolic*, was fixed at 25,000 dollars.

Tuesday, June 23.—Mr. *Troup* reported a bill to continue in force an act raising certain corps of mounted rangers, &c.

After some other business (which will be noticed in its course) the house took up the bills reported by the committee of ways and means, beginning with that for laying a direct tax; a considerable discussion arose as to the details of the bill, in the arrangement of districts, &c. no decision had.

Wednesday, June 23.—Mr. *Fisk*, of New-York, offered a resolution to enquire into the right of John M. Bowers, of N. Y. to a seat in that house. He stated that the whole number of votes given were 3917, of which "Isaac Williams, jun." had 4129—"Isaac Williams" 531—"John M. Bowers" 4287, and "John Bowers" 70—and gave conclusive reasons to believe that all the votes were designed only for the two opposing gentlemen. The house appeared rather indisposed to take up the subject; but the resolution was finally laid upon the table—78 to 77.

The remainder of the day was employed in discussing the provisions of the bill for laying a direct tax. Nothing decided.

Thursday, June 24.—After some minor business the house in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill for laying a direct tax, Mr. *Pitkin* made a motion to recommit it—negatived. No decision had.

□ An important bill introduced by Gen. *Smith*, has passed the senate, providing, that whenever the militia are called out to repel invasion, by the authority of any state or territory, they shall be paid and provided for at the expense of the U. States. The bill also provides for obtaining arms and am-

munition, as aforesaid. The act to continue in force during the war. The bill appropriates \$500,000, and passed the senate unanimously.

Legislature of Maryland.

By the Senate—May 30, 1813.

"Whereas, the just and unavoidable war in which we are engaged, waged not for conquest or from motives of ambition, but to secure some of the most sacred rights which appertain to free and independent nations; yet, as our only object is peace, as soon as it can be obtained upon equal and honorable terms, therefore,

"Resolved unanimously, That the evidences of a ready and earnest disposition so promptly manifested on all occasions by the government of the United States, to meet the government of Great Britain upon fair and honorable conditions, command our warmest approbation, and leave us fully persuaded that nothing but the want of a desire equally sincere on the part of the enemy can procrastinate the war, or delay a peace, the end and object of all our wishes and efforts. By order,

T. ROGERS, Clerk."

THE CHRONICLE.

Mr. Crawford, minister to France, with his suit, left New-York on Friday, the 18th inst. in the U. S. sloop Argus, capt. Allen, for France.

After a warm session, the legislature of Massachusetts has adjourned till January next. Several of the resolves, reports, remonstrances and protests shall be inserted in the *Register*. Among them is a proposition to abrogate the law and constitution of Louisiana as a state!

MEXICO.—In page 248, in an article from *Natchitoches*, we noticed a signal victory that had been obtained by the patriots of Mexico over the royalists under Salcedo, governor of the province. Private letters to the editor of the *REGISTER*, detail at some length an account of the battle; but as its consequences are most important, we merely observe, that by this victory the whole province of Texas, a very extensive region, has shaken off the royal, and instituted a republican system of government, Bernardo being at the head of it; and that reasonable expectation is afforded that all the neighboring provinces will follow the glorious example. We trust, and hope, and believe, that Mexico will be free.

In the 5th page of the 2nd volume, under the head of "treason, rebellion, revolution," we noticed the slaughter of certain Mexican patriots, and predicted a day of fearful retribution. That day has, in part, arrived. Fourteen of the prisoners taken near St. Antonio, were put to death, as appears by the following letter to the editor, dated

"Pinkneyville, M. T. May 28.

"Since writing you last, giving you a copy of a letter from Natchitoches, detailing an action fought near St. Antonio, and the fall of that place, colonel Samuel Kemper, who commanded in the battle of that day, has arrived, and is now here. From his information, it appears that the killing of the 14 prisoners was without the approbation of the Americans, and by the express order of the generalissimo Bernardo, who justifies it on the principle of retaliation. The young Creole officer who was charged with the execution of this order, was one who had on a former occasion witnessed many cruelties of Salcedo, and among them the beheading of his father, at which his mother was also compelled to be present, and by order of Salcedo the blood from the

bleeding head of his father was sprinkled over his unfortunate mother."

It is stated the anglo-Spanish army in Spain is about 100,000 men, under Wellington. Suchet is reported to have only 60,000 to oppose him.

A British paper says, that a vessel has arrived at Yarmouth from Tonningen, a Danish port, with a load of wheat; and that many others were expected.

The island of Sicily appears in great commotion. The queen has openly taken up arms against her allies and protectors, the English. Lord Bentick has marched a body of troops against her. So much for "legitimate sovereignty."

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, April 17, 1813.—I have the pleasure to inform you that at a council of ministers held on the 14th inst. it was decided:

1st. That articles of the natural growth of America, already permitted, such as cottons, pot ashes, &c. as well as colonial produce proceeding from English prizes, be received and admitted in France without being subject to the obligation of re-exporting silk manufactures, and counter value.

2ndly. English dry goods captured from the British, instead of being burnt, must be exported to the U. States.

3dly. The English vessels, on board of which those prizes will be, must be carried into a port of France by the American privateer.

These decisions will be ratified on Wednesday next the 21st April, by the Regentess.

The London papers say that count Bernstorff has arrived in that city a minister from Denmark. It is further intimated that a treaty of peace is nearly concluded upon, in which Britain agrees to pay for the fleet carried off, but will retain the vessels.

A letter from Cadiz says, that the Regency have recommended to the Cortes a consideration of the state of affairs between Spain and the United States, with a view to something like a declaration of war. In the present state of the world, perhaps, a war with Spain might be a great means of producing "honest peace" with England; and, if the Don pleases, we shall not say him nay; for, in that case, the revolution in Mexico would not, could not fail of complete success—and that country free, by our assistance, would open a trade more profitable to us than that of all Europe. We do not wish the war, but we do not fear it.

We have a flood of little news from Europe. The English papers say that Beaulieu has been defeated near the Elbe by Wittgenstein with the loss of 3000 men—that Saxony is in an uproar—that Alexander has gone to Dresden—that the first division of the Swedes had arrived—that Bernadotte would probably be commander-in-chief—that the Prussian army was numerous and full of spirit—that 150,000 muskets had been sent from England to arm the Germans—that the duke of Cumberland had departed for that country, &c. &c. and that, to cap the whole, Bonaparte had been "shot at," and perhaps, again killed!

At Cadiz, May 7, afloat and in store 160,000 bbls. American flour, 20,000 tierces of rice, &c.

A Swedish captain, arrived at Boston from Gottenburg, in 48 days, reports, that 100,000 French were at Berlin, 100,000 at Leipsic, and the like number at Dresden, where Bonaparte himself was.

Astonishing Preservation.—During a tremendous storm, on last Sunday week, the house of Mr. Cushing of Olneyville, R. I. was struck with lightning, clapboards were ripped off, planks splintered, and considerable other damage done to the house and furniture, yet none of the family were hurt!

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 18 OF VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1813.

[WHOLE NO 96.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

The time fitting the purpose, we embrace this occasion to present our readers with the Declaration of Independence, placing by its side the original draft of Mr. Jefferson, about which much curiosity and speculation has existed. The paper from which we have our copy, was found among the literary reliques of the late venerable George Wythe, of Virginia, in the hand writing of Mr. J. and delivered to the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer* by the executor of Mr. Wythe's estate, major Darval. The passages stricken out of the original, by the committee, are inserted in *italics*.

As prefatory to these instruments we have been particularly requested to record the following letter of Mr. Adams :

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1776.

"Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America ; and greater, perhaps never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without one dissenting colony, **"THAT THESE UNITED STATES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES."**

"The day is passed.—The 4th of July, 1776, will be a *memorable epocha* in the history of America. I am apt to believe *it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great Anniversary Festival*. It ought to be commemorated as the DAY OF DELIVERANCE, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with *pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations*—FROM ONE END OF THE CONTINENT TO THE OTHER, *from this time forward forever!* You will think me transported with enthusiasm ; but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure that it will cost to maintain this declaration and support and defend these states ; yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory—I can see that the end is worth more than all the means ; and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not. I am, &c.

JOHN ADAMS."

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, July 4, 1776.

A declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in general Congress assembled.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with one another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station, to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with one another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident—that all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights ; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes ; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their

We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with *inherent and* inalienable rights ; that among these are, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness ; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes ; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, *begun at a distinguished period, and* pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design

right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over the states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation, till his assent should be obtained: and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies, at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large, for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others, to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws, for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers, to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction, foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their duty, to throw off such government. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to *expunge* their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of *unremitting* injuries and usurpations, among which appears *no solitary fact to contradict the uniform tenor of the rest*; but all have in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world, *for the truth of which we pledge a faith yet unshaken by falsehood.*

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless these people would relinquish the right of representation, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly and *continually*, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the condition of new appropriations of lands.

He has *suffered* the administration of justice *totally to cease in some of these states*, refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made *our* judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has created a multitude of new offices, *by a self assumed power*, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, *and ships of war*, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury :

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences :

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies :

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments :

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries, to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms ; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked, by every act, which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have remind-

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury :

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences :

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these states.

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments :

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves vested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatever :

He has abdicated government here, *withdrawing his governors*, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection :

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained *others* taken captives on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to be the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions of existence.

He has incited treasonable insurrections of our fellow-citizens, with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation of our property.

He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of a distant people, who never offended him, captivating and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of infidel powers, is the warfare of the christian king of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce : and that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people upon whom he also obtruded them ; thus paying off former crimes committed against the liberties of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the lives of another.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms : Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a people who mean to be free. Future ages will scarce believe that the hardness of one man adventured within the short compass of twelve years only, to build a foundation so broad and multi-guised, for tyranny over a people fostered and fixed in principles of freedom.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend a jurisdiction over *these our states*. We have remind-

reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind—enemies in war—in peace, friends.

ed them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here, *no one of which could warrant so strange a pretension: that these were effected at the expense of our own blood and treasure, unassisted by the wealth or the strength of G. Britain: that in constituting indeed our several forms of government, we had adopted one common king, thereby laying a foundation for perpetual league and amity with them: but that submission to their parliament was no part of our constitution, nor ever in idea, if history may be credited; and we appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, as well as to the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which were likely to interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity; and when occasions have been given them by the regular course of their laws, of removing from their councils, the disturbers of our harmony, they have by their free election re-established them in power. At this very time too they are permitting their chief magistrate to send over not only soldiers of our common blood, but [Scotch and] foreign mercenaries to invade and destroy us. These facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection; and manly spirit bids to renounce for ever these unfeeling brethren. We must endeavor to forget our former love for them and to hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends. We might have been a free and a great people together; but a communication of grandeur and of freedom it seems, is below their dignity. Be it so, since they will have it: the road to happiness and to glory is open to us too: we will climb it apart from them, and acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our eternal separation.*

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, for the rectitude of our intentions, Do, in the name, and by the authority, of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and, of right, ought to be, free and independent states;—that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection, between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things, which independent states may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

Attest,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

The declaration as adopted was also signed

New-Hampshire.

Josiah Bartlett,
William Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts-Bay.

Samuel Adams,
John Adams,
Robert Treat Paine,
Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode-Island, &c.

Stephen Hopkins,
William Ellery.

Connecticut.

Roger Sherman,
Samuel Huntington,
William Williams,
Oliver Wolcott.

New-York.

William Floyd,
Philip Livingston,
Francis Lewis,
Lewis Morris.

New-Jersey.

Richard Stockton,
John Witherspoon,
Francis Hopkinson,
John Hart,
Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania.

Robert Morris,
Benjamin Rush,
Benjamin Franklin,
John Morton,
George Clymer,

James Smith,
George Taylor,
James Wilson,
George Ross.

Delaware.

Casus Rodney,
George Read.

Maryland.

Samuel Chase,
William Paca,
Thomas Stone,
Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton.

Virginia.

George Wythe,
Edward Henry Lee,
Thomas Jefferson,
Benjamin Harrison,

Thomas Nelson, jun.

Francis Lightfoot Lee,
Carter Braxton.

North-Carolina.

William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

South-Carolina.

Edward Rutledge,
Thomas Heyward, jun.
Thomas Lynch, jun.
Arthur Middleton.

Georgia.

Button Gwinnett,
Lyman Hall,
George Walton.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

In the House of Representatives, June 4.

Ordered, That Messrs. *Thatcher, Warren; Lloyd, Boston; Hall, Williamstown; Bates, Northampton;* with such as the honorable senate may join, be a committee to consider so much of his excellency's speech as relates to "an extension of our territorial limits" and forming new states without the territorial limits of the United States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. Sent up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY BIGLOW, Speaker.

IN SENATE, June 4, 1813.—Read, and concurred, and the honorable Messrs. *Quincy, Ashman and Fuller,* are joined.

JOHN PHILLIPS, President.

The committee appointed to consider "so much of his excellency's speech as relates to an extension of the territorial limits and forming new states without the territorial limits of the United States."

Respectfully Report,

That they have considered the subject committed to their investigation, with the attention and solicitude which its nature demand. On the one side, they have been careful to give full weight to all the obligations which are due from the people of Massachusetts to the people of the United States, as resulting from the federal compact. On the other, it has been their study not to forget the duties, which a powerful and independent state owes to itself and posterity; on occasions, when great constitutional principles are, deliberately violated. On occasions of this kind, in the opinion of your committee the duty of a people is as plain, as it is imperious. The beginnings of manifest usurpations are never to be neglected; since silence, on the part of the people is, always, taken as an acquiescence by the advocates of usurpation. What power seizes, without right, to-day, it holds to-morrow by precedent; and the day after, by prescription. A wise people, therefore, will always canvass every new pretension of power at the threshold; being assured that the liberties of a people have nothing to fear from vigilance, and every thing from apathy. Nor, in the opinion of your committee will a wise people refrain from such examination because the nature of the usurpation or the circumstances of the period, may, in the judgment of some, render farther measures untimely. Much is gained to liberty, by a distinct assertion of the constitutional principles, on which it rests. And a people may lose by being ignorant of their rights, but never by understanding them.

In entering upon this investigation, your committee have not omitted to consider the reasons for present acquiescence, in violations of the constitution, drawn from the particular embarrassments resulting from the war, and the encouragements which the enemy may receive from any evidence of discontent, at the present moment among the states, or among the people. They have given this suggestion all the attention it appeared to merit. But, in their opinion, this objection has the less weight, inasmuch as the particular subject of animadversion is independent altogether of the principle of the war, so far as this principle is known. Besides, it would be little else than a bounty on foreign war, if domestic usurpation should find in it a shield or a sanction. Your committee have given this consideration the less importance, from the conviction they entertain, that the American people may have peace whenever the administration of the general government shall seek it with a sincere disposition for its attainment.

As your committee have deemed it their duty not to be restrained by such temporary considerations,

in a deliberate and public examination of the subject submitted to their inquiry, so, also, they have not been disposed to connect this great constitutional question with the transient calamities of the day, from which it is, in their opinion, very apparently distinguished, both in its cause and its consequences. In the view, therefore, they are about to present of this great constitutional question, they have confined themselves strictly to topics and arguments drawn from the terms of the constitution, and the history of the period at which it was adopted; and with a reference to fulfil their duty to their country and posterity, by a distinct avowal of their opinions, and the grounds of them, with the hope of limiting the further progress of the evil, rather than any expectation of immediate relief, during the continuance of the existing influences in the national administration.

The question, touching the admission into the union, of states, created in territories, lying without the ancient limits of the United States, has been considered by your committee, in relation to constitutional principles and political consequences. By an act of the congress of the United States, passed the 8th day of April, 1812, entitled "an act for the admission of the state of Louisiana into the union, and to extend the laws of the United States to the said state," the said state of Louisiana was admitted into the union on an equal footing with the other states. This act was, in the opinion of your committee, a manifest usurpation by the congress of the United States of a power not granted to that body by the federal constitution. The state of Louisiana was formed, in countries situated beyond the limits of the old United States, according as those limits were established by the treaty of Paris, commonly called the treaty of peace, in the year 1783, and as they existed at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal constitution. And the position which your committee undertake to maintain is this, that the constitution of the United States did not invest congress with the power to admit into the union, states created in territories not included within the limits of the United States, as they existed at the peace of 1783, and at the formation and adoption of the constitution. Your committee are thus particular, in stating with precision, the constitutional ground which they maintain, because the doctrine here asserted, has been confounded, sometimes artfully, sometimes negligently, with the questions which have arisen concerning the admission of Kentucky, Vermont, Ohio; or which may arise, on the admission of new states, to be created in the Michigan, Indiana or Illinois territories. With none of which has the question, now under consideration any affinity. These last mentioned states and territories all lie within the old limits of the United States, as settled by the treaty of peace, and as existing at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal constitution. Now the state of Louisiana lies without those limits; and on this distinction the whole question of constitutional right depends. The power assumed by congress, in passing this act for the admission of Louisiana, if acquiesced in, is plainly a power to admit new states into this union at their discretion, without limit of place or country. Not only new states may be carved at will, out of the boundless regions of Louisiana; but the whole extent of South America, indeed of the globe, is a sphere within which it may operate without check or control, and with no other limit than such as congress may choose to impose on its own discretion.

Your committee have in vain looked for any clause in the constitution of the United States, granting

such a power. In the first place, the parties associating are declared to be "*the people of the United States*," and the objects of the association are stated to be, "*to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.*" Your committee deem themselves authorised to assert, without fear of contradiction, that by the terms "*the people of the United States*"—"ourselves and our posterity," were intended the people inhabiting, and who should inhabit the states and territories lying within the limits of the United States, as they were established by the treaty of 1783; and as they existed at the time of the formation and adoption of the federal constitution; and that none of the terms of the constitution indicate the idea that foreign states or kingdoms, or new states, created in their territories could be admitted into a participation of its privileges.

Indeed, it is not pretended, as your committee understand, by the advocates of this usurpation, that it has any colour of justification, in the terms of the constitution, unless it be in the third section of its fourth article. The tenor of which is as follows;

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; or any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or part of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

"The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state."

Upon this section, your committee observe, that without reference to the known condition of the United States, and the history of the times when the constitution was adopted, if the terms of this section be, alone, considered and examined by those rigid and approved rules of construction, recognized on similar occasions and relative to other instruments, the terms do not authorise the power, which has been assumed, but, on the contrary, do strongly and almost necessarily, imply that no power was granted to admit states, created in territories, without the limits of the old United States.

The section contains the grant of an authority and expresses certain limitations to that grant. The first clause of the section "new states may be admitted by the congress into the union" is, indeed, very broad and comprehensive; and had there been no objects, within the old boundaries of the United States, sufficient to exhaust the whole force of the terms, some doubt might result upon the subject. Yet even, in such case, it would seem incredible that an association of states, forming a constitution for purposes, exclusively, their own, should transfer the power to congress of admitting, at will, into a participation of their rights and privileges, any state, or kingdom, in any part of the globe, without expressing any limitation to the exercise of a power, in its nature, so great and critical.

Happily, however, we are not reduced to the necessity of supposing such an absurdity. The fact is notorious and undeniable, that the terms relative to the admission of new states had objects within the limits of the old United States, sufficient to exhaust the full force of those terms, so that there is no necessity to resort to the creation of states without the ancient limits, in order to give efficacy to them. On

the contrary, every limitation of this power, contained in this section shews, that no other operation of it was contemplated, except within the old limits of the United States. These limitations are relative to states formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state—to states formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states—to the disposal and regulation of the territory or property of the United States—to a reservation in favor of any claims of the United States, or any particular state.

Now is it to be believed, that a power to create and admit states, beyond the ancient boundaries of the United States was granted to congress, absolutely, without any limits, while the comparatively unimportant power of creating states, within the ancient boundaries is guarded by so many strict limitations? Had the admission of new states, to be formed in countries, then the parts of foreign and distant kingdoms, been contemplated, would not some terms have indicated the conditions, the principles, or occasions, on which such annexation of a mass of foreigners with their territories should take place? In the opinion of your committee the entire absence of any such restriction is of itself conclusive evidence that such admission of foreign countries, far from being contemplated, was not so much as, even, considered possible, by the framers of the constitution, or by the people, at the time of its adoption.

The situation of the United States and the history of the times when the constitution was adopted, strongly corroborates this idea; indeed, in the opinion of your committee render it so absolutely demonstrable as to amount, in their minds, to certainty.

Such was the situation of the United States, at the time of the adoption of the constitution, that the admission of new states, in countries beyond the old limits of the United States, does not appear to have been contemplated as an event probable or even possible. On the contrary, the writings of that period, and the debates of the various meetings and conventions assembled for the purpose of considering the constitution, show, that the extent of the United States, even within its ancient limits was one of the principal objections to the practicability of the proposed constitution, within those limits.—Your committee have in vain sought in the history of the discussions of that period, for the expression of any opinion, either by way of reason in favor or against the constitution, that by any possibility it might be susceptible of that construction of late given to it, and to which they object. The idea does not seem to have entered into the mind of any one that it was possible that such a construction could be given, and for the reason above suggested, that the extent of the country, as at that time existing, was urged, and admitted on all sides to be one of the most forcible objections to the practicability of the experiment.

It is well known that to secure the union of the thirteen primitive states, and the advantages thence resulting were the main objects of the federal constitution. To this was added the design of admitting such other states as might arise in their own bosoms, or in territories included within the general limits of the old United States. By the proceedings of the old congress, subsequent to the peace of 1783, it appears that it was in contemplation to create and admit states within the limits of the old United States, and not included within the particular boundaries of any state. But it appears no where that, subsequent to the peace of 1783, the admission of states beyond the limits then established was ever either proposed or publicly contemplated.

Now it is very apparent to your committee, that the power to admit states, created in territories beyond the limits of the old United States, is one of the most critical and important, whether we consider its nature or its consequences. It is in truth nothing less than the power to create in foreign countries, new political sovereignties, and to divest the old United States of a proportion of their political sovereignty, in favor of such foreigner. It is a power, which, in the opinion of your committee, no wise people ever would have delegated, and which they are persuaded the people of the United States, and certainly the people of Massachusetts never did delegate. The proportion of the political weight of each foreign state composing this union, depends upon the number of the states which have a voice in the compact. This number, the constitution permits congress to multiply at pleasure within the limits of the original states, observing only, the expressed limitations in the constitution. To pass these limitations and admit states beyond the ancient boundaries, is, in the opinion of your committee, an usurpation as dangerous as it is manifest; inasmuch as these exterior states after being admitted on an equal footing with the original states may, and as they multiply certainly will, become in fact, the arbiters of the destinies of the nation; by availing themselves of the contrariety of interests and views, which in such a confederacy of states, necessarily arise, they hold the balance among the respective parties, and govern the states, constitutionally composing the union, by throwing their weight into whatever scale is most conformable to the ambition or projects of such foreign states.

Your committee cannot, therefore, but look with extreme regret and reprobation upon the admission of the territory of Louisiana to an equal footing with the original and constitutionally admitted states: and they cannot but consider the principle, asserted by this admission as an usurpation of power, portending the most serious consequences to the perpetuation of this union, and the liberties of the American people.

Although the character of this usurpation and its ultimate consequences ought naturally, to excite an extreme degree of alarm in this quarter of the country, as it indicates that new and unconstitutional arbiters, remote from our interests and ignorant of them, are admitted into the union, yet the nature of the remedy is, in the opinion of your committee, a subject of much more difficulty than the certainty of the mischief. On the one hand, it is the duty of a free and wise people to meet encroachments upon the principles of their constitution in their first beginnings, and to give no sanction to the continuance, or repetition of such violations, by tameness or acquiescence. On the other hand, they are sensible that the people of Massachusetts, oppressed by the burden of an unjust and unnecessary war, are at this moment naturally more solicitous about instant relief from existing sufferings, than about the distant consequences of political usurpation. Nevertheless, in the opinion of your committee, the legislature of Massachusetts owe it to themselves, to the people of this state, and to future generations, to make an open and distinct avowal of their sentiments upon this topic, to the end that no sanction may appear to be derived from their silence; and also that other states may be led to consider this intrusion of a foreign state into our confederacy, under this usurped authority, in a constitutional point of view, as well as in its consequences; and that, thereby, a concurrence of sentiment and a coincidence of councils may result; whence alone can be hoped a termina-

tion of this usurpation; and of the evils which are, apparently, about to flow from it.

Your committee, therefore, propose for the adoption of the legislature, the following resolutions:

Resolved, as the sense of this legislature, That the admission into the union, of states, created in countries, not comprehended within the original limits of the United States, is not authorised by the letter, or the spirit, of the federal constitution.

Resolved, That it is the interest and duty of the people of Massachusetts to oppose the admission of such states into the union; as a measure tending to the dissolution of the confederacy.

Resolved, That the act passed the eighth day of April, 1812, entitled, "an act for the admission of the state of Louisiana into the union and to extend the laws of the U. States to the said state," is a violation of the constitution of the United States; and that the senators of this state in congress be instructed, and the representatives thereof requested, to use their utmost endeavors to obtain a repeal of the same.

Resolved, That the secretary of this commonwealth be directed to transmit a copy of the resolutions to each of the senators and representatives of this commonwealth in the congress of the United States.

By order, JOSIAH QUINCY.

IN THE SENATE, JUNE 15, 1813.

The following preamble and resolution were proposed and laid upon the table by the hon. Mr Quincy, and adopted by the Senate:

WHEREAS, a proposition has been made to this senate for the adoption of sundry resolutions, expressive of their sense of the gallantry and good conduct exhibited by capt. *James Lawrence*, commander of the United States ship of war *Hornet*, and the officers and crew of that ship, in the destruction of his Britannic majesty's ship of war *Peacock*: And, whereas, it has been found that former resolutions of this kind, passed on similar occasions relative to other officers, engaged in a like service, have given great discontent to many of the good people of this commonwealth, it being considered by them as an encouragement and excitement to the continuance of the present unjust, unnecessary and iniquitous war; and, on that account, the senate of Massachusetts have deemed it their duty to refrain from acting on the said proposition: And also, whereas this determination of the senate may, without explanation be misconstrued into an intentional slight of capt. *L.* and denial of his particular merits; the senate, therefore, deem it their duty to declare that they have a high sense of the naval skill and military and civil virtues of capt. *James Lawrence*; and that they have been withheld from acting on said proposition solely from considerations relative to the nature and principle of the present war. And to the end that all misrepresentations on this subject may be obviated,

Resolved, as the sense of the senate of Massachusetts, that, in a war like the present, waged without justifiable cause, and prosecuted in a manner which indicates that conquest and ambition are its real motives, it is not becoming a moral and religious people to express any approbation of military or naval exploits, which are not immediately connected with the defence of our sea coast and soil.

The Falls of Ohio.—This great obstruction, in one of the most extensive river navigations in the world, is a serious difficulty, to the citizens of the western section of the union, in transmitting the produce of a large and fertile country to a market, which might be removed with comparatively trifling expense. A variety of circumstances seems to make it the duty and interest of the U. States, to make the expenditure. It is said, that one *Canal* of the annual receipts of the government for one year, arising from the sale of lands, would be amply sufficient to complete a canal, of the requisite magnitude.

[*Liberty Hall.*]

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPANISH NEUTRALITY and "PATRIOTISM."—The Spaniards have lately committed many acts like the following, and if the war with *England* continues, the *ally* must also be involved in the contest!—

A passenger (says the *New-York Mercantile Advertiser* of the 25th ult.) in the schr. *San Jose*, which arrived here yesterday, in 12 days from *Havana*, informs us, that some time in the month of February last, the privateer *Saratoga*, of this port, captured on the coast of *Caraccas*, a British brig, bound from *England* for a port in *South America*, laden with dr. goods; put a prize-master on board, and ordered her for the U. States. Having but a small quantity of water on board, the prize-master put into *Santa Martha*, to the leeward of *Laguaira*, for a supply. The vessel and cargo were there seized by the Spaniards, and sold on account of the government; the prize-master and crew put in irons, and sent to *Havana*, where they have been confined at hard labor in the arsenal ever since, under the most rigid masters. They are barefoot, and almost naked. One of them had been severely flogged for refusing to enter a Spanish man of war. Some Americans were attempting to raise a subscription for their relief on the day our informant left *Havana*.

PETER BAILY, a private, who was lately executed at *Burlington*, for desertion, the third offence, has left a dying declaration that he was seduced from the allegiance he had solemnly sworn to (by men whose names he gave) by the offer of means to take him to *Canada*, and a promise of support for his family. This has he had to pay the forfeiture of their crimes. He manifested contrition, and earnestly exhorted his fellow-soldiers to refrain from the like.

The following are the inscriptions on the flags, captured at the taking of *Yonk*:

"The standard of the notorious plundering, burning, murdering, scalping corps of Rangers, commanded by col. Butler, in the service of *England*, in the revolutionary war, whose savage barbarities will long be remembered by the inhabitants of *Mohawk* and *Susquehanna* rivers—taken at *Fort George*, *Upper Canada*, May 27, 1813." [This flag was held in great veneration by the *Savages*.]

"Taken by a drummer (*Daniel Campbell*) in capt. Maher's *Albany Volunteers*."

A junk bottle was lately picked up on the coast near *New-London*, containing a letter from a person signing himself *John Banks*, and dated on board the *Ramites*, which says that the writer belongs to *Hampton*, *Virginia*, and was impressed 5 or 6 years ago; and asks interference for his release. *Poor fellow!*—his is the lot of thousands.

A capt. *Berrian*, whose vessel was captured by the British squadron off *New-London*, on remonstrating with capt. Hardy on the small value of his vessel, was told that his [Hardy's] orders were to distress the enemy; "and that he was determined to punish the coasters, and learn them TO VOTE *def. ferently*, and turn out the present administration," &c. This is *swarm electioneering*. They, however, permitted capt. B. to ransom his vessel for \$500.—While on board the *Ramites*, a "*Swedish*" vessel came along side the ship direct from *New-London*, whose officers and crew it certainly appeared belonged to the man of war!—A little while after a small boat came off and furnished capt. H. with a quantity of bread and newspapers. It is high time a stop should be put to these doings. Let congress, among other things, prohibit the export of provisions, under pro-

per regulations, with the penalty of death for violating, or attempting to violate, the law. As to the *Swedes* and *Spanish* flags they belong almost exclusively to the *English* or *English-Americans*.

The circuit court of the United States sitting at *Newport*, (R. I.) has adjudged the British property found on board the *Euphrates*, sent in by the priv'r *Rossie*, of *Baltimore*, and the *Francis*, sent in by the *Yankee*, of *Bristol*, as good prizes to the captors, against the claims of the Consignees and of the U. States. These are American vessels, and were sent in for violating the non-importation law. Appeals have been taken, and the supreme court will decide. The property contended for is worth \$400,000.

In a *Portsmouth* (N. H.) we have a statement of the examination of *Samuel Yorke jr.* the pilot of the British privateer *Liverpool Packet*, on a charge of treason. He was committed to answer for that high offence. He said "it was not Englishmen, but his own countrymen had brought him to this"—and stated that that privateer as well as the *Sir John Sherbrooke* belonged in—"the head-quarters of good principles"—and that "several boats were employed in going back and forward from *Boston* to *Liverpool* and *Halifax*, to give information."

We learn that the licensed ships that lately went down the *Chesapeake*, laden with flour, have been sent to *Halifax*, as good prizes, for attempting to violate "his majesty's most gracious" blockade of the bay. If there is no juggle in this business we shall sincerely rejoice; but apprehend there must have been some understanding between the owners of these vessels and our enemy previous to their leaving the port.

The British continue to send in their threats against *Baltimore*. It appears as if they could not be a moment in the presence of an American without swearing vengeance against this "devoted city." The people should ask, "Wux?"—and think of it.

Smuggling—57 ships, brigs and schooners arrived at *Quebec* between the 4th and 8th of June—11 transports with some troops and stores—but many of them have full cargoes for—for the market of the *United States*. As we have before observed, the *Treasury Department* must be put upon the war establishment—the whinnings of the dealers have been so much attended to, that smuggling and treason have almost passed for virtues.

In the ravages and burnings of the barbarian British on the shores of the lakes, we have fresh evidence of their—"religion and humanity." But, like their prime mover and minister, we trust, they are only "let loose for a season" in that quarter—at least *Chaucery* may celebrate the fourth of July in retreating their hellish deeds on themselves—not on the "innocent Canadians."

Quaker-generals—We had (says the *Trenton True American*) a *Green* quaker-general in the revolutionary war, and have a *Brown* one in this—both true-blues.

MILITARY.

It is stated that prior to the taking of *Fort George* three Americans were shot by order of col. *Clark*, for refusing to bear arms. The wretch met his desert soon after; being killed at *Forty mile creek*.

The little town of *Hartland*, *Vermont*, has furnished the *United States* with 150 regulars since the war, and a company of exempts 100 strong, has been organized who have volunteered their services to the president. The ladies of the town employed their leisure hours last winter in knitting stockings and mittens to be presented to the soldiery; and

the whole population exhibits an ardent patriotism that well deserves this record.

ADDITIONAL DEFENCE OF NEW-YORK.—Some heavy cannon have lately been stationed at Hurl Gate for the defence of that important pass.

The militia of the southern district of the state of New York have been put into requisition by gov. *Tompkins*, to repel the enemy.

Leaves received at New-York state that generals Chandler and Winder had arrived at Montreal on their way to Quebec.

Brig. gen. Miller, commanding the detached militia at Baltimore, has directed his officers to wear crepe on their swords for ten days, as a tribute of respect to captain Lawrence and his officers and crew, killed in the battle between the Chesapeake and Shannon.

The northern war. We have in truth, a chaos of matter in private letters, accounts and statements from the army at Fort George, and never, we think, undertook the task of gathering facts with so little prospect of giving "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." From the contradictory statements, we shall not attempt an account of the affair at Forty Mile Creek until the documents are published, alluded to in maj. gen. Lewis' official letter inserted in our last. The following appear correct.

Our army is concentrated at Fort George. Gen. Lewis has gone to Sackett's Harbor, to act in concert with commodore Chauncey, who expected to sail on the 4th of July. Our force is in good health and spirits. Maj. gen. Hampton must have arrived at Fort George some days ago, and will have the command. It is again stated that Proctor has joined his forces from Malden, with the British army at Forty Mile Creek.

There is reason to apprehend that other depredations like that at Sodus have been committed, of which we may have the details hereafter.

Attack on Oswego.—In consequence of com. *Chauncey's* remaining at Sackett's Harbor until the new frigate was fitted out, the enemy have lorded it over Ontario. The whole fleet appeared off Oswego, June 20, and made several attempts to land, but each time returned on seeing our troops ready to meet them on the shore. We had about 800 militia there with some regular troops, and lieut. *Woolsey* of the *Oncida*, with other fine naval officers and seamen. Another account indistinctly states that they had finally succeeded in burning the public buildings and farm houses there. The stores had all been removed to Sackett's Harbor in anticipation of such an event.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Geneva to his friend in this Albany, dated June 22, 1813.

"The enemy was seen off Sodus on Wednesday, where a quantity of provisions were deposited. Gen. Burnet ordered out a regiment of militia to defend the place; they arrived there on Thursday, but found no enemy. The provisions however were removed (at least the principal that belonged to the contractors) from the warehouses on the water's edge, to a small distance in the edge of the woods, and on Saturday there being no appearance of the enemy, the militia were discharged, leaving a small guard of neighbors to protect the place. Before evening of the same day the enemy were in sight—the alarm was immediately given—express sent, who overtook the discharged militia before they reached home, who returned, together with a large reinforcement, but not in time to prevent the destruction of the principal part of the village. The cowardly foe, finding that the greater part of the provisions were removed, although but a short distance, say not

more than 200 yards, dared not approach them, but SET FIRE TO ALL THE VALUABLE BUILDINGS IN THE PLACE, which were destroyed with their contents. I consider this the most wanton act these barbarians have been guilty of this war, being made upon a peaceable, unoffending village, not containing a single soldier, or an ounce of public military property.

"After burning the principal part of the village, and Mr. Nicholas' warehouse on the opposite side of the bay, they sent a flag demanding the flour and pork which lay in their sight, and one of their men who had deserted, upon which condition they would cease to destroy any more buildings, otherwise they would continue to burn, and at all events take the provisions. Fortunately for them they did not attempt to put their threat into execution, but returned to their snipping, and on Sunday night removed up the lake. I left Sodus yesterday about noon;—teams were then employed in removing the provisions back about three miles from the lake.

"An express arrived in town this afternoon, stating that the enemy had just hove in sight again.—Should they attempt to land, they will be severely punished for their temerity.

"The enemy's force consisted of their new ship, the Royal George, Earl Moira, Prince Regent, *Sincoeschr.* with small boats and tenders to run into the harbors on the lake."

Gen. Wilkinson is daily expected at Washington City on his way to the North.

Between 5 and 600 men under col Basset, arrived at Windsor, Vt. on the 19th ult. The remainder of the regiment, 1000 strong, were expected in a few days. Several other bodies are moving through Vermont to the frontiers. A detachment of artillery has arrived at Burlington, with two 24 pounders.

From the North West.—Major gen. Harrison was at Franklinton, June 16. Col. Anderson with a regiment of regulars, 800 strong, had arrived there from Tennessee, where they were recruited. We may look for offensive operations in a few days. The governor of Ohio has invited his fellow-citizens to join gen. Harrison in a short tour of duty in the territory of Michigan and district of Malden, against their British enemies and their ferocious allies, that peace may rest on their borders. They are to be mounted.

A regiment of 12 months men, raised in Kentucky, and commanded by col. Owings, were to march to join gen. Harrison about the 25th of June.

The death of gen. Green Clay, of Kentucky, at Fort Meigs, has been announced. We are happy to say the report is not true. He had been ill, but was convalescent.

BRITISH DELICACY! *Burlington, Vt. June 10.*—By letters received from some of our unfortunate, but brave men, now prisoners of war, dated at St. John's on the 4th inst.—It was ascertained that they were to be exhibited in the streets of Montreal; thence in Quebec and Halifax; and when exchanged to be sent in a cartel to Boston or New-York.

The wounded are paroled, and gone to Plattsburg Hospital, New-York.

NAVAL.

Two lieutenants, 3 midshipmen and 100 gallant seamen, left the navy yard at Charlestown, (Mass.) for the lakes.

Capt. Perry has arrived at Erie, with his vessels from Black Rock. The enemy had been off that place looking for him. His whole force is now 11 vessels, two of which will carry 20 guns each.

Com. *Chauncey* remained at Sackett's Harbor with his fleet in fine order, waiting the equipment of the *General Pile*, and will probably sail to-morrow

(July 4) to dispute the sovereignty of the lake with the water-knight, sir James L. Yae. It appears, that in a council of war on the subject of attacking the British vessels, it had been agreed that we might compute with them without the new frigate—but when the importance of the matter was considered it was thought best to postpone the attempt until that frigate was ready.

By a letter lately received at *New York* it appears that the *Essex* is still blockaded in *St. Salvador*. It is stated she has on board property to the value of two millions, chiefly in cash. We shall greet her arrival with singular pleasure.

We hear nothing of com. *Rodgers* since our last.

On the 20th of May, the privateer Paul Jones boarded the ship Packet, from New York to Lisbon. She had made several prizes; and informed that three American privateers had captured and destroyed seventeen sail of merchantmen, bound from England to Lisbon, under convoy of a frigate; and that the privateer Yorktown of this port, had captured eleven sail of merchantmen.

A 74 gun ship, with a sloop of war in company, occasionally appears off Newport, R. I. The blockade of *New York* has been resumed, a Spanish vessel being turned back. It had been raised by the gathering of the enemy off *New London*.

A sloop with passengers from Savannah for New-London was overhauled by the privateer Brilliant, capt. Smith, of Nassau, N. P. and discharged in the most polite and handsome manner, with the addition of a present of a fine green turtle.

Extract of a letter from Sackett's Harbor to the Secretary of the Navy.

"On the 16th lieutenant Chauncey fell in with and captured the schr. Lady Murray, from Kingston bound to York, with an ensign (Geo. Chas. Merce) and 15 non-commissioned officers and privates, belonging to the 41st and 104th regiments, loaded with provisions, powder, shot and fixed ammunition. Lieutenant Chauncey arrived this morning with his prize."

Copy of a letter from lieutenant Chauncey to com. Chauncey, Sackett's Harbor, 18th June, 1813.

Sir—According to your orders of the 14th inst. I proceeded off Presque Isle in the schr "Lady of the Lake." On the morning of the 16th I fell in with and captured the English schr. Lady Murray, from Kingston bound to York, loaded with provisions and ammunition.

Enclosed is a list of one ensign, 15 non-commissioned officers and privates found on board, with 6 men attached to the vessel.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WOLCOTT CHAUNCEY.

The Chesapeake. In addition to the facts communicated by lieutenant Budd in his letter to the secretary of the navy, we have the names of the killed and wounded, with some particulars from other sources—48 of the crew were killed, and 98 wounded, 12 of whom are since dead. Among the brave deceased are capt. *Lawrence*, lt. *Ludlow*, acting lt. *Ballard*, sailing master *White*, lt. of marines *Broom*, with midshipmen *Hopewell*, *Evans* and *Livingston*; the boatswain *Idams*, and many petty officers—all young and full of spirit, lately panting to wipe off the stain inflicted on the unfortunate frigate many years ago—now tenants of the tomb! To this wonderful destruction of officers may be chiefly attributed the success of the enemy in the bold step he took, for which, it appears he was abundantly provided. Capt. *Lawrence* and lt. *Ludlow* were buried with distinguished honors. The severe wound that captain *Brooke* himself received acquiesced him from the censure to which he might have been liable for

not landing the wounded, as it was intimated in page 270 he ought to have done. The responsibility of that procedure was too great for the junior officer on whom devolved the charge of the two vessels, in a disordered state and filled with dead and wounded.

The *Shannon* appears to have been severely dealt with, and will require much repair. She had 2 officers and 28 men killed, and 58 men wounded, 20 of whom are since dead. The *Chesapeake* was but little injured.

A gentleman who has been on board the *Shannon* says that she carries in all sixty guns, many of which are heavy brass pieces.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant Budd to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Halifax, June 15, 1813.

Sir—The unfortunate death of capt. *James Lawrence* and lieutenant *Augustus C. Ludlow*, has rendered it my duty to inform you of the capture of the late U. States frigate *Chesapeake*.

On Tuesday, June 1, at 8 A. M. we unmoored ship and at meridian got under way from President's Roads, with a light wind from the southward and westward, and proceeded on a cruise. A ship was then in sight in the offing which had the appearance of a ship of war, and which, from information received from pilot boats and craft, we believed to be the British frigate *Shannon*. We made sail in chase and cleared ship for action. At half past four P. M. she hove to, with her head to the southward and eastward. At 5 P. M. took in the royals and top-gallant sails and at half past five hauled the courses up. About 15 minutes before 6 P. M. the action commenced within pistol shot. The first broadside did great execution on both sides, damaged our rigging, killed among others Mr. White the sailing master, and wounded capt. *Lawrence*. In about 12 minutes after the commencement of the action, we fell on board of the enemy and immediately after one of our arm chests on the quarter-deck was blown up by a hand grenade thrown from the enemy's ship. In a few minutes one of the captain's aids came on the gun deck to inform me that the boarders were called. I immediately called the boarders away and proceeded to the spar deck, where I found that the enemy had succeeded in boarding us and had gained possession of our quarter deck. I immediately gave orders to haul on board the fore tack, for the purpose of shooting the ship clear of the other, and then made an attempt to regain the quarter deck, but was wounded and thrown down on the gun deck. I again made an effort to collect the boarders, but in the mean time the enemy had gained complete possession of the ship. On my being carried down to the cock-pit, I there found capt. *Lawrence* and lieutenant *Ludlow* both mortally wounded; the former had been carried below previously to the ship's being boarded; the latter was wounded in attempting to repel the boarders. Among those who fell early in the action was Mr. Edward J. Ballard the 4th lieutenant and lieutenant *James Broom* of marines.

I herein enclose to you a return of the killed and wounded, by which you will perceive that every officer, upon whom the charge of the ship would devolve, was either killed or wounded previously to her capture. The enemy report the loss of Mr. Watt, their first lieutenant; the purser; the captain's clerk, and 23 seamen killed; and capt. *Broke*, a midshipman, and 56 seamen wounded.

The *Shannon* had, in addition to her full complement, an officer and 16 men belonging to the *Belle Poule*, and a part of the crew belonging to the *Tenedos*.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect,
&c. **GEORGE BUDD.**

The Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Head-quarters, Patuxent Camp, June 20.

GEN. MILLER presents his respectful compliments to the citizens of Baltimore, and requests, if any gentleman shall receive an account of the movement of the enemy in the waters of the Chesapeake, he will communicate the same to him, as it may tend to prevent unnecessary alarm, as well as too much indulgence in security.

A Spanish brig went from Baltimore, but was turned back by the squadron, as it is said, on account of her having cleared out for two ports. The whole enemy force in the bay is reported to be 9 ships of the line, 7 frigates, 5 sloops of war, and several schooners and transports, in all 35 to 40 hostile vessels.

In our last we briefly noticed (as the intelligence was received as the paper was nearly ready for press) an attack upon Craney island by the British, in which they were defeated with great loss. Since then we have received much matter relative to the operations of the enemy, &c. the substance of which is detailed as the facts appear.

The attack by the gun boats on the frigate is described in com. CASSIN's official letter of June 21, inserted below. We learn that the Junon received 16 shots between wind and water, in that affair—that the captain was so badly wounded as not to be expected to recover, with about 150 of the crew killed and wounded, and the vessel dreadfully mauled. It is said she would have sunk but for the assistance of the other frigates. The account of the attack upon Craney island is given in the commodore's letter of the 23d, and we collect from other sources the following particulars:

The number of the enemy engaged, exclusive of seamen, was estimated at from 2500 to 3000 men; the squadron having on board a whole brigade of marines, (extra) and the 102d regiment, with several companies of *French*. They came forward with full confidence of effecting their purpose; and the *French* prisoners say that *Cockburn*, to insure their fidelity and zeal, told them they could easily get possession of the island, after which they would have nothing to do but to go on to *Norfolk*, and take the town; which he promised to give up to *three days pillage*, and besides to reward them with 25£ sterling each, if they exerted themselves. He also spoke of the great beauty of the *ladies of Norfolk*, and pledged himself they should have the disposal of them!

The galling fire the enemy received is well described by com. *Cassin*, and the whole of our force was firm, courageous, and zealous. The *Winchester* riflemen waded a great distance in the water to get within striking distance of the enemy, but could not reach him with their winged deaths. They threw a number of rockets, which done no harm. We had only one man slightly injured, by a gun-carriage giving way. When they drew off their forces from the place about 3 miles above Craney island, where they had landed, they kept out of reach of our guns; foiled and defeated in every thing, by the cannon on the island alone; for our infantry and riflemen were not engaged. The discomfiture is attributed to their great loss of officers; among whom there was some reason to hope was *Cockburn* himself. In killed, drowned, and deserters, the enemy must have reduced his force 400 men. This estimate is sustained in several ways, and appears nearly correct.

On the 25th they attacked *Hampton*, by land and water, with great force, which they succeeded in getting possession of, after a gallant defence by the few militia we had there (about 450) who kept them at bay one hour and forty-five minutes. Shortly after landing, the British had a troop of about thirty horsemen; but they were much galled by the riflemen, and their pillage confined to the town and its immediate neighborhood. About 25 of our men are missing; but the enemy lost at least 200, and several deserters, among whom is a *French* lieutenant. They had at least 2500 men engaged in the attack, of whom 400 were riflemen. Our handful of heroes were commanded by major *Crutchfield*, and retreated in good order to *York* after the battle, at which place a great force is concentrating; to dispossess the British and regain *Hampton*, where, it is said, they are fortifying themselves; though they had carried on board the whole of their plunder, which appears to be every thing that was in the town worth taking away!

As *Hampton* was not burnt we infer that *Cockburn* is dead; though savage acts are not wanting to sustain the British character. One letter states that a Mr. Kirby, who lived near *Hampton*, was dying in the arms of his wife, when the barbarians entered his house. A wretch, seeing his situation, deliberately drew his pistol and shot the expiring man!—the ball lodged in the hip of his wife!—This appears to have been done in the presence of an officer.

Major *Corbin*, of the York county militia, was badly wounded, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Capt. Pryor, with his artillery, met the enemy on the beach, and did great execution; but finding they had landed at another place, and were likely to surround him, effected his retreat after spiking his guns. *Virginia* is alive with exertion, and the barbarians will be driven out—in which case, we suppose, *Hampton* will be burnt by them. What is told us in romance of the great bandit *Rinaldo* and his horde of robbers, is not a type of the doings of this band of thieves in the *Chesapeake*.

Hampton contained about 60 houses, chiefly small buildings. It is 18 miles from *Norfolk*, separated by the Roads.

Copy of a letter from commodore JOHN CASSIN, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Navy-Yard, Gosport, June 21, 1813.

SIR—On Saturday, at 11, p. m. capt. Tarbell, moved with the flotilla under his command, consisting of 15 gun boats, in two divisions, lieut. John M. Gardner, 1st division, and lieut. Robert Henly, the 2d, manned from the frigate, and 50 musketeers gen Taylor ordered from Craney Island, and proceeded down the river, but adverse winds and squalls prevented his approaching the enemy until Sunday morning at 4, p. m. when the flotilla commenced a heavy galling fire on a frigate, at about three quarters of a mile distance, laying well up the roads, two other frigates lying in sight. At half past 4, a breeze sprung up from E.N.E. which enabled the two frigates to get under way, one a razee or very heavy ship, and the other a frigate, to come nearer into action. The boats, in consequence of their approach, hauled off, though keeping up a well directed fire on the razee and the other ship, which gave us several broadsides. The frigate first engaged, supposed to be the Junon, was certainly severely handled—had the calm continued, one half hour, that frigate must have fallen into our hands or been destroyed. She must have slipped her mooring so as to drop nearer the razee, who had all sails set coming up to her with the other frigate. The action continued

one hour and a half with the three ships. Shortly after the action, the razee got along side of the ship, and had her upon a deep career in a little time, with a number of boats and stages round her. I am satisfied considerable damage was done to her, for she was silenced some time, until the razee opened her fire, when she commenced again. Our loss is very trifling. Mr. Allison, master's mate, on board 139, was killed early in the action, by an 18 pound ball, which passed through him and lodged in the mast. No. 154 had a shot between wind and water. No. 67 had her Franklin shot away, and several of them had some of their sweeps and their stunchcons shot away—but two men slightly injured by the splinters from the sweeps. On the flood tide several ships of the line and frigates came into the Roads, and we did expect an attack last night. There are now in the Roads thirteen ships of the line and frigates, one brig and several tenders.

I cannot say too much for the officers and crews on this occasion; for every man appeared to go into action with so much cheerfulness, apparently to do their duty, resolved to conquer. I had a better opportunity of discovering their actions than any one else, being in my boat the whole of the action.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JOHN CASSIN.

The honorable WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from commodore JOHN CASSIN, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Navy-Yard, Gosport, June 23, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 20th the enemy got under way, in all thirteen sail, and dropped up to the mouth of James river, one ship bearing a flag at the mizen. At 5, p. m. were discovered making great preparation with troops for landing, having a number of boats for the purpose. Finding Craney-Island rather weak manned, captain Tarbell, directed lieuts. Neale, Shubrick and Sanders, with one hundred seamen on shore, at 11, p. m. to a small battery on the N. W. side of the Island.

Tuesday 22d, at the dawn, the enemy were discovered landing round the point of Nansemond River, said to be four thousand troops; and at 8, a. m. the barges attempted to land in front of the Island, out of reach of the shot from the Gun-boats, when lieuts. Neale, Shubrick and Sanders with the sailors, and lieut. Breckenridge with the marines of the Constellation, 150 in number, opened the fire, which was so well directed that the enemy were glad to get off, after sinking three of their largest boats. One of them, called the Centipede, admiral Warren's boat, fifty feet in length, carried seventy-five men, the greater part of whom were lost by her sinking. Twenty soldiers and sailors were saved, and the boat hauled up. From the boats that were sunk, I presume there were forty prisoners.

The troops that were landed fell back in the rear of the island, and commenced throwing rockets from Mr. Wise's house; when gun-boat 67 threw a few shot over that way, they dispersed and went back.

We have had all day deserters from the enemy coming in; I have myself taken in 25, and prisoners belonging to the Centipede.

The officers of the Constellation fired their eighteen pounder more like riflemen than artillerists. I never saw such shooting, and seriously believe they saved the Island. In the evening their boats came round the point of Nansemond, and at sun set were seen returning to their ships full of men. At dusk they strewed the shore along with fires in order to run away by the light,

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,
JOHN CASSIN.

The hon. Wm. JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—Captain Tarbell has this moment come up, and informs me that the enemy has withdrawn his troops from Craney-Island, and landed at Newport-News, and is firing Congreve Rockets. J. C.

Richmond, June 28, 1813.

Detail of the attack on Hampton, on the morning of the 25th inst. as communicated by maj. Crutchfield, in a letter of that date to the Executive. "At a little after 5 o'clock, they commenced a fire of round and rocket shots from their tenders and barges in the river and creek opposite to Hampton, and very shortly afterwards by 900 troops in our rear— Their attack from the water direction, which was kept up incessantly, was repelled by our batteries, under the command of capt. B. W. Pryor, in a manner worthy of veteran troops. Upon the attack from the land side, I proceeded with the infantry companies to the road, in order most effectually to counteract the designs of the enemy in that quarter, but had not gained the desired point of destination before the muskets of the foe assailed our troops from a skirt of woods, near where the riflemen, under capt. R. Servant, had been placed, and who for some considerable time, with much coolness, and no doubt, excellent effect, kept them in check. From our line of march in column through a field where we were attacked, I immediately formed a line and advanced by quick time towards the woods, where the invaders had formed. We had not proceeded far in this line before the enemy opened a heavy and constant fire of grape and other shot upon us. The view of the enemy's troops which I now took, rendered it necessary on our part to form again in column, and endeavor to gain the wood, now within one or two hundred yards. In endeavoring to obtain such a position, our troops were necessarily, for a short time, exposed to the fire of the enemy." Major Crutchfield then mentions in very high terms, the conduct of capt. Shields and his company; and concludes by observing, that the enemy, pursuing the rest of our troops with rapidity and success, a retreat took place. This despatch was written at the Half-Way-House, from whence our army proceeded to York. Maj. Corbin was wounded in the arm and leg, at the head of his column. Captain Pryor, for whose safety major Crutchfield expressed great apprehension, after handling the enemy most severely, at the batteries, spiked their own cannon, swam across the creek, and retreating, in the rear of the enemy, arrived in our camp with the most of his brave men.

Monday, 28th June, 1813.

An official despatch, received this morning by the Executive, from major Crutchfield, states the force of the enemy, who attacked Hampton on the 25th to have been upwards of 2500, of whom 400 were riflemen. Our loss did not exceed 20, while that of the enemy, was at least 200. The British force now at Hampton, is between 4 and 5000. This account of the loss of the enemy, and of his force, which was at first communicated by three French deserters (one of whom is an intelligent lieutenant) was confirmed by three British deserters who arrived at camp, just as major Crutchfield was about to close his letter. The enemy is pillaging in all directions, and determined to mount all the horses he can collect, with riflemen, and pursue our little army.

In addition to capt. Pryor, of the artillery, capt. Servant, of the riflemen, and capt. Shields of the infantry, of whom major Crutchfield made honorable mention in his despatch of the 25th, he speaks in high terms of the services rendered by capt. Cooper,

of the cavalry, and capt. Brown, of the infantry; and the cool and intrepid conduct of the officers and privates of all the above companies.

A letter from general Taylor states the arrival of another skip of the line, in our waters.

In addition to the official account of the attack upon Hampton, and the capture of that post, which confines as far as it goes, the verbal information, brought by the stage of Saturday night last, we lay before our readers many other interesting particulars, with which we have been furnished, not embraced in the official letters, but derived from a source entitled to the highest credit.

On Friday about day-break, intelligence was received from the videts stationed on the shore, fronting Hampton Roads, that the enemy were landing from their barges in considerable force some little distance above Black-Beard's point. Captain Cooper with his troop was immediately dispatched to that quarter to reconnoitre and bring intelligence, he had proceeded about a mile in full speed, when abruptly turning a corner into a road leading through the woods, forming nearly a right angle with the main road which he had left, the enemy presented themselves in full view, advancing with a quick step and short pistol shot; he hesitated back with this information, and our troops immediately prepared for action, as stated in the official account. In a few moments the enemy approached and the battle commenced. About the same time upwards of forty barges and some tenders including the Revenue Cutter recently captured from us, which had been laying to off the mouth of Hampton creek, began to move. A small boat first entered apparently with some degree of caution. An officer rose up, and after looking around him, waved his hat; shortly after another boat entered, and the same signal was repeated from her, when the whole flotilla followed and approached the town. Lieut. Lively of the artillery, stationed with two field pieces, at a point on the right hand side of the creek near its mouth, opened a fire upon them. As they advanced, captain Pryor, who, with two pieces more was stationed at another point on the same side of the creek and very near the town, commenced a fire upon them likewise, which was kept up, by him and lieutenant Lively, with great gallantry for some time, when finding further resistance on their part would be useless, they spiked their guns, and made good their retreat across an arm of Hampton creek, in the rear of the enemy, who were advancing by land—most of their little party, soon arrived at captain Armistead's, about three miles from Hampton on the main stage road, where they found many of our party, and were soon afterwards joined by others who had hitherto escaped after the battle in the field and woods near the town. A portion of our troops also retreated across the bridge thrown over Back river, a few miles below capt. Armistead's, and proceeded by the Back river road to the half-way house, where our whole force shortly assembled and pushed on to York-Town.

It is understood major Corbin was wounded in the first discharge from the enemy, while forming his men. His horse at the same time had a part of his nose shot off, and an eye put out, and received also a wound in the body—On the first appearance of the squadron off Hampton, almost all the female inhabitants left the town and carried with them nearly every moveable of value, so that the enemy did not find much plunder there. Soon after they took possession they stationed about 200 men at the Back river bridge, and about the same number at a cross road near the town, so as to guard the chief passes to it.

It is said and believed that a party of them went to Pembroke, a country seat between the bridge and cross road, where they found the gentleman of the house, a Mr. Kirby, in a dying state, supported in the bed by his wife; they instantly shot him through the body and dangerously wounded his wife. They also shot down two negroes in the yard. A great number of Rockets were discharged from the barges in the creek, most of which flew over the town and fell in the field adjoining; little or no damage was done by them; only 2 houses caught fire which was soon extinguished by capt. Pryor and his men. A considerable body of Frenchmen landed with the enemy, and were placed in front during the action. They manifested every mark of unwillingness to fight—elevating their guns so high as to do no injury, and raising their hands as if imploring mercy whenever our troops could level their pieces. Our riflemen are supposed to have done great execution. Several British officers were seen to fall, one of whom capt. Servant thinks had a golden epaulette on each shoulder. The French officer at York it is said, was not in the action. He deserted soon after landing, and surrendered his sword to a gentleman he met on the road. He went on to York with our troops, and expressed a great wish to be taken into service.

[Richmond Enq.]

Petersburg, June 29, 1813.

About 200 recruits (twelve month's men) enlisted in the counties adjacent to this place, marched from here on Sunday evening last, for Norfolk—under the command of capt. Butts and Hardaway. More will shortly follow.

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

The enemy force is inactive. A vessel with passengers from Savannah was permitted to proceed to Philadelphia, with much politeness and good treatment from the boarding officers.

BLOCKADE OF NEW-LONDON.

Nothing material has occurred in New London except as noticed below. The place is strongly garrisoned and its defences much increased and powerful.

New-York, June 27.

The schooner Eagle, which sailed from this port on the 15th, was taken by the enemy's barges at New-London, on Friday, at half past two o'clock; but owing to adverse winds the enemy were unable to tow the schooner alongside the squadron. The cargo was attempting to be got out into lighters; in doing which an explosion took place, which killed upwards of 100 of the enemy. Not a vestige of the vessel, boats or men was to be seen. There was one 74 at anchor at the time, about 7 miles from New-London; and one frigate hove in sight about sun-set. The boats were from the Ramilies 74.

It is stated that com. Hardy has sent a flag to New-London to ascertain whether the blowing up of the Eagle was done with the sanction of government—declaring, if it was, he will destroy every thing that floats. Torpedos, as well as gun-boats, appear to be gaining a character. It was expected the schooner would have been taken alongside of the Ramilies, to discharge her cargo, as the custom was—but the swell of the sea prevented it, and saved that ship. Some other experiments may teach his majesty's vessels to keep a more respectful distance from our shores.

Capt. Hardy informed the master of a fishing smack, that he had lost nine men by the explosion, and was determined to destroy all the craft that comes in his way, until the cause was explained.

Funeral of Captain Lawrence at Halifax.

The following order was issued the day previous to the funeral:

HALIFAX, 7th June, 1813.

Garrison Orders.—A funeral party will be furnished to-morrow by the 64th regiment, consisting of 300 rank and file, with a proper proportion of officers, and to be supplied with three rounds of blank cartridges each man; to inter the remains of capt. Lawrence, late of the American frigate Chesapeake, from the king's wharf, at half past 1, P. M.

The band of that corps will attend, and the party will be commanded by lieut. col. sir J. Wardlaw.

The officers of the garrison will be pleased to attend the commandant there, at a quarter before two, to march in procession, wearing a piece of black crape round their left arm.

(Signed) F. T. THOMAS, Major of Brigade.

Naval Order.—The body of the commander of the late U. S. frigate Chesapeake, will be interred to-morrow at two o'clock. The captains and commanders, with a portion of lieutenants and midshipmen, agreeable to the following order of procession, will attend the funeral, and will assemble precisely at one o'clock, along side the Chesapeake, for that purpose.

THOMAS P. CAPEL, Captain,
and senior officer at Halifax.

Order of Procession from the Ship.

Paul Banners		Paul Banners.
Abrast of the Corpse.		Abrast of the Corpse.
Captain Baker,	{ THE BODY }	Captain Head,
Captain Pearse,		Captain Perchell,
Captain Collier.		Captain Blyth.

Boats, two and two, with Midshipmen, Lieut nants, Commanders, or Lieutenants Commanding vessels.
Commanders.
Post Captains.

Order of Procession on Shore.

Funeral Firing Party.

Paul Banners.	{ THE BODY }	Paul Banners.
Officers of Privateers.		
American Naval Officers.		
English Naval Officers.		
Midshipmen.		
Lieutenants.		
Officers of the Garrison, according to Rank.		
Post Captains.		
Staff Officers.		
General, and		
Senior Officers.		

☞ This leads to Independence.

As the finger post directs the way-worn traveller to his place of rest, so would we point to *domestic manufactures* as the only sure road to independence and safety. There is daily evidence that we are in the path that leads us to results so happy; and it is delightful to observe the steady progress made to consummate them. Then shall the home market still the rage for *foreign export*; and an interest in our own productions supersede the anti-patriotic feelings that arise from dealing in the commodities of others. Then shall we unitedly regard all nations, *as ENEMIES IN WAR, IN PEACE FRIENDS.*"

We notice the erection of many new manufactures; of all their various descriptions, in all parts of the United States. In Baltimore, though nearly 10,000 spindles* are daily running in our neighborhood, the demand for *cotton yarn* is hardly supplied, and the call for it is instantly increasing. The article is now as commonly enquired for by the country merchants as cloths and calicoes—which shews the extent of our *household manufactures*, that silently, but certainly, push forward to the state desired. Three years since it was not so. Thus encouraged, the "Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland" are erecting their second mill to hold 7,000 spindles; and calculate on erecting the third the ensuing year. Their seat on the *Patapsco* will hold thirteen mills in two ranges; and their capital (\$1,000,000) is on the same magnificent plan. The *Powhatan* Company have 3 or 4000 spindles at work; and the *Washington* Association is busy in spinning and weaving. Other establishments are as steadily employed or equally progressing. A house is now building in the precincts of the city to hold 3,000 spindles to be moved by steam—and, in every direction we observe improvements of the kind. It has been estimated that *Baltimore* has invested, or is now investing, from 2 to 3 millions of dollars in the several departments of manufactures within these 4 or 5 years past; all which were hitherto received from abroad. We have native workmen equal to any others in the world, and want nothing but a little time to rival, if not surpass, *Great Britain* in many of her most profitable articles of *cotton, wool and mixed*. The cotton business is established. The woolen branches are going on with a rapidity of improvement unprecedented. The culture and working of *Hemp* is fixed; and an increasing attention is paid to *flaxen* manufactures. There has lately been introduced at *Washington City* one of those famous labor-saving machines for weaving stockings that caused the late dreadful riots at *Nottingham* (Eng.) and home-made hosiery will keep pace with the rest, and rise to its consumption in due time. Experience has destroyed prejudice; and the fact is resolved that the monied man cannot invest his capital to better advantage than in the manufacturing establishments—and the laborious artisan has no reason to fear the introduction of machinery that makes his work more productive, for there is enough of employment, with liberal wages, for all.

* 10,000 spindles—six of those spindles will, on the average, spin as much yarn as will make four yards of cloth per day, worth 40 or 45 cents per yard, say 40—in all equal to six thousand six hundred yards daily, amounting to about \$2666.40 per day: in the year, allowing 300 days, creating a value of seven hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars per annum. In twelve months the number of spindles will be nearly doubled. All this has happened within three or four years, in the *cotton business* only.

The *Merino* sheep, now a grand object with the farmer, seems to improve; and certainly does not degenerate.† The United States, in 10 years, will raise more wool than any country in Europe. It will be an article for export. A sheep, 16 months old, was lately sheared at *Hampton*, near *Baltimore*, belonging to general *Ridgely*, that yielded fourteen and a half pounds of wool. The very lowest price of such wool in *England* was 5s. per lb.; but generally worth more than its present value in the United States, which is 150 cents. Count the profits and then ask, Who will not raise *Merino* sheep? Let Congress keep "steady" for five years, and we shall not want fine cloths from abroad. Of the coarser woollens we may be longer without a supply, but will have it; much attention being paid to the coarse wooled breed.

Iron works abound and improve. We observe a notice of a forge in *Shamandook* county (Va.) that in *March* last, with one hammer, and four hammermen, prepared for the *Winchester* market, 12 tons, 11 cwt. 2 qr. 4 lb. of bar iron, assorted. *Glass-works* are multiplying; but as yet we want workmen—the jealousy of foreigners employed preventing the desired increase of hands. This will wear off; for it is a narrowness that does not belong to the character of this country. At *Boston* is made the best window glass in the world. *Powder, shot, bullets* and, in general, all manufactures of which lead is the principal material, are made equal to the demand; and no where is the manufacture of *arms and cannon* better understood, or more rapidly getting forward. The works of *copper* and *brass* are proceeding to a supply of the consumption. Most of the heavy articles of *Ironmongery* are made, with *saws, edge-tools, &c.* and many of the minor particulars. We have tons of *nails*, cut or drawn, with *spikes, brads, sprigs and tacks*. The whole range of the *printing business*, in paper making, printing and binding books, is *domestic*, save the article of *brass wire* for the paper moulds, and *antimony* for the types. The former will be supplied; for many *wire* manufactories are established or establishing, and there is good reason to believe we have plenty of *antimony*. In *card making* we have no rival. *English hats, shoes, boots, saddles and fifty et ceteras*, are only worn or used by a few fops or fools, of no consequence. The importation of *straw bonnets* for women, hitherto a valuable article of foreign commerce, is done—the ingenuity and industry of the *New-England* women has put that at rest. *Domestic liquors* are superceding foreign spirits; and *Louisiana* and *Georgia* will raise us all the *sugar* we want. It is possible, also, that *coffee* will succeed; and we are told the experiment will be fairly made.—But we might fill many pages with a bare recapitulation of the things that have been done since the date of the *British orders in council*—that would have made us the tributaries, but will really work out the independence of the country. What will lord *Sheffield* think of a

† At a late meeting of a society for "the encouragement of domestic manufactures and the breed of sheep" held near *Winchester*, Va. handsome premiums were awarded for pieces of cloth, linen, &c. and these facts appeared—that a half-blooded *merino* ram had afforded, last year 12lbs. of wool, and 14½lbs. the present shearing—that one of the same breed weighed, after shearing, 185½lbs.—that Mr. R. K. Meade's flock of 105 sheep yielded 933½lbs. of wool, besides offal wool, some of them producing 14lbs. they are of the mixed breed—that a beautiful piece of *silk* goods was exhibited, the worms that spun which were raised in the neighborhood; and several like steppings-up the ladder of independence.

brewer in Cincinnati advertising and wishing to contract for 20,000 bushels of barley? or of a manufacturer in Kentucky talking about 100,000 lbs. of merino wool? Does it not look as if there were some trade in that country, though his lordship predicted it could not have "commerce?" That unprincipled enemy of the United States has lived long enough to hear of such changes as must have fretted him exceedingly—if his life is spared a few years longer his gall will burst on finding this despised people competing with the "noble English" in many of the most important departments of the arts in the great market of the world, in a way that his "philosophy ne'er dreamt of."

These running remarks occurred on reading the following.

ATHENIAN SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE.

THE PREMIUM COMMITTEE

For the promotion of useful arts and domestic manufactures on the 15th instant awarded the following premiums, viz.

To James Hall, of Baltimore, for manufacturing ten pieces of 1800 cambric muslin, Nos. 69 a 84. A piece of plate or its value, fifty dollars.

To Frederick Ailenstine, of Baltimore, for manufacturing six dozen pair of cotton hose, far superior to any other exhibited—A piece of plate or its value 25 dollars.

To James Cummings, Cecil county, Md. for manufacturing four dozen of flax hose, a premium of a piece of plate or its value 25 dollars.

To the same for having the greatest number of stocking looms in operation in the state Maryland, a premium of a piece of plate or its value, 50 dollars.

To Mrs. (James H.) McCulloch, for manufacturing hearth-rugs, of a beautiful pattern and superior quality—a piece of plate, value 25 dollars.

The following premiums are continued for exhibits to the second Monday in October when the committee will meet at the Athenian ware-house, No. 80, Baltimore street to award the same.

1st. For the best 4-4 flax linen, bleached and finished; not less than six pieces, of at least twenty yards each; and not coarser than 1200—a premium of a piece of plate, or its value, forty dollars.

2d. For the best 9-8 sheeting of flax, bleached and finished; not less than five pieces, of at least 22 yards each; and not coarser than 800, a premium of a piece of plate, or its value, fifty dollars.

3d. For the best and handsomest 6-4, 7-4 or 8-4 diaper, for table cloths, made of cotton or flax; not less than five pieces, of at least 20 yards each—a premium of a piece of plate or its value, forty dollars.

4th. For the best and handsomest fancy vesting, of cotton, not less than ten pieces, of six yards each, and each piece of a different pattern—a premium of a piece of plate or its value, forty dollars.

5th. For the best specification of the ingredients and process of dying a fixed and permanent blue, at the least expence, with one quart of the liquid, and a sample of the colors on cotton cloth, at least ten yards—a premium of a gold medal, or its value one hundred dollars.

6th. For the best and handsomest fancy vesting, made of wool, or wool and cotton, not less than ten pieces, of six yards each, and each piece of a different pattern—a premium of a piece of plate, or its value, thirty dollars.

7th. For the best and finest white flannel, (all wool) 7-8 wide; not less than one hundred yards—a premium of a piece of plate, or its value, fifty dollars.

8th. For the best and finest yellow or red flannel, (all wool) 7-8 wide, not less than one hundred yards

a premium of a piece of plate, or its value, fifty dollars.

9th. For the best rose blankets 10-4 11-4 or 12-4, (all wool) not less than 5 pair, a premium of a piece of plate or its value, thirty dollars.

10th. For the best piece of 4-4 carpeting (all wool) not less than fifty yards—a premium of a piece of plate or its value, thirty dollars.

JAMES MOSHER, *Chairman.*

JOHN D. CRAIG, *Secretary.*

Baltimore, June 15, 1813.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.—THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

The following report, made on the petition of Stephen Girard and others, was taken up and agreed to.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of Stephen Girard and others, report:

That the memorialists respectively were owners of the ships Good Friends, the United States and the Amazon, with their respective cargoes.

That in the fall of the year 1811, the memorialists being apprehensive that a war would break out between the United States and Great Britain, sent the ships and cargoes to Amelia Island as a place of safety, with an intention, eventually, to bring them to the United States if the non-importation law should be repealed, or the sanction of government should be obtained, so as to render the importation lawful.

That while the ships and cargoes lay in the port of Fernandina, general Matthews, acting in the name and on behalf of the United States' took possession of Amelia Island, and establish a local government there.

That the agents of the memorialists represented to general Matthews the increased danger to which the ships and cargoes were exposed in consequence of the revolution at Amelia Island; and general Matthews, impressed with the justness of the representation, as well as with an apprehension that the continuance of so much valuable property there would invite hostilities, granted a licence to proceed with the ships and cargoes to the port of Philadelphia, under bonds to place them in the custody of the collector of the port, subject to the orders of the government.

That the ships and cargoes on their way to Philadelphia, under the authority of the licence, were intercepted and seized in the district of Delaware, in April, 1812, and labelled on the ground of a violation of the non-importation law.

That soon after the seizure, the ships and cargoes were restored to their respective owners, upon bonds for the appraised value, to abide the final adjudication of the prosecution which had been instituted. And the cargoes were sold in the months of April and May, 1812.

That the memorialists, upon receiving the cargoes, made the regular entries at the custom house, and secured, by bonds, the payment of the duties which were payable according to law, at the time of the entry.

That upon examination, it appears, that in some cases, the secretary of the treasury under the act of March, 1797, and congress by special acts, have remitted forfeitures, upon condition, that the respective owners should pay the rate of duties imposed by the act of the 1st of July, 1812, although the importations were made prior to that day. But it is understood, that in all such cases the cargoes remained unsold until the act of the 1st of July commenced its operation; and of course the double duties were charged in the price of the purchasers.

Upon this view of the circumstances of the case, the committee submit the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the relief of Stephen Girard and others, the owners respectively, of the ships called the Good Friends, the United States, and the Amazon and their cargoes, upon condition that they respectively pay to the collector of the port of Philadelphia, for the use of the United States in addition to the duties by them heretofore respectively secured and paid upon the said cargoes, a sum which shall be sufficient to make the whole amount paid, equal to the amount of the duties that would have been chargeable if the cargoes had been imported and entered subsequent to the 1st of July, 1812.

Messrs. Gore, Smith and Taylor were appointed a committee in pursuance of the above report.

On Friday, the house took up the following report:

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Joshua Barney, in behalf of himself and the owners, officers, and crews of several private armed vessels, report, that the object of the petition is to obtain, in favor of himself and others, the relinquishment of the claims of the United States to certain descriptions of enemy's property, captured and brought into the ports of the U. States by certain private armed vessels. That the claims of the United States and the petitioners depend upon the provisions of existing laws, and present far questions for judicial cognizance; these questions are in fact now depending before the proper judicial tribunals, with whose proceedings and decisions the committee deems it inexpedient at this time to interfere, and therefore recommends, that the further consideration of the petition be postponed till the first Monday in December next.

The question of concurrence in this report was decided in the negative, thus:

For the report, Messrs. Bullock, Campbell, Dargatz, Germain, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Wells—14.

Against the report, Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Chase, Condit, Franconin, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Laroek, Morrow, Robinson, Stone, Taft, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—17.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the report was committed. Messrs. Giles, Taylor, and Anderson are the committee.

Monday, June 22.—Mr. Campbell, from the committee of foreign relations, reported the following bill, which was read and passed to the second reading:

A bill to prohibit the citizens and inhabitants of the United States from carrying on any trade or traffic with the dominions or dependencies of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
Be it enacted, &c. That any citizen or inhabitant of the United States or the territories thereof, who shall during the war in which the said United States are at present engaged, either directly or indirectly carry on any trade, commerce or traffic, in any articles whatever, with any of the dominions, colonies, or dependencies of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or with any person or persons residing within the same; and any citizen or inhabitant as aforesaid, who shall directly or indirectly be privy to, or aiding or abetting in carrying on any such trade, commerce or traffic, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction for every such offence be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two years, nor less than six months, and be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand, nor less than five hundred dollars; and any ship, vessel, or carriage of what kind soever, employed or used in any such trade, commerce or traffic as above described, and any cargo which shall be found on board of such ship or vessel, and any articles which shall be found in such carriage, when detected or taken in such unlawful trade, commerce, or traffic, or at the return of the same to the United States, shall be forfeited, one half to the use of the United States, and the other half to any person or persons who shall give information thereof, and may be seized wherever found, and condemned before any court of the United States or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction: *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to repeal, impair or affect any law now in force providing for the punishment of treason or of any other offence against the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday June 25. The speaker laid before the house the petition of Daniel Pettibone, praying the adoption in the public armories of a new mode which he has discovered of manufacturing implements of war. Referred to the secretary of war.

The speaker also presented the petition of the same person, praying that the house may direct that its chamber shall be warmed by said Pettibone's rarifying air-stove. Ordered to lie on the table.

Saturday, June 26. Among other preparatory business, the committee on naval affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a dock-yard on the upper lakes.

The committee of the whole having gone through the bill for assessing a direct tax, reported it to the house.

Monday, June 28. Mr. Crawford presented a petition of James Lloyd, setting forth that he has discovered "a combustible liquid substance applicable to the purposes of national defence or offence, whether naval or military," and praying the aid and patronage of the government in carrying his discovery into full effect.

After some time the house took up the bill for laying a direct tax, which was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday.—A motion to strike out one of the sections was negatived, 60 to 101.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to prepare and report to this house a bill for imposing and collecting a duty not exceeding _____ cents per gallon on spirits distilled within the United States.

This resolution was referred to a committee of the whole, which had the matter in consideration, but rose without a decision.

The bill from the senate "to authorise the raising a corps of sea-fencibles" was twice read and referred to the military committee, as also was the bill "to amend the act in addition to the act entitled An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes."

Tuesday, June 29.—Mr. Pickering presented a remonstrance from the legislature of Massachusetts

against the war—which after some debate was directed "for the present" to lie on the table.

Mr. Richardson then presented the protest of the minority of the said legislature against that remonstrance, which was laid on the table.

[The remonstrance and protest shall be recorded in our next.]

The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole on the tax bills. Mr. Fisk's resolution for a duty on spirits was considered, and several amendments proposed by Mr. Ingersoll.

Wednesday, June 30.—Mr. Wheaton presented the remonstrance of certain members of the society of Friends, in New-England, against the war, and expressing a hope that measures might be taken for a restoration of peace.

Several reports and private petitions being read, the house went into committee of the whole on Mr. Fisk's resolution—but the consideration thereof was postponed for four weeks—ayes 63 nays 61. The committee then took up the bill for laying a tax on licenses for distilling, and some discussion had, and amendments proposed of no importance to detail.

Thursday, July 1.—An engrossed bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties, was read the third time and passed—ayes 95, nays 63.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 264.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"
British Naval Register.

455. Ship Susan, of Liverpool, from Gibraltar for that port, captured by an American letter of marque, and carried into Marennes, France.

456. Ship Seaton—captured by the Paul Jones, and afterwards burnt by the Globe of Baltimore, at the request of the prize-master, she not being seaworthy.

457. Schr. Elizabeth, from Lisbon for London, captured by the Globe and burnt.

458. Ship Pelham, from Lisbon for Figaro, laden with rum, captured by ditto, and ditto. The Globe captured and ordered into port several valuable vessels.

459. Brig Margaret, 220 tons, 10 guns, laden with 1000 hds. salt, from Cadiz for Newfoundland, captured by the America of Salem, and sent into that port.

460. Schr. Lady Murray, commanded by a lieutenant of the navy, with 21 men, laden with military stores worth \$20,000, captured by the Lady of the Lake, and carried into Sackett's Harbor, Ontario.

461. Brig Morton, 12 guns, from London for Madeira, captured by the Yorktown and divested of her dry goods worth 7000£ sterling.

462, 463, 464. Three schooners captured by the Young Teazer, and sent into Portland, one laden with salt, the other two with 146 puncheons of Jamaica rum, and some mahogany.

THE CHRONICLE.

The capture of the two French frigates by the British, (see page 284) is contradicted.

The French armies are advancing in Germany, they have been successful in some little affairs.—Bonaparte passed through Weimar on the 30th day of April.

The President of the United States has been quite ill with a bilious fever, but not considered dangerous. He is now said to be convalescent.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 19 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 97.]

Mec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Legislature of Massachusetts.

House of Representatives, June 12, 1813.

The committee of both houses appointed "to consider what measures it is expedient for this legislature to adopt, in relation to the unhappy war in which we are engaged, the means to induce a speedy restoration of peace, and to restore this commonwealth to the blessings of a free and unmolested commerce, and to that influence in the councils of the nation, to which she is so justly entitled," have attended the service assigned them, and ask leave to report a remonstrance to the congress of the U. States, which is hereto annexed.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. H. PERKINS, *Per Order.*

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST THE WAR.

To the honorable the Senate, and the honorable the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The legislature of Massachusetts deeply impressed with the sufferings of their constituents, and excited by the apprehension of still greater evils in prospect, feel impelled, by a solemn sense of duty, to lay before the national government, their view of the public interests, and to express with the plainness of freemen, the sentiments of the people of this ancient and extensive commonwealth.

Although the precise limits of the powers reserved to the several state sovereignties have not been defined by the constitution, yet we fully coincide in the correctness of the opinions advanced by our venerable chief magistrate, that "our constitutions ensure to us the freedom of speech, and that, at this momentous period, it is our right and duty to enquire into the grounds and origin of the present war, to reflect on the state of public affairs, and to express our sentiments concerning them, with decency and frankness, and to endeavor, as far as our limited influence extends, to promote, by temperate and constitutional means, an honorable reconciliation."

If then, such are the rights and duties of the people, surely those, who, at this solemn crisis, are selected by them, and who are specially honored with their confidence, may venture respectfully, but frankly, to express the sentiments and feelings of those whom they have the honor to represent.

The states, as well as the individuals composing them, are parties to the national compact, and it is their peculiar duty, especial in times of peril, to watch over the rights, and guard the privileges solemnly guaranteed by that instrument. Certainly then this expression, from the legislature of the free and independent commonwealth of Massachusetts, will not be disregarded by the present congress of the United States. For although the numerous petitions and remonstrances of the people of this state, in relation to such measures as they deemed dangerous to their rights and ruinous to their interests, have heretofore been received, in a manner little calculated to produce that harmony, and to cement that union which ought to be the permanent aim of the general government, yet we cannot but indulge the hope, that new councils and a more conciliatory spirit will distinguish the several branches of the

present national legislature—that they will endeavor, by the exercise of justice and impartiality, to allay the apprehensions and restore the confidence of the eastern and commercial states—to remove their actual sufferings, and to replace them in the happy and prosperous condition from which they have been driven, by succession of measures, hostile to the right of commerce, and destructive to the peace of the union.

It is not to be expected that a hardy and industrious people, instructed in the nature of their rights, and tenacious of their exercise, whose enterprise was a source of individual wealth and national prosperity, should find themselves obliged to abandon their accustomed employments, and relinquish the means of subsistence without complaint; or that a moral and christian people should contribute their aid, in the prosecution of an offensive war, without the fullest evidence of its justice and necessity.

The United States, from the form of their government, from the principles of their institutions, from the sacred professions, which in all periods of their history, they have made, from the maxims transmitted to them by patriots and sages whose loss they can never sufficiently deplore, as well as from a regard to their best and dearest interests, ought to be the last nation to engage in a war of ambition or conquest.

The recent establishment of their institutions, the pacific, moral and industrious character of their citizens, the certainty that time and prudent application of their resources would bring a seasonable remedy for any transient wrongs, would have induced a wise and provident, an impartial and temperate administration, to overlook, if it had been necessary, any temporary evil, which either the ambition, the interest, the cupidity, or the injustice of foreign powers might occasionally, and without any deep and lasting injury, have inflicted.

With these maxims and these views, we cannot discern any thing, in the policy of foreign nations towards us, which in point of expediency, required the sacrifice of so many and so certain blessings, as might have been our portion, for such dreadful and inevitable evils, as all wars, and especially in a republic, entail upon the people.

But, when we review the alleged causes of the war against Great Britain, and more particularly, the pretences for its continuance, after the principal one was removed, we are constrained to say, that it fills the minds of the good people of this commonwealth, with infinite anxiety and alarm. We cannot but recollect, whatever the pretences of the emperor of France may have been, pretences which have uniformly preceded and accompanied the most violent acts of injustice; that he was the sole authority of a system, calculated and intended to break down neutral commerce, with a view to destroy the opulence, and cripple the power of a rival, whose best interest and whose real policy were to uphold that commerce, so essential to her own prosperity.

It is not for us to decide, whether the enemy of France did, or did not, adopt the most natural and efficacious means of repelling her injustice. It is sufficient, that we are persuaded, the United States

might, by a firm and dignified, yet pacific resistance to the French decrees, have prevented the recurrence of any retaliatory measures not intended to injure us, but to operate on the author of this unjust and iniquitous system. And however honorable men may differ, as to the justice of the British retaliatory orders in council, we do not hesitate to say, that France merited from our government, a much higher tone of remonstrance, and a more decided opposition.

In viewing the avowed causes of the present war, we would, if it were possible, pass over a series of transactions, imperfectly explained, and calculated to excite our alarm and regret, at the hasty manner, in which it was declared. But the history of the pretended repeal of the French decrees, which, if our government was sincere, we are bound to believe was the immediate cause of the war, is so well attended, and has been so often discussed, and is, besides, so important in this inquiry, that mere motives of delicacy cannot induce us to pass it over without notice.

If war could be justified against Great Britain exclusively, it must have been on the ground assumed by our government, that the French decrees were actually repealed on the first of November, 1810. The indiscriminate plunder and destruction of our commerce—the capture of our ships by the cruisers of France, and their condemnation, by her courts, and by the emperor in person—his repeated and solemn declaration that those decrees were still in force and constituted the fundamental laws of his empire, at a period long subsequent to the pretended repeal, seemed to furnish an answer, sufficiently conclusive, to this question; and we cannot but lament, that evidence, so satisfactory to the rest of the nation, should have had so little weight, with that congress, whose term of service has lately expired.

But this important question is now definitely answered; and the American people have learned with astonishment the depth of their degradation. The French emperor, as if, for the perfect and absolute humiliation of our government, and for the annunciation to the world, that he held us in utter contempt, reserved till May 1812, the official declaration of the fact, that these decrees were not repealed until April 1811; and then, not in consequence of his sense of their injustice, but because we had complied with the condition he had prescribed, in the letter of the duke of Cadore, in causing "our rights to be respected," by a resistance to the British orders; and he has since added, that this decree of repeal was communicated to our minister at Paris, as well as to his own at Washington, to be made known to our cabinet. As the previous pledge of Great Britain gave the fullest assurance, that she would repeal her orders, as soon as the decrees, on which they were founded, should cease to exist; and as her subsequent conduct leaves no doubt, that she would have been faithful to her promise, we can never too much deplore the neglect to make known this repeal, whether it be attributable to the French government, or our own.

If to the former belongs the guilt of this duplicity and falsehood, every motive of interest, and every incitement of duty call loudly upon our administration, to proclaim this disgraceful imposition, to the American people; not only, as it would serve to develop the true character and policy of France, but to acquit our own officers of a suppression, too serious to be overlooked, or forgiven.

But whatever may be the true state of this mysterious transaction, the promptness, with which Great Britain hastened to repeal her orders, before the declaration of war, by the United States, was known

to her, and the restoration of an immense amount of property, then within her power, can leave but little doubt, that the war on our part, was premature, and still less, that the perseverance in it after that repeal was known, was *improper*, *impolitic*, and *unjust*.

It was *improper*; because it manifested in this instance, a distrust in the good faith and disposition to peace, of a nation, from which we had just received a signal proof of both.

It was *impolitic*; because it gave countenance to the charge of a subserviency to the views of France, and of an ulterior design of co-operating with her, in the profligate and enormous project of subjugating the rest of Europe.

It was *impolitic*; as it tended to unite all descriptions of people, in England, in favor of the present war; and to convince them however erroneously, that moderation and fairness, on her part, only laid the foundation of new claims, and higher pretensions on ours.

It was *unjust*; because the evidence afforded by the prompt repeal of the orders in council, ought to have satisfied us, that Great Britain was sincerely disposed to maintain and preserve pacific relations with the United States; and all wars are unjust, the objects of which can be attained by negotiation.

It was *unjust*; because the whole history of our diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain shews that we never induced her to believe, that we considered the impressment of her own seamen on board our merchant ships, as a reasonable ground of war; and we had never offered her the alternative of war, or a relinquishment of this practice.

It was *unjust*; because the pretensions and claims on one side and the other, although attended with difficulties, were not irreconcilable. Great Britain did not claim the right to impress our native seamen. She disavowed the practice in all cases when the fact was made known to her—she restored on legal evidence—she had recently offered to return all who were of that description, of whom a list should be furnished by our government; and she had many years before, made such offers of fair and amicable arrangement of this whole subject, as to two distinguished members of our cabinet, appeared "both honorable and advantageous."

It was *unjust*; because we had not previously taken all the reasonable steps on our part, to remove her complaints of the seduction and employment of her seamen. This is made manifest, by the conduct of the same congress which declared the war, they having admitted the propriety of obviating those complaints by an act passed subsequent to the commencement of hostilities.

No state in the union can have a greater interest or feel a stronger desire to protect commerce, and maintain the legitimate rights of seamen, than this commonwealth. Owners of one third of all the navigation, and probably, furnishing nearly one half of all the native seamen of the United States, we are better enabled to appreciate the extent of their sufferings, and must also be presumed to sympathize with them, more sincerely than the citizens of states destitute of commerce, and whose sons are not engaged in its prosecution; unless it be admitted, that the sufferers, their parents, relatives and friends, are less interested in their welfare and protection, than those who are united to them only by the feeble ties of political connexion.

With all the means of information, furnished by every motive of duty, and every inducement of interest, we are constrained to say that this evil of impressment has been grossly exaggerated; that we have reason to believe, an honest and fair proposal, as honestly and fairly executed, to exclude subjects

of Great Britain from our service, would have much more effectually relieved our own seamen, and more essentially advanced their interest, than a resort to war; that the true interests of the United States coincide with the policy adopted by all other countries, and that we should be more independent, our seamen would be better protected, and our country eventually more prosperous, by renouncing altogether, the pretension of screening and employing British seamen.

The doctrine of natural allegiance is too well founded, has been too long established, and is too consonant with the permanent interest, the peace and independence of all nations, to be disturbed, for the purpose of substituting in its place, certain visionary notions, to which the French revolution gave birth, and which, though long since exploded there, seem still to have an unhappy influence in our country.

Having thus found the avowed causes of the war, and especially the motives for a perseverance in it, so wholly inadequate to justify the adoption of that policy, we have been obliged to resort to other, and more concealed motives. We cannot, however, without the most conclusive evidence believe, although the measures and language of some high public functionaries indicate the fact, that ambition, and not justice, a lust of conquest, and not a defence of endangered rights, are among the real causes of perseverance in our present hostilities.

Must we then add another example to the catalogue of republics, which have been ruined by a spirit of foreign conquests? Have we no regard to the solemn professions we have so often repeated, none to the example, none to the precepts of Washington? Is it possible, either to acquire or to maintain extensive foreign conquests, without powerful standing armies! And did such armies ever long permit the people who were so imprudent as to raise and maintain them, to enjoy their liberties?

Instances of military oppression have already occurred among us; and a watchful people, jealous of their rights, must have observed some attempts to control their elections, and to prostrate the civil before the military authority. If the language of some men high in office—if the establishment of a chain of military posts, in the interior of the country—if the extensive preparations which are made in quarters where invasion cannot be feared, and the total abandonment and neglect of that part of our country, where alone it can be apprehended, have excited our anxiety and alarm, as to the real projects of our rulers, these emotions have not yet diminished, by the recent invasion, seizure and occupation of the territory of a peaceable and unoffending neighbor.

If war must have been the portion of these United States—if they were destined by providence, to march the downward road to slavery, through foreign conquests and military usurpation, your remonstrants regret that such a moment, and such an occasion should have been chosen, for the experiment—that while the oppressed nations of Europe are making a magnanimous and glorious effort, against the common enemy of free states, we alone—the descendants of the pilgrims—sworn foes to civil and religious slavery, should voluntarily, co-operate with the oppressor, to bind other nations in his chains; that while diverting the forces of one of his enemies, from the mighty conflict, we should endanger the defenceless territories of another, in whose ports the flag of our independence was first permitted to wave, now struggling for existence beneath his iron grasp.

Permit the legislature of this commonwealth, whose citizens have ever been zealous in the cause

of freedom, and who contributed their utmost efforts, for the adoption of that constitution; under which, in former times, we enjoyed so much prosperity, most respectfully, but earnestly, to entreat and conjure the constituted authorities of the nation, by the regard due to our liberties, to our union, to our civil compact, already infringed—to pause before it be too late. Let the sober, considerate, and honorable representatives of our sister states, in which different councils prevail, ask themselves—

Were not the territories of the United States sufficiently extensive, before the annexation of Louisiana, the projected reduction of Canada, and seizure of West Florida?

Had we not millions upon millions of acres of uncultivated wilderness, scarcely explored by civilized man?

Could these acquisitions be held as conquered provinces, without powerful standing armies? and would they not, like other infant colonies, serve as perpetual drains, of the blood and treasure of these United States? Or is it seriously intended to adopt the dangerous project of forming them into new states, and admitting them into the union, without the express consent of every member of the original confederacy! Would not such a measure have a direct tendency to destroy the obligations of that compact, by which alone our union is maintained?

Already have we witnessed the formation and admission of one state, beyond the territorial limits of the United States, and this too, in opposition to the wishes and efforts, as well as in violation of the rights and interests of some of the parties to that compact—and the determination to continue that practice, and thereby to extend our republic, to regions hitherto unexplored, or peopled by inhabitants, whose habits, language, religion and laws are repugnant to the genius of our government, is openly avowed.

Against a practice so hostile to the rights, the interests, the safety of this state, and so destructive to her political power; so subversive of the spirit of the constitution, and the very principles upon which it is founded; your remonstrants, in the name and behalf of the commonwealth of Massachusetts feel it their duty to enter their most deliberate and solemn protest.

If an extensive confederated republic is to be maintained, and we most fervently pray that it may, it can only be by a free communication of the grievances felt, and the evils apprehended, by any of its members; and by a prompt and liberal remedy. The same spirit of concession which dictated the formation and adoption of the constitution, should be kept in permanent and perpetual exercise.

The blessings of government, its vigilance, its protection, its rewards should be equally and impartially distributed, and its burdens as equally and fairly imposed. No portion of the union ought to be sacrificed to the local interest, passions, or aggrandizement of others. It cannot, however be denied, that causes have occurred to disturb the balance which, when adjusted, was intended to form the principal security of our present compact. But the remedy is in the power of congress, and we look to their wisdom for its efficacious and speedy application.

The chief motive which influenced the eastern states to abolish the old confederation, and to surrender a greater share of their own sovereign power, as appears by the recent history of those times, was the expectation that their commerce would be better protected by the national government.

The hardy people of the north stood in no need of the aid of the south to protect them in their liber-

ties. For this, they could safely rely, as they always had done, on their own valor. But it was an important object with them, that every aid, facility and encouragement should be given to that commerce, upon which their property almost exclusively depended.

To ensure this great object, a very unequal proportion of political power was conceded to the southern states. The representation of slaves, was the price paid by the southern states, for the stipulated protection and encouragement of their trade, and for an agreement to the southern members of the union, that the public burdens should be apportioned according to representation. Experience, however, has proved, that although the contract, on our part has been faithfully fulfilled, both these considerations have utterly failed.

Indications of a spirit hostile to our commerce were early visible among some of those who now control the destinies of our republic. But the father of his country then presided in our councils, and this spirit was vanquished. Under the influence of the wise, liberal, and magnanimous system adopted and pursued by his administration, commerce was indeed cherished, extended and protected; and the stipulations of the constitution were fulfilled in sincerity and good faith.

Since that period however, the same spirit has arisen, and has exhibited an unrelenting severity in the exercise of its sway—until, at length, by a series of restrictions, utterly destructive of the calculations of the merchant—by prohibitions and double duties—by embargoes and non-intercourse—and lastly, by war, the poor remains of that commerce which once covered the ocean with its sails, have been nearly annihilated.

Nor has the other part of the consideration been better fulfilled—taxation has never, except in a single instance, and that to one hundredth part of the revenue raised under the constitution, been apportioned according to representation; and with what reluctance it was then submitted to by the southern states, and with what tadness it was even partially collected, public records will determine.

Of the two hundred and fifteen millions of dollars derived by the U. States, under the operation of the federal government, Massachusetts has paid upwards of forty millions—an amount beyond all proportion to her political weight in the union.

If therefore, the revenues derived from this commonwealth, and paid into the national treasury, had been preserved in her own, she would have been fully competent to her own defence, and would not have been obliged to solicit, nor experience the injustice of a refusal of the arms, for which they had long since paid, and which were due from the general government.—What good cause can be assigned for this refusal, your remonstrants are wholly unable to determine. No discretion is, by law, vested in any officer of the government, in relation to this subject. Its provisions are simple, plain, and peremptory. Your remonstrants therefore, cannot but express their astonishment, that the state of Massachusetts, possessing a sea coast more extensive and populous than any other state in the union, and a defenceless frontier by land, should not only be entirely abandoned by the government whose duty it is to protect her, but should also be refused the arms for her own defence, to which she is by law entitled. They cannot however permit themselves to doubt, that congress will forthwith adopt such measures as will render to this commonwealth, that justice which the executive department has refused.

If the war in which we have been rashly plunged, was undertaken to appease the resentment or secure

the favor of France, deep and humiliating must be our disappointment. For although the emperor is lavish in his professions of "love for the American people," applauds our ready self-devotion, and declares "that our commerce and prosperity are within the scope of his policy," yet no reparation has been made, or offered, for the many outrages, indignities and insults he has inflicted on our government, nor for the unnumbered millions, of which he has plundered our citizens. And when we consider, the course of policy pursued by our rulers in their external relations and commercial restrictions, from the prohibition of our trade to St. Domingo, to the declaration of war with Great Britain—that this course often received his open approbation, and was not unfrequently conformable to the system which he himself had adopted—when we consider also the mysterious secrecy which has veiled the correspondence of the two governments from our view—and above all when we consider, that in many instances, the most important measures of our government have been anticipated in Paris, long before they were known to the American people, we cannot conceal our anxiety and alarm for the honor and independence of our country—and we most fervently pray, that the sacrifices we have already made, like the early concessions of Spain and Portugal, of Prussia and Sweden, may not be the preludes to new demands and new connexions; and that we may be preserved from all political connexion with the common enemy of civil liberty.

To the constituted authorities of our country, we have now stated our opinions, and made known our complaints. Opinions, the result of deliberate reflection, and complaints "wrung from us by the tortures of that cruel policy" which has brought the good people of this commonwealth, to the verge of ruin. A policy which has annihilated that commerce so essential to their prosperity—increased their burdens, while it has diminished their means of support—provided for the establishment of an immense standing army, dangerous to their liberties, and irreconcilable with the genius of their constitution—destroyed their just and constitutional weight, in the general government—and by involving them in a disastrous war, has placed in the power of the enemy, the control of the fisheries; a treasure of more value to the country, than all the territories for which we are contending, and which furnish the only means of subsistence to thousands of our citizens—the great nursery of our seamen—and the right to which can never be abandoned by New-England.

Under such circumstances, silence towards the government, would be treachery to the people. In making this solemn representation of our sufferings, and our dangers, we have been influenced only by the duty which we owe to our constituents and our country, to our consciences and the memory of our fathers. And to the Searcher of all hearts we appeal for the purity of our motives, and the sincerity of our declarations.

Far from wishing to embarrass the administration in any of their negotiations for peace, we cannot but express our regret that they should not have evinced a sincere desire for this great object, by accepting some of the repeated overtures made by the enemy for the suspension of hostilities—And permit us, in conclusion, most earnestly to request that measures may immediately be adopted to stay the sword of the destroyer, and to prevent the further effusion of human blood; that our invading armies may be forthwith recalled, within our own territories; and that every effort of our rulers may be speedily directed to the attainment of a just and honorable peace; that mutual confidence and com-

mercial prosperity may be again restored to our distracted and suffering country; and that by an upright and faithful administration of our government, in the true spirit of the constitution, its blessings may be equally diffused to every portion of the union.

In the house of representatives, June 14, 1813.—Read and accepted. Sent up for concurrence.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker*.

In senate, June 15, 1813.—Read and concurred.

JOHN PHILLIPS, *President*.

PROTEST OF THE MINORITY

Of the legislature of Massachusetts to the remonstrance of the legislature thereof against the war and other measures of the general government.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—

The undersigned committee, chosen by the minority of the senators and representatives of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, beg leave to represent, that they have perceived with extreme regret that the legislature of this state, in their present session, have presented a remonstrance to congress, denouncing the administration of the general government, reprobating the war as *improper, impolitic and unjust*, impeaching the motives of the congress which declared it, excusing and justifying all the aggressions and outrages of Great Britain, and charging a majority of the representatives of the people with wantonness, ambition, oppression and cruelty. While the executive of the United States is steadily pursuing that course of policy which alone can secure a safe, equitable, honorable and permanent peace, and are actually negotiating to effect it, it is impossible to conceive what good motive could induce the legislature of this state to vote a remonstrance so treasonable in its origin, reprehensible in its language, erroneous in its facts and principles, and pernicious in its effect.

Who that is American, can but feel indignant to hear it stated by the legislature of a state that we ought to have resisted the French decrees, agreeably to the demand of the British government? That we have seduced her seamen from their allegiance, and that we have invaded the territory of a peaceable and unoffending neighbor? Where is the man, who values his reputation, who would not indignantly frown at the insinuation, that war was waged from motives of ambition or lust of conquest? that we are leagued with France to oppress the European nations, and that our government have established a chain of military posts "to prostrate the civil to the military authority?" And what man, not altogether exclusively British, can, without the deepest mortification, read a remonstrance which, in time of war and pending negotiation, should take the enemy's ground, support their claims, and justify their aggressions? We assure the congress and people of the U. States, that we utterly protest against the statements and principles contained in that humiliating remonstrance. It appears to us too much like the attempt of a disappointed and malignant faction, who, to obtain power, would trample on the rights and liberties of their country. We do not, however, apprehend that any faction in this country have either the power or the nerve to effect a purpose of this sort. We trust and sincerely believe that the people would resist and effectually suppress, every attempt to sever or weaken our bond of union. We are aware that it is in times of calamity and war that ambitious and designing men will be tempted to stir up the people to opposition and rebellion. But we are assured that a large majority of the people of this state would, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, re-

sist all opposition to the laws and government of their country. We believe the war to be just and necessary; that the government have invariably maintained strict justice and impartiality towards the belligerents of Europe; that they have submitted to an accumulation of wrongs which no other nation would have endured; they have negotiated until negotiation was vain; that it is their intention, as it is their duty, to protect the rights of commerce and of sailors, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must;" that since the pretended repeal of the orders in council, every pacific advance has been made both by the executive and by congress which was consistent with the rights and honor of the nation; and that we are willing to endure all the evils and privations of this war, and to expend our property and our blood in its prosecution. We hope the legislature of Massachusetts have better evidence of their consistency, prudence, patriotism and love of peace, than is contained in their extraordinary remonstrance.

We wish for peace, but we fear that this remonstrance, if it has any effect, will tend to prevent rather than accomplish it. We hope that the very proper course adopted by the administration to effect a peace, will meet with the success to which it is entitled. But should Great Britain, regardless of the numerous wrongs that she has inflicted on us, and calculating on her power, or encouraged by her friends in America, persist in her hostile pretensions, we have no doubt but the people of this state will cordially, actively, and zealously come forward and lend their aid in the prosecution of the war—until our rights are established on a permanent basis.

Signed, on behalf of the minority, by

JOHN HOLMES,
WM. MOODY,
SOLOMON Aiken,
JOSHUA PRENTISS, Jr.
JOHN HART,
AMERSE HALL.

Boston, June 16, 1813.

Canada.

Average of its trade for three years ending 1805—since when it has increased at least one half—From CHAM'S Letters, published in London, 1810.

Ships, &c. engaged in the trade direct with
England 206
Seamen 1,400

PELTRIES EXPORTED.			
Martin	23,170	.	4,634 0 0
Beaver	99,076	.	92,470 18 8
Oter	17,469	.	33,091 17 6
Minks	11,687	.	1,460 17 6
Fishers	5,637	.	2,404 4 6
Foxes	8,636	.	5,181 12 0
Bear & cub	20,074	.	40,143 0 0
Deer	223,290	.	55,822 10 0
Racoon	151,710	.	15,171 0 0
Musk-wash	79,650	.	4,646 5 0
Cat	12,221	.	4,582 7 6
Wolf	6,425	.	2,570 0 0
Elk	1,032	.	516 0 0
Wolvereen	1,250	.	312 10 0
Hare		.	
Squirrel	3,062	.	76 11 0
Ermine		.	

Sterling £263,088 13 8

DOLLARS, 1,168,113 74 CENTS.

CANADA EXPORTS, RESIDES

To Newfoundland—Flour, bread, &c.

West-Indies—Lumber, staves, hoops, horses, fish, &c.

England—Wheat, masts, yards, oak, and various ship timber, equal to the whole demand of the dock yards.

Canada imports from England immense quantities of woollens of various descriptions—Muskets, powder, ball, trinkets, hardware, &c. &c.

Bernadotte and Sweden.

The following was in type and intended for insertion last week. Since then *English* news is received which states that the "second Swedish expedition had sailed from Carlshamn," with 10,000 troops—and some *American* papers declare that Madame Moreau is now on her way from France to the *United States*, which weakens the idea that the General's voyage relates to domestic concerns—yet, and notwithstanding, we still retain our original ideas as expressed below, for the reasons therein given.

For several years the *British* have been amused with the hope of the great things that Bernadotte and Sweden would do for the "*deliverance of Europe*." The papers have latterly teemed with accounts of the preparations that that "magnanimous prince" and "gallant nation" are making to act against Bonaparte; and a recent paragraph gravely tells us that the crown prince had arrived at Stockholm (the place of his residence) on his way to the theatre of war in Germany, &c. We have heard of such things over and over again; and shall, probably, hear a great deal more of them, if *John Bull* will yet permit himself to be duped—for our decided opinion always has been, and is, that no two men in Europe ever "understood one another" better than Bonaparte and Bernadotte.

Who is Bernadotte? What is the situation and political importance of Sweden?—We shall answer those questions, because much speculation exists on the late embarkation of gen. Moreau, at New-York, for *Gutenburg*. Some say, he has gone to proceed to Russia to organize the French prisoners against Bonaparte—others, that he is to attempt a counter revolution in France, in conjunction with Bernadotte—and some take upon themselves to assert, that he is on his way to the land of his nativity, for purposes purely domestic.

Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden, was one of the earliest and most able friends of Napoleon. With Berthier, he shared the confidence of that wonderful man more than all others. When the emperor was providing for his faithful adherents, Bernadotte claimed his earliest attention, and he was one of the two first princes created, Berthier only being his equal in favor. He lived on the most intimate footing with Bonaparte, and was always at his right hand. He had an influence and power second to that of the throne itself; and he never abused the high trusts reposed in him. When in the course of the strange events that belong to the history of these times, it came to pass that Napoleon was requested to name the future king of Sweden, we recollect to have heard that he halted sometime between his two great friends and favorite chiefs. Berthier, however, remained at Paris, and Bernadotte went to Stockholm; being the first person for whom he provided a kingdom. We may all recollect the vile epithets that were heaped upon him by the British on that occasion; such as "cut-throat general," "*Corsican fool*," and a volume of the like pretty words, that are always on the tip of a *trap Briton's* tongue to be

hurled at a Frenchman. But Bernadotte was fixed in the succession; and valued the clamors of the hirelings about us much then as he does their praises now.

Sweden is the thinnest settled country of the old world; yet the soil is so poor, and the people have been so much exhausted by war, that they cannot produce food enough for their own subsistence.—The whole population is about two millions and a quarter. The chief wealth of the kingdom is in the mines and the forests; and the revenue is only 6,500,000\$. The public debt is very great for the country. The commerce is inconsiderable. In the best years of her trade the exports have not much exceeded six millions, and the whole tonnage was only 63,000 tons; a little more than one-half of what has belonged to the port of Baltimore. Her people are scattered over a great extent of country, which greatly diminishes their physical force; and much industry, with the most rigid economy, is required of all to make out a livelihood. All these things considered, Sweden was, perhaps, the weakest independent power in Europe, Portugal excepted; for Russia had lately seized and yet holds Finland, the best of her ancient provinces.

With such a country, population and resources, what had Bernadotte to do with the mighty contests of nations? He could not resist Russia nor repel France, the great continental rivals. His business was to keep his country neutral. This was well known to Bonaparte from the beginning, and he sanctioned the plan; as the only possible means of establishing the power of the man he loved—who might, in time, raise up a kingdom in the north that should be the van-guard of his empire. Bonaparte was too well acquainted with human nature to suppose that Bernadotte could fasten himself on the affections of strangers by involving them in war; and was perfectly contented that Sweden should not be against him.

When the grand French army in Russia appeared annihilated by the severity of the season and the attacks of the Cossacks, &c. and Russia assumed a high ground—Bernadotte came out with a manifesto against France.* It is dated in January last, at the moment when Russia might have annihilated the kingdom of Sweden in a few weeks. Let it be observed that Bonaparte has never noticed that manifesto, or paid any attention to the indignities his minister is said to have suffered at Stockholm—it is not his custom to behave thus. He knew that the liberty-loving kings of Europe had bullied the weaker powers into the crusade against republican France, to partition her territory; and was well assured that Russia might over-run Sweden and destroy all his schemes in the north, so far as they regarded that country, before he could aid the crown prince. Sweden, as well as Denmark, was threatened. Bernadotte saved his kingdom by a few hard words, and waits for events. Denmark is negotiating, and probably will negotiate until the danger is past; and then adroitly turn the matter as suits her. If France beats Russia, both Sweden and Denmark will say, *their* weight in the scale cannot effect anything—If Russia beats France, *their* services will not be wanted; or they may then act the part necessity requires.

Further—Bonaparte has made Bernadotte what he is, and can alone sustain him in his power, and give him influence among nations. Without him, Sweden, from her vicinity to Russia, must become the underling of that power, and most probably the subject. For though the Russian sceptre sways a

* See present vol. page 153.

greater extent of country than all *Europe*, reaching from the *Baltic* to the extremity of *Asia*, yet the lust for territory is as active and restless as it was under *Catharine II.* the infamous despoiler of *Poland*. If evidence of this is wanted, we need only refer to the late war with the *Turks* and seizure of *Pinard*. *France* is as ambitious as *Russia*; but is very remote from *Sweden*, and has none of those inducements that *Russia* might pretend to possess the country. Besides, it will be for the glory of *France* that one of her princes shall controul the north, and give the law to ancient *Scandinavia*.

Under these plain propositions and simple conclusions, we shall not believe that *Bernadotte* is hostile to *Napoleon* until he has really fought a battle with him; and even then, may, possibly, apprehend the whole is a *finesse*, urged by the imperious circumstances of the times, to subserve his own interests, and promote the gigantic views of his friend. He may continue to receive *British* subsidies and supplies, and amuse *Russia* with talking about his military skill—and if he out-generals all the parties (each of them vile and intollerant) he will deserve the applause of the rest of the world, and erect a throne in the hearts of his people, not easily prostrated. He has nothing to gain by the fall of *Bona-parte*, but has every thing to fear; nor can *Sweden* possibly benefit by the expected war.

For many interesting statistical articles relative to *Sweden*, see *WEEKLY REGISTER*, vol. 1. page.

Captain James Lawrence.

Hardly had the eye lost its moisture for *Pike*, "the soul of the soldiery," killed at the moment of victory, before our griefs were renewed by the capture of the *Chesapeake* and death of *Lawrence*; a pride of the navy—though "all so good that each may boast that he has no superior." *New-Jersey* has the singular honor to have given birth to both these admirable men. Young *Lawrence* received a liberal education in his native state, and commenced the study of the law; but at the age of 18 years abandoned its pursuit, and entered the navy as a midshipman. In the *Mediterranean*, the school where victory was taught, his courage and good conduct prepared those that knew him to hear of deeds of glory, when opportunity was afforded him to perform them. Nor were those anticipations disappointed. His meeting with the *Pennock* consummated the hope of his friends, and established for himself an imperishable reputation of valor, combined with skill, and the most happy organization of that portion of his country's force committed to his charge, to defend "free trade and sailors' rights" against the usurpations of the self-assumed mistress of the sea; intured to battle and versed in all the business of war.

In 1808 he married the accomplished daughter of a respectable merchant of *New-York*, by whom he had two children. He left her for his last cruise in a very delicate state. Since his death she has had twins, but was yet unconscious of the fate of their gallant father, the catastrophe of the *Chesapeake* being kept from her knowledge. The mournful truth must come—may the sympathies of the nation assuage the widow's grief, when she hears the melancholy story!

It is foreign from our purpose to say much on the battle between the *Chesapeake* and *Shannon*.—But without rendering ourselves liable to that reprehension the enemy so justly deserved for his pitiful whinnings and shocking misrepresentations, we may observe that the *Chesapeake* was greatly the inferior of her enemy in every respect, save in the

valor of her officers and crew. *Lawrence* himself was young; he had not completed his 32d year when he died—the first lieutenant (*Ludlow*) was but 21 years old, and the other lieutenants were even more youthful. Lieut. *Page* (who should have been the second in command) was so ill that he was left at *Boston*, where he died a few days after. Besides, the officers and crew were strangers to one another; and time was not afforded to arrive at that high state of discipline and subordination for which the *Hornet* was distinguished.—The *Shannon* had a veteran crew, strengthened by picked men from other vessels, and prepared for the fight with all possible care and attention. The number of guns and weight of metal, were, also, greatly in her favor, and she is a much stronger vessel than the *Chesapeake*. Still the latter, we believe, would not have been taken, but for the unheard-of destruction of her officers, almost at the instant the battle began.—Among those were they who had charge of sailing the ship; and to these singular calamities were superadded the important damage the rigging had received; by all which the enemy was enabled to pursue his own plans almost uninterrupted. He promptly made use of the advantages he had gained; and gallantly followed them to victory.

The body of *Lawrence* was prostrate; but his spirit remained erect. He saw and felt the fortune of war was against him—yet cried out, "DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP," though the enemy was carrying every thing before him. As with *Pike*, his ruling passion ended only with his life. The latter, it is true, had the satisfaction to die with the flag of the enemy under his head for a pillow, where he himself requested it might be placed; but *that* was the only laurel he had gathered in fight;—yet the former had the consolation to believe that his character was established—that he had done nothing to forfeit his well-earned reputation; and was assured that his country would tenderly lament a disaster to which the greatest and best men must be subservient.

Among the toasts drank by the *Marine Artillery* of *Baltimore*, on the anniversary of Independence, was the following—

Captain LAWRENCE—

"A foreign land has been thy grave;

"E'en foreign tears have wept the brave."

May the expiring words of the illustrious LAWRENCE, "Don't give up the ship," be the eternal motto of every American.

Since the preceding was prepared for press we have seen the following. It is an interesting addenda to our remarks:

Extract of a letter from *Boston*, June 27.

"Mr. Chew, purser of the *Chesapeake*, states, that Lieut. Wallace, second lieutenant of the *Shannon*, informed him that their ship had received eight shot between wind and water, one of which was ten feet below the water, and that they could not have continued the action and kept their ship afloat more than five minutes longer. After the surrender of the *Chesapeake* several volleys of musketry were fired down the hatchway, and into the cockpit—a midshipman descending from the mizen-top after all resistance had ceased—was fired at by a British marine, who exclaimed at the same time, 'you are a d—d bloody reefer, aint you?' and after getting on deck he was treated with savage brutality. Thirteen of the petty officers were confined in a room, nine feet by six, for two days and an half. When these officers went on board the *Shannon*, they were ordered to leave their baggage on deck, to be searched, and go below, and it should be sent after them. As considerable time elapsed without hearing any

thing further from them, one of the officers got permission to go on deck to see after it—he found it had all been carried off by the seamen, and on remonstrating with an officer on the impropriety and injustice of such conduct, he was ordered to say no more on the subject, or he should be put down on the main deck with the men.*

The Shannon had a crew of 376 picked men by her watch-bill—those taken from the Sir John Sherbrooke were not mentioned in that bill. The first lieutenant of the Chesapeake (Ludlow) was but twenty-one years of age, and the 3d and 4th were midshipmen, acting as lieutenants—about 100 men on board the Chesapeake had never been to sea before.

It was certainly imprudent in captain Lawrence to engage, with an undisciplined crew, and 5 or 6 hours out of port, in one of the worst frigates in our navy, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, with a crew superior to any frigate the British had afloat. Yet it is a fact highly honorable to our naval renown, that the Chesapeake had the advantage until there was not an officer left on deck to head the boarders, to repel those of the enemy; had the brave Lawrence been able to keep on deck a few minutes longer, the Shannon would have been ours.

"Com. Bainbridge says, 'that this action furnishes one of the best evidences of the superiority of our frigates over the British, and demonstrates that we shall always conquer them whenever we have any thing like an equal chance—that an American 36 gun frigate, five hours out of port, with an undisciplined crew, and the captain and crew strangers to each other, should have put a British frigate, rating 38 guns (and the best of her rate in the navy) in a sinking state in fifteen minutes, and killed and wounded eighty-five of her men—is surely an evidence of our decided superiority. It will be said that they killed and wounded 145 of our men in the same time—but it must be recollected that this was done by boarding, and that the Chesapeake had no officer on deck unhurt, to head our men to repel those boarders, which is certainly to be placed to the account of good fortune on their side. The Chesapeake was very little injured in her hull or spars. Com. Broke is a man of estimable character—the outrages above-mentioned were committed after he fell. Watt, his first lieutenant, was another Cockburn—while he was cutting and stabbing the wounded men on deck, a musket ball passed through his head, and sent him to his account, 'with all his imperfections on his head.'"

General Pike.

The following is so clearly descriptive of the character of the deceased hero, that it demands a record in this work—

Excerpt of a letter from the late general Pike, to his father near Cincinnati, written at Brownsville near Sackett's harbor, the day before the expedition set out from the latter place, in which that valuable officer lost his life.

"I embark to-morrow in the fleet at Sackett's harbor at the head of a column of 1500 choice troops, on a secret expedition—If success attends my steps honor and glory await my name—if defeat, still shall it be said we died like brave men; and conferred honor, even in death, on the AMERICAN NAME.

"Should I be the happy mortal destined to turn the scale of war—will you not rejoice, O my Father? May Heaven be propitious and smile on the

cause of my country—But, if we are destined to fall, may my fall be like Wolfe's—to sleep in the arms of victory."

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two thousand stand of United States arms have been delivered to the governor of Connecticut, for the use of the militia of that state.

David Humphreys, general commandant in chief of the Connecticut Volunteers, has the following paragraph in a late circular to the colonels of the four regiments—"While hostile vessels infest the Sound, while the character of the war seems changing, and while our towns are daily liable to be burned for furnishing security to our ships, is there a man of any political description, who will not stand forth for the protection of his neighbors?"

A letter is said to have been received at New-York from gen. Mason, commissary general for the exchange of prisoners, which states that the government had determined to grant no more passports to alien enemies, for the present.

A Bermuda paper states that all the troops that can be spared from the West-Indies are rendezvousing at Barbadoes, for a grand expedition against America.

We have several times proudly contrasted the conduct of the officers of the United States with that of the enemy, in regard to the employment of Indians. There are many warriors within our limits, some of whom have suffered, as well as ourselves, by the war of the allies; and it has been no easy matter to prevent them from raising the tomahawk. Numerous bodies of them have offered their services to us; but, instead of accepting their aid, they have been entreated and pensioned to keep themselves quiet. A letter from Fort George says that gen. Boyd (commanding there in the indisposition of gen. Dearborn) has consented to use some of them, at the earnest entreaty of certain Canadians, to combat those of the enemy. Sometimes, when the blood boils by reflecting on the barbarities of the British, who have prostrated all the rules and regulations of civilized war, and brought things back to the days of the Goths and Vandals, we feel disposed to retaliate on the enemy, kind for kind, and let loose this people on the women and children of Canadas as the best possible means of teaching humanity to the foe. But when sober reason comes, we rejoice that such hellish deeds belong exclusively to the "religious" English, and hope and beseech the same policy may be pursued to the end. This, however, would be just—let every white wretch, found fighting by the side of a savage, be killed.

The British consul at New-England has been ordered into the interior, where he ought to have been long ago. In consequence, commodore Hardy sent in a flag, pledging his honor that no communications had passed between him and the consul, but in the most open manner; and requesting that he might be sent on board the squadron. Who will doubt the honor of these gentlemen, seeing that the flag arrived in exactly 24 hours after the consul was ordered from the place, from which the squadron is five or six miles?

Com. H. is said to be abominably afraid of torpedoes!

MILITARY.

We are glad to see the pupils of Wayne and Wilkinson put into requisition for the "ing of war."—Our army in the North has suffered excessively for

*The brave, the generous Lawrence, clothed them when they were in distress!—alas! that his noble tars have met with such fiendlike ingratitude.

the want of practical men, though we have in it a few invaluable officers. A policy is now pursued, that will remedy the defect, as far as is possible; among those proceeding to the North, we notice the gallant colonel *Covington*, of the cavalry, who so greatly distinguished himself under the former commander.

General *Parker*, late a colonel of one of the old regiments, has gone on to the North.

Gen. *Winchester*, of the U. S. army, colonel *Lewis* and major *Madison*, of the Kentucky militia, capt. *Conkey* and lieut. *Goddard*, of the New-York militia, lieut. *Beard* of the U. S. rifle corps, ensign *Polk*, 12th reg. and J. G. *Clark*, of the 5th reg. were on parole in the parish of *Beaufort*, near *Quebec*, June 5.

It is stated that M. J. gen. *Dearborn* is about to withdraw to *Albany*, until his health is re-established, "there to await further orders."

It was lawful, nay, praiseworthy, to blow up the magazines at *York*, but is an "infernal thing" to attack "his majesty's" ships with torpedoes, &c.—in the estimation of some consistent and honorable gentlemen.

The militia of *Connecticut* have had several skirmishes with the enemy, in which they have killed and wounded a good many *Englishmen*, without any loss on their part.

Brigadier-general *Burbeck* has the command at *New-London*.

A considerable force is collected at *Burlington*, (Vt.) where major-general *Hampton* has also arrived.

About 400 men for the Northern frontier, passed through *Washington city*, a few days ago. Brigadier gen. *D. R. Williams* has arrived there.

In addition to the particulars mentioned in the "British official" account of the capture of *Chandler* and *Winder*, &c.—the *Kingston papers* say, that general *Vincent's* force was only 710 men of the 8th and 49th—and that they lost in killed, wounded and missing, 150. No mention is made of the allies or militia.

General de *Rottenburg* left *Montreal* about the 15th ult. to take upon him the government of *Upper Canada*.

From his private correspondence the editor of the *Register* had received a general statement of the facts detailed in the following letter from Gen. *Clay*. He has also received a very neat and extremely interesting topography of the country adjacent to *Fort Meigs*, accompanied by a small map, which he designs to publish in the next number of this work.

To an excellent friend, the editor is also indebted for a plot of the country at *Frenchtown*, where *Winchester* was defeated, which may also be published.

Extract of a letter from gen. *Green Clay* to gen. *Harrison*, (enclosed to governor *Meigs*) dated *Camp Meigs*, June 20, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Two men, one a Frenchman and the other a private in the late col. *Dudley's* regiment, have just arrived from *Detroit*, and from whom we have the important intelligence that the enemy contemplate another attack upon this garrison.

The Frenchman states, that the Indians had for some time been urging gen. *Proctor* to renew the attack. A council of war was held a few days since in which it was determined to renew the attack on *Fort Meigs*, and the combined forces were to set out on this day or to-morrow at farthest, with that view. From every information the Indians would be about 4000 strong, with the expectation of additional reinforcements of perhaps as many more.

The British regulars from *fort George* and *Erie*, had been sent for, and were expected at *Malden*, about 1000 strong.

The Canadian militia had been paraded on the 4th

of June, (the king's birth day) and after a speech by the general, had been ordered to yield up their arms being deemed unworthy his majesty's service. *Tecumseh* was encamped at the river *Rouge*, near its mouth.

The officers of the garrison have been generally consulted (on this and other intelligence) and they give the fullest confidence to the belief that the enemy contemplate another attack on this fort, nor do I hesitate to join in the belief.

The importance of this communication to you needs no comment from me. We shall be prepared to give our enemy a warm reception, come when he will.

I have every confidence in your exertion and feel that it is through you this army looks for triumph over our enemies.

I have sent expresses on different routes and to different posts to meet you, and enclosed copies of this communication to governors *Meigs* and *Shelby*, and have taken the liberty to order col. *Johnson's* regiment of mounted men from *fort Winchester* to this place immediately.

By different detachments sent from this place we have received from *fort Winchester* about 1200 barrels of flour, including that escorted from *Amanda*, by ensign *Gray*. I am with high consideration, &c.

GREEN CLAY.

Extract of a letter from Gen. *Harrison* to Governor *Meigs*, dated *Head-Quarters, Franklinton*, June 23d, 1813.

DEAR SIR—An express has just arrived from *camp Meigs*, bringing information that an army of British and Indians were about to make another attack upon that place. I think it probable that *fort Meigs* is not the object, but that the attack will be upon *Lower Sandusky*, *Cleveland* or *Erie*. I shall set out early in the morning for *Sandusky*, and will keep you constantly apprised of the events passing in that direction. I am your friend,

WM. H. HARRISON.

His excellency Gov. *Meigs*.

Head quarters, *Franklinton*, June 18, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—All the officers within the 8th military district, will immediately report themselves to the superintendants of the recruiting divisions of the district—and said superintendants are directed forthwith, to order to head-quarters, all that are not usefully employed in the recruiting service.

ROBERT BUTLER,

Assit. Adj. General.

Col. *Johnson's* mounted regiment was at *St. Mary's*, June 5—and troops are moving in all directions for the frontier. If the division of the forces is not the cause of disaster for a few days, we feel gratified with a belief that the co-operation of com. *Perry* with the flotilla on *Erie*, may relieve us from apprehension. He must have been ready to sail, we think, before this period.

Copy of a letter from major-general *Dearborn* to the secretary at war, dated *Head-quarters, Fort George*, June 25th, 1813.

SIR—I have the mortification of informing you of an unfortunate and unaccountable event which occurred yesterday. On the 23d, at evening, lieut. col. *Beistler*, with 570 men, infantry, artillery, cavalry and riflemen, in due proportion, was ordered to march by way of *Queenstown*, to a place called the *Beaver Dams*, on the high ground, about 8 or 9 miles from *Queenstown*, to attack and disperse a body of the enemy, collected there for the purpose of procuring provisions and harassing those inhabitants who are considered friendly to the United States. Their force was from the most direct infor-

mation, composed of one company of the 104th reg. above 80 strong; from 150 to 200 militia, and from 50 to 60 Indians. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when within about two miles of the Beaver Dams, our detachment was attacked from an ambuscade; but soon drove the enemy some distance into the woods, and then retired to a clear field, and sent an express for a reinforcement, saying he would maintain his position until reinforced; a reinforcement of 300 men marched immediately, under the command of colonel Chrystie; but on arriving at Queenstown, colonel Chrystie received authentic information that lieutenant-col. Berstler, with his command, had surrendered to the enemy, and the reinforcement returned to camp. A man who belonged to a small corps of mounted volunteer riflemen, came in this morning, who states that the enemy surrounded our detachment in the woods, and towards 12 o'clock, commenced a general attack; that our troops fought more than two hours, until the artillery had expended the whole of its ammunition and then surrendered; and at the time of the surrender the informant made his escape. Why it should have been deemed proper to remain several hours in a position surrounded with woods without either risking a decisive action, or effecting a retreat, remains to be accounted for, as well as the project of waiting for a reinforcement from a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles.

No information has been received of the killed or wounded. The enemy's fleet has again arrived in our neighborhood.

With respect and esteem,

I am, sir, yours, &c.

II. DEARBORN.

Hon. John Armstrong,
secretary at war.

Extract from a letter received at Washington, dated Fort George, 28th June.

"The 15th reg. and detachments from other corps to the amount of 300, were yesterday ordered to reinforce Berstler, who had been sent off with near 600 picked troops to beat in or skirmish with the enemy's advanced posts at the distance of 15 miles, and who had fallen into an ambuscade, extricated himself from it, and retired to a position which he thought a strong one, where he determined to remain until he could be supported. Chrystie commanded our detachment, and we proceeded as far as Queenstown, when, he received information that the enemy, collecting his whole force, fell upon Berstler's position about 12 o'clock, and after a most obstinate conflict of one hour and fifty minutes, compelled his brave but ill-fated band to surrender.—Not a man out of the whole number escaped, but one, to tell the story.

Berstler ought to have retreated. His stand was gallant, but injudicious; the fault was that of a brave but uninstructed or ill-advised officer. How much less blameable, however, than *detaching* at all *without sustaining the detachment?*

When shall we learn the first principles of the art? When obey the first dictates of common sense? Shall we perish in detail, in the face of a beaten and inferior foe, the dupes and victims of the little artifices of the *petite guerre*? Our detachment was made in the same folly—900 men were to fight an army that keeps cooped up at Fort George a division of 4000 effectives!—I languish for the sight of a man who, understanding his business, will do justice to the army and the country. Under such a man there is both honor and renown—under any other, confusion, disaster and disgrace. Adieu—we hope for better times."

"BRITISH OFFICIAL."

By his excellency lieutenant-general sir George Prevost, baronet, governor-general and commander in chief in and over his majesty's North American provinces, and commander of the forces in the said provinces, &c. &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

His excellency the commander of the forces having seen a public declaration made by lieutenant-col. P. Preston, of the 12th regiment of the United States infantry, dated at Fort Erie, the 30th of May last, in which he professes to hold out the protection of the United States to all those who shall come forward and voluntarily enroll their names with him, and threatening with rigorous and disastrous consequences those who shall have the spirit and loyalty to pursue a different course of conduct, his excellency deems it necessary to caution his majesty's subjects in this province against listening to this insidious offer of the enemy, or trusting to their assurances of protection, which subsequent events have clearly proved they are so little able to afford to themselves. With the bare possession of a narrow strip of our frontier territory, not obtained by them without a severe contest and corresponding loss, with an unconquered and unbroken army in their front, at an inconsiderable distance from them, and ready to dispute every inch of ground over which they should attempt to advance into the country, it was hardly to be expected that the enemy's presumption would have led them to consider themselves as in the possession of this province, or to have induced them, contrary to the established usages of civilized warfare, to treat its peaceable inhabitants as conquered people.

The brilliant result of the action of the 6th inst. the route and complete dispersion of a large division of the enemy's forces on that day, attended with the capture of their artillery, and of their ablest generals, their subsequent retreat and flight, with the loss of the whole of their baggage, provisions and tent equipage, before the victorious army of brig. gen. Vincent, daily increasing in strength from the powerful reinforcements reaching it, and assisted by the squadron under sir James Yeo, now in undisturbed possession of the Lake; all these events, which followed in rapid succession within a very few days after lieutenant-col. Preston's declaration, shew more strongly than language can possibly describe, the futility of the offers held out by it, and produce the strongest incentive to his majesty's subjects to hold fast that allegiance from which the enemy would so insidiously withdraw them.

His excellency therefore confidently calls upon all the loyal and well disposed in this province, who are not under the immediate control or within the power of the enemy, to use every possible effort in repelling the foe, and driving him from our soil, assuring them that they will be powerfully aided by the reinforcements daily arriving at this post, and pressing on to their support. To those of his majesty's subjects who are unfortunately situated within that inconsiderable portion of the territory occupied by the enemy, his excellency recommends a quiet and peaceable conduct, such as shall neither afford a just cause to the enemy for treating them with the severity and rigor they have threatened, or incompatible with their allegiance to the best of sovereigns. His excellency at the same time declares, that he shall be compelled, however reluctantly, instantly to retaliate upon the American prisoners, in his possession, every violation of the persons or property of any of his majesty's subjects so peaceably demeaning themselves, and hereby publicly protests against such treatment, as equally unsanctioned by

the usages of war, or by the example afforded by his majesty's forces with regard to any of the American prisoners in their possession.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, at Kingston, this 14th day of June, 1813.

GEORGE PREVOST,
Commander of the forces.

By his excellency's command,
E. B. BRENTON.

HEAD-QUARTERS, KINGSTON,

Adjutant General's Office, 11th June, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.—His excellency the commander of the forces has the highest gratification in publishing to the forces a District General Order, issued by brigadier-general Vincent. His excellency avails himself of the words of the brigadier—he is at a loss for language to do justice to the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the troops engaged.

A royal salute to be fired in celebration of this splendid achievement,

By his excellency's command,
EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

Head-Quarters, 7th June, 1813.

D. G. O.—Brigadier general Vincent congratulates the troops on the success which crowned the attack made by the King's and 49th regiments on the enemy's position and camp at Gages yesterday morning, when his force, consisting of not less than 3500 men, advantageously posted and protected by a considerable number of guns, was completely routed and driven off the field: four pieces of cannon with their tumbrils, horses, &c. two brigadier generals, five field officers and captains, and upwards of 100 prisoners were the trophies of this brilliant enterprize. Immediately after our troops had retired towards their cantonments, the enemy abandoned the position to which he had fled, and after burning and destroying a quantity of baggage and provisions, carriages, blankets, arms, &c. commenced a precipitate retreat, and did not halt until he reached the forty mile creek, 12 miles (through the worst possible roads) from the scene of action; here he effected a junction with a reinforcement which was on its march to join him.

Brigadier-general Vincent is at loss for language to do justice to the distinguished bravery and good conduct of the troops engaged.

To lieutenant colonel Harvey, deputy adjutant general, who planned the enterprize and conducted the columns to the attack, every degree of praise is due, and his distinguished services are duly appreciated. The 8th (King's) and 49th regiments he was rejoiced to observe, vied with each other in acts of intrepidity and gallantry, though at the unavoidable expense of many of their valuable officers and men.

To major Ogilvie, and the officers and men of the King's, and to major Plenderleath, and the officers and men of the 49th regiment, the brigadier-general offers his grateful thanks.

To the officers of the staff as well as to captain Chambers and to his excellency's aids-de-camp, capt. M'Donal and Milnes, brig. gen. Vincent feels great obligations.

To the royal and provincial artillery, under major Holcroft—to the 41st reg. and detachments of the Glangary and Newfoundland militia, under lieutenant colonel Bishop, was confided during the absence of the other troops, the important trust of the defence of this extensive position, menaced on the right by the enemy's riflemen, and on the left by a numerous brigade of boats filled with troops.

Had the threatened attack been made, the brigadier-general

feels the utmost confidence that those troops would have gallantly discharged their duty.

(Signed) J. VINCENT,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

A true copy,

J. B. GLEGG, lieutenant colonel, n. m.

A captain of a New-York militia company issued the following orders, for which he was properly arrested.—

142 Regiment—3d Brigade of Infantry.—COMPANY ORDERS.
New-York, June 10th, 1813.

Sir—The United States being involved in war, whether just and necessary, we as citizens have a right to judge and to express that judgment without fear or molestation. But while we enjoy these rights, we are bound to render obedience to the laws of our country, and to support the government, at the same time that we condemn the administration for their weakness and folly in plunging us unprepared into this Quixotic war. From the support hitherto afforded the general government by its citizens, we have a right to claim of them, and they are bound to give us protection. In consequence of the misconduct of our rulers, this protection has not been afforded us, and we are now called to protect ourselves, painful as the duty may be, I hope and trust that every citizen, under my command, will sacrifice with me on the altar of patriotism, every feeling inconsistent with a full co-operation with the rest of our fellow citizens; and when the enemy shall approach, to rally round the standard of our country, and in defence of our liberties, our homes, and our fire sides, be ready and willing to lay down our lives at the threshold of our country.

You are therefore, in pursuance of regimental orders, directed to provide yourself without delay with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, a knapsack, a pouch with a box therein, to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of the musket or firelock, and to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball, and that you appear so armed, accoutred and provided at the next parade. And in case of invasion or alarm to assemble thus armed and equipped at the regimental rendezvous in East Rutger's street, opposite the church.

By order of

WILLIAM HAWLEY, Captain.

William McVeagh, Sergeant.

N. B. The fines for deficiencies will be rigidly enforced.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Generals Chandler and Winder—As many injurious reports are in circulation, respecting the capture of our two unfortunate generals, Chandler and Winder, I transmit you for publication the following extract of a letter from the assistant adjutant-general, to a gentleman high in office, on this interesting subject. Yours, &c.

Camp, Forty Mile Creek, June 7, 1813.

It is with extreme regret that I announce to you the loss of our brave and worthy friend, general Chandler, who was made prisoner yesterday morning in the action with the enemy near Stony-Creek. Unfortunately general Winder was also taken, both about the time victory was ours. The morning was extremely dark, so much so, that we could not distinguish a red coat from a blue one, at the distance of three paces. This induces me to believe that they were lost by entering the enemy's line supposing it to be their own. They both behaved throughout the action with the utmost coolness and bravery, and it is with great satisfaction I can assure you that they were not taken by surprise or alarm. They anticipated an attack and had made their arrangements accordingly. Our troops slept on their arms in line of battle, formed to the best advantage the ground would admit of.

The generals spent the previous evening together until 12 o'clock, in general Chandler's tent, making arrangements for the victory they anticipated the next day.

After the departure of general Winder and our guides, general Chandler and myself lay down but did not sleep. About 20 minutes past 2 o'clock in the morning, our out-posts and guards were fired on by the head or advance of the enemy's column.—They immediately after advised us of their approach by a tremendous savage yell. General Chandler and myself were mounted instantly; and the line formed and waiting for the enemy by the time they were within musket shot. Gen Chandler immediately took post in the rear of the left flank of the right

wing were he issued his orders with the utmost coolness, and occupied his leisure moments by encouraging his troops to perform acts of valor. I carried his orders frequently to general Winder, who commanded the left wing, where I found him busily employed and with great energy encouraging his men and giving orders,

In carrying these orders I lost sight of general Chandler, and did not know that he was taken until daylight. His horse was shot under him in the height of the action.

The officers and troops behaved like veterans, and if we had not lost our generals, we should have been covered with glory. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

J. JOHNSON,

Asst. Adj. Gen.

NAVAL.

Since the explosion off *New-England*, com. *Hardy* has notified the people of the coast, that "no boat of any description shall be suffered to pass or approach his Britannic majesty's squadron."

Com. *Hardy's* statement to the contrary notwithstanding, the fact is well sustained that he must have lost nearly or about 100 men, by the explosion. One barge first approached to capture the *Eagle*, but she was beat off.—Three others came, and the schooner was abandoned by her crew!—The cask that contained the powder, had also a lock to which was a string that fastened to some of the articles of spoil the enemy moved; it went off, and, as before stated, the schooner, the barges, and all of them, instantly disappeared.

The flags at the navy yard, Washington, were displayed half mast, on the 30th ult. by the express order of the secretary of the navy, as a ceremony due the worth and valor of capt. *Lawrence*, and his officers and crew—18 minute guns were also fired at sun-rise, at meridian, and sun-set.

The crew of the ship *John Adams*, lying at New-York, have gone to the lakes.

A gentleman from *Bermuda* reports that about 12 American prisoners, among whom is the late boatswain of the *Wasp*, were on their way to *England*—for trial.

Erie flotilla. The following are the vessels brought to *Erie* from *Black Rock*, by capt. *Perry*—Brig *Caledonia*, carrying two 24's; schrs. *Catharine* two 18's; *Ohio*, one 24 and one 12; *Amelia*, one 24; sloop *Contractor*, one 24 and one 12. Besides these heavy pieces they carry a number of small guns and swivels. The two brigs lately launched at *Erie* will carry 30 guns each, and there are some smaller vessels; in the whole 11 to 13 sail.

The British have refitted the vessels they took from us on lake *Champlain*—A *Montreal* paper announcing the fact, says "They will annoy the Americans to some extent on lake *Champlain*, and will teach them in future the danger of insulting our sacred borders. Those federal and democratic bloody pack hounds may always rest assured of meeting a suitable reception, until they yield to our mercy, when they may expect clemency to an extent far beyond their merits."

The ship *Frederick* has arrived at Boston, from *Halifax*, with several of the late officers of the *Chesapeake*, and 72 seamen.

"*Yankee's* courage, skill and fun—Capt. Dobson, of the Young Teazer, of New-York, is famous in our prize lists for his numerous exploits—see the prize lists, "sent in by the Teazer." Dobson left the vessel and she was taken and sent into *Halifax*. He has since fitted out another schooner, and already made some valuable prizes. His genius may be estimated from the facts as stated by the late officers of the *Chesapeake*, who say "that the privateer Y.

Teazer, capt. Dobson, of New-York, had declared all *Halifax* in a state of blockade: and that capt. Dobson had sent in a challenge to capt. Chapel of the *La Hogue* 74. Two days before, the Young Teazer was chased into *Halifax* by the Sir John Sherbrooke. When inside the light house, she hoisted English colors over American, and was chased nearly up to the forts, when the Sir John Sherbrooke supposing her to be a prize, hove about and stood to sea again on her cruise—immediately after her being out of sight, the Young Teazer down English and up American colors, stood out again and went to sea."

The *Wasp* of Salem, has been dashing among the coasts of Nova Scotia, to the great terror and destruction of the coasts and vessels.

Very few of the wounded officers and crew of the *Chesapeake* had died. It is expected the whole of them will soon return to their country.

The ship *Magnet* has arrived at New-York from *Bermuda*, with 187 passengers, including all the American prisoners there when she sailed.

New-York, July 6.

A coupe de main.—Yesterday forenoon a fishing smack was sent out from Musquito Cove, by com. Lewis, who has the command of a flotilla of gunboats, stationed off the Hook, for the purpose of taking by stratagem the sloop *Eagle*, tender to the British 74 *Poictiers*, cruising off and on Sandy Hook light house, which succeeded to a charm. The smack, named the *Yankee*, was borrowed of some fisherman at Fly market, and a calf, a sheep, and a goose purchased and secured on deck. Between 30 and 40 men, well armed with muskets, were secreted in the cabin and fore peak of the smack. Thus prepared, she stood out to sea, as if going on a fishing trip to the banks, three men only being on deck, dressed in fishermen's apparel with buff caps on.—The *Eagle*, on perceiving the smack, immediately gave chase, and after coming up with her, and finding she had live stock on deck, ordered her to go down to the commodore, ther about five miles distant. The helmsman of the smack answered aye, aye, sir, and apparently put up the helm for that purpose, which brought him along side the *Eagle*, not more than three yards distant. The watch word, *Lawrence*, was then given, when the armed men rushed on deck from their hiding places, and poured in; to her a volley of musketry, which struck her crew, with dismay, and drove them all down so precipitately into the hold of the vessel, that they had not time to strike their colors. Seeing the deck was cleared of the enemy, sailing master Percival, who commanded the expedition, ordered his men to cease firing. Upon which one of the enemy came out of the hold and struck the colors of the *Eagle*. She had on board a thirty-two pound brass howitzer, loaded with cannister shot; but so sudden was the surprize they had not time to discharge it. The crew of the *Eagle* consisted of H. Morris, mast r's mate of the *Poictiers*, W. Price, midshipman, and 11 marines. Mr. Morris, was killed, and Mr. Price mortally wounded, one marine killed and one severely wounded. The *Eagle* with the prisoners, was brought up to town yesterday afternoon, and landed at Whitehall, amidst the shouts and plaudits of thousands of spectators, assembled on the battery celebrating the 4th of July.

By the right honorable sir JOHN BORLASE WARREN, Bart. K. B. admiral of the blue, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels, employed and to be employed on the American and West India station, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, his royal highness the Prince Regent hath caused his pleasure to be signified to the right

honorable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, to direct, that I should institute a strict and rigorous blockade of the ports and harbors of *New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah*, and of the *River Mississippi*, in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and maintain and enforce the same, according to the usages of war in similar cases: And likewise that the ministers of neutral powers should be duly notified that all measures authorised by the law of nations will be adopted, and exercised with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade:

I do, therefore, hereby require and direct you to pay the utmost regard and attention to his royal highness the Prince Regent's commands as before mentioned, and by every means in your power to maintain and enforce the most strict and rigorous blockade of the ports and harbors of *New-York, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah*, and of the *River Mississippi*, in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, accordingly.

Given under my hand, on board his majesty's ship *San Domingo*, at Bermuda the 26th of May, 1813. JOHN BORLASE WARREN,
Admiral of the blue and commander in chief, &c.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Miscellaneous particulars—The marines and other troops of the enemy in the bay, are estimated to amount to at least 4000 men. The whole force may be about 8000. The *Virginians* have reduced this number a little; and are quite disposed to make it yet smaller. A pilot who was detained in admiral Warren's ship during the attack upon *Hampton*, says, that seven boats loaded with the wounded were returned to that vessel alone. The barbarities of the enemy at that place were nobly avenged. Sixteen of the deserters from the enemy at *Hampton* immediately entered the service of the United States. The *British*, as their custom is, made a living breastwork of their *Frenchmen*, and about 60 of them are reported to have been killed. All deserted that could get away; and state that to relieve themselves from *British* jails, they had agreed to fight the *American Indians*. They have been set at liberty. The prisoners report that col. *Williams*, commandant of the brigade of marines, was killed. This is confirmed by the report of one of our riflemen who says he tried his skill on an officer with two epaulets, and he instantly fell. *Richmond* was alarmed on the 1st instant by the approaches of the enemy, within 40 miles, and the militia turned out with honorable alacrity. 5000 men were soon ready for the foe. —The works at *Craney Island* now mount about 36 heavy cannon, and "three days plunder at *Norfolk*, with the choice of the women" will be dearly purchased by the *Winnebagoes*, if they attempt the place. *Hampton* was abandoned on the 27th ultimo, since when the enemy have made important movements only in storming the 'smoke houses', robbing the hen roosts, and stealing the sheep, of the people adjacent; well sustaining the "honor of the *British* name." They have also most wantonly destroyed the property they did not please to take away.

York County, Half-way House, June 28, 1813.

SIR—Although I have given you, by two communications, a partial account of the engagement with the enemy at *Hampton*, on the 25th inst. I will now, having it more in my power, beg leave to communicate to your excellency a full detail of the occurrences of the day.

At an early period of the morning, on the 25th inst. our Mill creek patrol gave information, that from 30 to 40 *British* barges, filled with men, were approaching the mouth of *Hampton* creek, by the

minor channel, from the direction of *Newport's* Noose. Our troops were immediately formed on their encampment, on *Little England* plantation, south west of and divided from *Hampton* by a narrow creek, over which a slight foot bridge had been erected. In a very short time after, our Celey's road patrol reported the landing and approach of a number of the enemy's troops in our rear. A little after 5 o'clock, several barges were seen approaching *Blackbeard's* point, the headmost of which commenced a firing of round shot, which was immediately returned from our battery of 4 long 12 pounders. The enemy, intimidated by the quick and direct fire of our cannon, drew back and sheltered himself behind the point; and from thence continued to throw his round 12 and 18 pound shots, accompanied by a great number of rockets, charged with combustible matter, which, with very few exceptions, and those without injurious effect upon our detachment or encampment, either fell short of, or overreached their object. For the space of three quarters of an hour or more, during which time an exchange of discharges took place without the enemy's doing any damage; our infantry troops were posted under cover of a high ditch, immediately in front of our camp. During this period, many rockets and large shots fell within our encampment. At this time our rifle company, which, upon the earliest information of the enemy's approach by land, had been dispatched to conceal themselves in the woods, near the road, by which it was supposed the enemy was approaching, commenced a well directed and destructive fire on the head of the invading columns. Being now well satisfied as to the point of attack on us from the land side, and discovering, from the timidity of the enemy in his barges, that no landing was intended to be made on our water position, and knowing that our rifle corps, from its great inferiority to the enemy, was in a very critical situation, I marched with the infantry under my command, to the point of attack, in order to support it, as well as to annoy the enemy in his approach, and prevent his making an attack on our rear, advantageous to his views, and in aid of his intention, to surround and cut us off from retreat.

We advanced in columns of platoons through a lane and an open cornfield, which led from our encampment to the enemy, and to the Main and Celey's roads—and when in the field within 200 yards of the gate opening into the Celey road and a thicket of pines, we were fired upon by the enemy's musketry, from a thick wood at the upper end of a field immediately bordering on the road. Upon this discharge, orders were given to wheel to the left into line, and march upon the enemy. In this position we had marched not more than 50 yards, when the enemy opened upon us two 6 pound field pieces loaded with grape and cannister shot, and his machines filled with rockets of a small size. Upon this sudden, and to our whole detachment, unexpected attack with ordnance, I deemed it necessary to wheel again into column, and gain, if possible, a passage through the gate defile, with a position in the woods immediately behind the ground occupied by the rifle corps, which kept the enemy in check in that quarter, by its deadly discharges under the direction of captain *Servant*, who with his brave officers and soldiers, acted in a manner worthy of veterans. At this time capt. *Cooper*, a most skilful, brave and vigilant officer, with his brave troop, although much worn down with the fatigue of patrolling and other duties, were closely engaged in annoying the enemy's left flank, and would have been cut off but for his superior judgment. The column was formed with all the celerity that the nature of the ground, (a soft

and newly ploughed field)—the advantageous situation of the enemy, aided by his sheltered position—and the partly-disciplined experience of our troops, would admit. During the time occupied by the change of position in our detachment, and its march through the defile, a continued fire on us was kept up by the enemy. On our reaching and passing the road, into the wood, the grape shot from a third field piece commenced its fire on us, which together with that from the two former, threw the platoons of our column into confusion and retreat. A few of our leading platoons, headed by major Corbin and myself, wheeled promptly into the wood, and formed on the flanks of our riflemen, under a heavy and continued discharge of the enemy's cannon, musketry and rockets. The action was now for a short time, kept up with warmth and spirit, both on the part of the enemy and our riflemen and leading infantry platoons, commanded by captains Shield and Herndon, with their subalterns in the first division of the battalion. Captains Ashby, Brown, Miller and Carey, with capt. Goodall of the U. S. regiment of artillery, who volunteered on this occasion, commanded the remaining divisions of the detachment, and acted with great courage and coolness.

In this sharp and trying contest, major Corbin received in his left arm and leg two severe wounds, with a musket ball in the neck of his horse. My efforts, aided by the brave adjutant Robert Anderson and lieutenant John P. Armistead, (both of whom, notwithstanding their exposed situation in exerting themselves to rally the troops, escaped beyond expectation; and who for their skill and undaunted firmness, deserve much of their country) were directed to rallying the rear and retreating platoons of the detachment, which were dispersing in every direction, while a large body of the enemy made an effort to outflank, and cut off our retreat. It now became indispensably necessary for all our troops to retire, which they did under a continued but ill directed fire from the enemy, who pursued two miles with little loss on our part, while our men, occasionally stopping at a fence or ditch, at every fire bro't down one of the pursuing foe.

Captain Pryor, with his lieuts. Lively and Jones, and his brave, active matrosses, after slaughtering many of the enemy with his field pieces, remained on the ground till surrounded, and when the enemy was within sixty or seventy yards of the fort, they spiked their guns, broke through the enemy's rear, and by swimming a creek, made good their retreat without losing a man, taking with them their carbines and hiding them in the woods. Too much praise cannot be given to this band of heroes.

From accounts which can be relied upon, the enemy landed and had drawn up in battle array, at least two thousand five hundred men. Their loss cannot be less than two hundred, and is believed to be half as many more. Our little force was three hundred and forty nine infantry and riflemen, sixty two artillery, and twenty five cavalry. The loss on our part is seven killed, twelve wounded, one prisoner, and eleven missing, who are believed to be in the neighborhood with their families.

To give you, sir, an idea of the savage-like disposition of the enemy on their getting possession of the neighborhood, would be a vain attempt. Although sir Sydney Beckwith assured me that no uneasiness need be felt in relation to the unfortunate Americans; the fact is that on yesterday there were several dead bodies lying unburied, and the wounded not even assisted into town, although observed to be crawling through the fields towards a cold and inhospitable protection.

The unfortunate females of Hampton who could

not leave the town were suffered to be abused in the most shameful manner, not only by the venal savage foe, but by the unfortunate and infatuated blacks who were encouraged in their excesses. They pillaged, and encouraged every act of rapine and murder, killing a poor man by the name of Kirby, who had been lying on his bed at the point of death for more than six weeks, shooting his wife in the hip at the same time, and killing his faithful dog lying under his feet. The murdered Kirby was lying last night weltering in his bed.

I shall return to Hampton this evening or in the morning with the troops under my command and such reinforcements, as may reach me, where we will endeavor to make another stand. The enemy evacuated the town at 3 o'clock yesterday morning.

I am respectfully, &c.

STA. CRUTCHFIELD.

His Excellency Governor Barbour.

Extract of a letter from captain Cooper to Charles K. Mallory, Esq. lieutenant-governor of Virginia.

"I will give you a circumstantial account—if it tire, you will excuse me. At 4 o'clock on Friday morning, one of my Videts came in with information that the British were landing near Wm. King's on the James river shore.* We were all turned out immediately, and the cavalry under my command, 27 in number, were ordered to reconnoitre the enemy, and give intelligence of their approach—which was promptly attended to. I proceeded on the Celey's road to the intersection leading to the Methodist camp, when and where I found they were approaching in columns, and in number 1800.

"I withdrew my company, leaving Videts, and returned to Thompson's gate, in the Celey's road—where I formed, went to the camp and informed the major of their approach. Our handful of men were yet in camp, concealed in a ditch—Pryor at the fort playing on the barges at the mouth of Hampton creek. I rode to the battery to view the enemy's barges, and there saw those *pretty things*, the invention of Mr. Congreve; returned to my troop, saw the enemy advancing, returned to the major, and informed him of the circumstance. Our troops still in concealment.

"I joined my men again, at which time the advanced guard of the British, consisting of 300 French riflemen, were moving round the road leading to our encampment—when our rifles in ambush gave them a destructive fire; 30 of those French troops fell dead. This threw the head of the columns in perfect confusion, and it was some time before they rallied—they then gave the most incessant fire that I ever heard in my life. It was like the long roll of twenty drums at least, and pursued captain Servant's men through the woods. From my knowledge of the ground, I saw that there was a great likelihood of our being cut off—and retreated across the little thicket, when I came in view of the enemy's van. I then filed off to the right, through a shower of musket balls, and formed near the cross-roads.

"I was with my little band constantly hovering on their flanks, watching an opportunity to share the honor or misfortune of the day; but, that not occurring, I was exposed to their fire without drawing British blood. You may rest assured that the Hamptonians (so called for our county) and capt. Shields with his men behaved nobly. The troops actually engaged were Pryor's artillery, that *mowed* them, Servant's riflemen, and Shield's company, with

* *The shore fronting Hampton Roads is commonly called the James River shore.*

a small party of Upland troops under his command. Lient. Jones, of the artillery, behaved gallantly; in fact, all those engaged behaved well.

"They took possession of Hampton with upwards of 2000 men against those above mentioned; with the immense loss of upwards of 200 killed and wounded on their part. We had about 5 killed, 10 wounded, and 4 prisoners—the balance are accounted for.

"I was yesterday in Hampton with my troop; that place having been evacuated in the morning by the British.—*My blood ran cold at what I saw and heard.* The few distressed inhabitants running up in every direction to congratulate us; tears were shedding in every corner—the infamous scoundrels, monsters, *destroyed every thing* but the houses, and (my pen is almost unwilling to describe it) the *Women were ravished by the abandoned ruffians.* Great God! my dear friend, can you figure to yourself our Hampton females, seized and treated with violence by those monsters, and not a solitary American arm present to avenge their wrongs!—But enough—I can no more of this.

"They have received a reinforcement of 2000—in all 6000 men; and Norfolk or Richmond is their immediate aim.—Protect yourselves from such scenes as we have witnessed. They retired in great confusion, leaving behind 3000 wt. beef; muskets, ammunition, canteens, &c. &c. and some of their men, whom we took. It is supposed that they apprehended an immediate attack from 6000 of our men, which caused them to retreat so precipitately. My friend, rest assured of one thing: that they cannot conquer Americans—they cannot stand them—if we had had 1200 men, we should have killed or taken the greater part of them."

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

Nothing important but the capture of a shallop laden with corn, by the boats of the *Statira*.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 296.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,

"And not a sail, but by permission, spreads!"

British Naval Register.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1813.

[*Mr. H. Niles,*

Sir—Herewith you will receive a list of 27 vessels which I believe you have omitted in your valuable paper. Yours, &c. A FRIEND.

The editor was sensible that some such omissions must and would occur, for the reasons that have been heretofore stated—we have examined our lists, and it appears that from No. 465 to 486 have not been entered—and we gratefully comply with the wishes of our "friend" in giving them a place.]

465. Brig Sally, Budford, of London, from Plymouth to Pictou, in ballast, with some cordage and crockery—mounting 4 4 pounders, by the Benjamin Franklin.

466. Brig ———, from Jamaica, sent into New York, prize to the Teazer.

467. Brig Hero, from St. Andrews, sent into Castine, by the Teazer.

468. Brig Resolution, with flour arrived at Portland, prize to the Nancy, capt. Smart.

469. Brig Hero, from Guernsey, in ballast, taken by the Essex and burnt.

470. Brig James and Sarah, captured by the Essex and ransomed.

471. Brig ———, from Madeira for Jamaica, laden with wine, arrived at New London, Oct. 9, a prize to the Marengo.

472. Brig ———, from the Leeward Islands to Guernsey, mounting 6 guns, with a full cargo of West India produce—arrived at Martha's Vineyard, prize to the General Armstrong.

473. Brig ———, with salt, cut out of Turk's Island by the Orders in Council, arrived at N. York, Dec. 17.

474. Brig ———, (a new light vessel) from Gibraltar to Halifax, a prize to the John, arrived at Boston, Aug. 6.

475. Brig Ann, prize to the Teazer, arrived at an eastern port.

476. Brig Thomas, from Aberdeen for the St. Lawrence, mounting 2 guns, in ballast, captured by the Decatur and sent as a cartel to Halifax.

477. Brig Tulip, British property under American colors, sent into Philadelphia, by the Atlas, capt. Moffit.

478. Brig ———, 14 guns at New-York, March 11, sent in by the Holkar.

479. Barque ———, captured and burnt by the Dolphin, capt. Endicott, on her second cruise.

480. Ship ———, in ballast with specie, sent into Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 29, by the Revenge.

481. Ship Eliza Ann, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston, prize to the Yankee.

482. Schooner Success, from Newfoundland for New Brunswick, with 250 barrels salmon, prize to the Benjamin Franklin.

483. Sch'r. Lady Clark, arrived at New York, Aug. 31, prize to the Bunker Mill.

484. Sch'r. Sally, from Sidney, N. S. arrived at Boston, Aug. 5, prize to the Wiley Reynard.

485. Sch'r. Bloude, from Dominico for St. Johns, N. F. prize to the John.

486. Sch'r. ———, from Jamaica, with 160 puncheons of rum, arrived at Salem, Aug. 16, prize to the John.

487. Armed schooner Dorcas, taken by the Liberty of Baltimore, divested of her dry goods, &c. and released.

488. Sloop Eagle, a tender to the Poitiers off New York, captured by a fishing smack fitted out for the purpose. See the account page 308.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.—MONDAY, JUNE 28.

A bill was introduced as petitioned for by Joshua Barney and others, relinquishing the claims of the United States to certain merchandize (as noticed in page 295) and passed to a third reading—

For the third reading, Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Chace, Condit, Fromentin, Gallard, Giles, Howell, Morrow, Robinson, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum—17.

Against it, Messrs. Bullock, Daggett, German, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Macon, Wells—15.

After which the bill was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 1.—The engrossed bill for the assessment and collection of a direct tax, and internal duties, was read a third time; and on the question, "shall the bill pass?" it was decided as follows, without debate.

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Archer, Bard, Barnett, Bibb, Bowen, Brown, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chapell, Cheves, Clark, Clouten, Constock, Conrat, Crawford, Crighton, Davis of Penn., Denovales, Desha, Duval, Earle, Evans, Farrow, Finley, Fisk of Ver. Fisk of N. Y., Forney, Forsyth, Franklin, Gholson, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hays, Hopkins of Ky., Hubbard, Humphreys, Hungerford, Hyneman, Ingersoll, Ingham, Jackson of Virg., Kent of Md., Kerr, Kershaw, Kilhoun, King of N. C., Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, McCoy, McKee, McLean, Montgomery, Moore, Murfice, Nelson, Newton, Onusby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Rea of Penn., Rhea of Ten., Rich, Richardson, Ringgold, Roane, Roberts, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Seibert, Sharp, Smith of Penn., Smith of Vir., Tannehill, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Whitehill, Wilson of Penn., Wood, Wright, Yancey—94.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baylies, of Mass. Benson, Bigelow, Doyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Caperton, Champion, Cilley, Cooper, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Dowe, Ely, Geddes, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hanson, Howell, Jackson of R. I. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. King of Mass. Lewis, Lovett, Miller, Mollitt, Mosely, Murkell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Post, Potter, J. Reed, Ridgely, Schureman, Sheffield, Sherwood, Shepherd, Skinner, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Stockton, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Vose, Ward of Mass. Webster, Wheaton, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter—63.

So the bill was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

[Absent on this vote, 24 members, viz. W. Reed, Ruggles (Mass.) Law (Conn.) Avery, Bowers, Hopkins (N. Y.) Condict, Cox, Huffy, Ward, (N. J.) Anderson, Gloninger, Irwin (Pa.) McKim (Md.) Bayly, Dawson, Eppes, Johnson, Pleasants, White (Va.) Gaston (N.C.) Gordon, (S. C.) Johnson, (Ky.) Edwards, (O.) The Speaker, Mr. Clay, (Ky.) did not vote. Of those gentlemen, it is presumed, 14 would have voted for the bill and 11 against it—the vote, had all voted, might have stood,

For the bill	108
Against it	74

182

All the "federalists" voted against the bill, as did Messrs. Butler, Skinner and Strong (Ver.) and Kennedy and Stanford, (N. C.) It is "presumed" Mr. Ruggles (Mass.) would also have done so. This proves the accuracy of the table, &c. page 268. It is understood that the Vermont members were not opposed to the objects or principles of the bill, its details only appearing objectionable.—**EN. REG.**

Friday, July 2.—On motion of Mr. Fisk, the resolution directing an enquiry into the legality of the election of Mr. Bowers, was postponed to the first Wednesday in the next session of congress.

A bill, from the senate, passed the house almost unanimously, for building a number of barges or row-galleys for the defence of the shores and waters of the United States. They are to carry heavy guns.

The house then went into the discussion of some amendments to the act in addition to the act for raising an additional military force, the leading object of which was to retain in service 15,000 for the defence of the maritime frontier—this was objected to on the impropriety of enlisting men for any particular service.

Saturday, July 3.—The bill to impose a duty on licenses to distillers of spirits was taken up, Mr. Taylor moved to amend the bill so as to impose specific duties by the gallon, instead of upon the capacity of the still, on which the house divided, 82 to 82—the speaker gave his casting vote against the proposition, and so it was lost. A clause limiting the duration of the act to the end of the war was added, 85 to 43. Many other amendments were proposed, but rejected.

Monday, July 5.—The bill to impose a duty on licenses to distillers being before the house, several motions to amend it were negative. It was ordered to be engrossed 99 to 51. The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill laying a direct tax, and made some progress in the details.

Tuesday, July 6.—Mr. Troup, from the military committee, reported the bill from the senate for establishing an invalid corps, without amendment; and it was referred to a committee of the whole.

WATS AND MEANS.

The engrossed bill to lay a duty on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, was read a third time.

[The bill proposes a duty on licenses as follows For the employment of a still or stills employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, for two weeks, nine cents for each gallon of the capacity thereof, including the head; for one month, eight

teen cents; for two months, thirty-two cents; for three months, forty-two cents; for four months, fifty-two cents; for six months, seventy cents; for one year, one hundred and eight cents for each gallon of its capacity as aforesaid. For a license for the employment of a still or stills in the distillation of spirits from foreign materials; for one month, 25 cents for each gallon of its capacity; for three months, sixty cents; for six months, one hundred and five cents; for one year, one hundred and thirty-five cents for each gallon of its capacity. And for every boiler, however constructed, employed in distilleries by steam, double the amount on each gallon of its capacity, which would be payable for said license if granted for same terms and to employ the same materials for a still.]

The bill was passed without debate by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Barnett, Beall, Bibb, Bower, Brown, Barwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chapin, Cheves, Claiborn, Consoer, Condit, Conard, Crawford, Craghton, Davis, of Penn. Denoyelles, Duvall, Earle, Evans, Farlow, Findly, Fisk, of New York, Forsyth, Franklin, Gordon, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hasler, Haskin, Hawes, Hopkins, of Ky. Hubbard, Hunt, Hunt, Hynesman, Ingalls, Irwin, Jackson, of Virg. Kennedy, Kent, of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, King, of N. C. Lefferts, Lyle, Macon, McCoy, McKee, McKim, McLenn, Moore, Mulford, Newton, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rhea of Tenn. Rich, Roane, Roberts, Robertson, Saylor, Skinner, Smith, of Penn. Smith of Vir. Strong, Tamm, Telfair, Telfair, Troup, Ward of N. J. Whitehill, Wilson of Penn. Wood, Wright, Yancy—85.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baylies of Mass. Benson, Bowers, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Cilley, Cox, Culpeper, Davenport, Desha, Ely, Gaston, Geddes, Howell, Jackson of R. I. Kent of N. Y. King of Mass. Lovett, Mollitt, Mosely, Murkell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Post, Potter, J. Reed, W. Reed, Ruggles, Schureman, Shipperd, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Stockton, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Vose, Ward of Mass. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Winter—49.

Tuesday, July 6.—The engrossed bill for laying a duty on licenses to distillers, was read a third time and passed, 84 to 49.

The bill for laying a direct tax was afterwards taken up and further considered.

Wednesday, July 7.—After some minor business, the house resumed the consideration of the bill for laying a direct tax. Various propositions being made to amend it, Mr. Cheves called for the *previous question*—it failed. After some time, Mr. Gholson made a similar call and it prevailed, 83 to 78.—Then a dispute about order occurred, but the chair was supported 98 to 68—and the main question put "shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" and determined in the affirmative, 96 to 73.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the bill establishing the office of commissioner of the revenue.

The bill was gone through, and the bill laying a duty on refined sugar, was read through and amended; as also was the bill for taxing sales at auction, &c.—And the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bills they had gone through, and their progress in the remainder, and had leave to sit again.

Thursday, July 8.—The remonstrance from the legislature of Massachusetts was laid over for the next session. The engrossed bill to lay and collect a direct tax, was read the third time, and finally passed—ayes 97, nays 70.

THE CHRONICLE.

A war between Sweden and Denmark is expected—we are not informed of the cause of the quarrel.

The Anniversary of the Independence of the United States, was celebrated on Monday last with uncommon spirit, in all parts of the union.

It is stated that the pope has interfered to prevent the abolition of the inquisition through his nuncio at Cadix, but that the president of the cortes disclaimed his authority and recommended that his holiness should confine his cares to the church only, and not meddle with the affairs of the Spanish nation. This is well. Would that the princes of all countries were taught impartially that their concern was not with the things of this world.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 20 OF VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 98.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Republic of Mexico.

[The following is a hasty translation of the principal parts of the Declaration of Independence by the province of Texas, a member of the great Mexican Republic, which has politely been furnished the editor by col. S. Kemper. It was proclaimed on the fourth of April, in the city of Santo Antonio de Behai, when a provisional form of government was adopted. The fall of St. Antonio may be considered as having decided the fate of that interesting country. It is understood that great numbers are flocking from all quarters to the standard of Bernardo.]

[Time Piece Ed.]

We, the people of the province of Texas, calling on the Supreme Judge of the Universe to witness the rectitude of our intentions, declare, that the ties which held us under the domination of Spain and Europe, are forever dissolved; that we possess the right to establish a government for ourselves; that in future all legitimate authority shall emanate from the people to whom alone it rightfully belongs, and that henceforth all allegiance or subjection to any foreign power whatsoever, is entirely renounced.

A relation of the causes which have conduced to render this step necessary, is due to our dignity, and to the opinion of the world. A long series of occurrences, originating in the weakness and corruption of the Spanish rulers, has converted that monarchy into the theatre of a sanguinary war, between two contending powers, itself destined the prize of the victor; a king in the power and subject to the authority of one of them, the miserable wreck of its government in the possession of the other, it appears to have lost the substance and almost the form of sovereignty.—Unable to defend itself on the Peninsula, much less to protect its distant colonies; those colonies are abandoned to the caprice of wicked men, whilst there exists no power to which they may be made responsible for the abuse of their authority, or for the consequence of their rapacity. Self preservation, the highest law of nature, if no other motive, would have justified this step. But, independent of this necessity, a candid world will acknowledge that we have had cause amply sufficient, in the sufferings and oppressions which we have so long endured.

Governments are established for the good of communities of men, and not for the benefit and aggrandisement of individuals. When these ends are perverted to a system of oppression, the people have a right to change them for a better, and for such as may be best adapted to their situation. Man is formed in the image of his Creator: he sins who submits to slavery. Who will say that our sufferings were not such as to have driven us to the furthest bounds of patience, and to justify us in establishing a new government, and in choosing new rulers to whom we may intrust our happiness?

We were governed by insolent strangers, who regarded their authority only as the means of enriching themselves by the plunder of those whom they were sent to govern, while we had no participation either in national or municipal affairs.

We feel, with indignation, the unheard of tyranny of being excluded from all communication with other nations, which might tend to improve our situation, physical and moral. We were prohibited the use of books, of speech, and even of thought—our country was our prison.

In a province which nature has favored with uncommon prodigality, we were poor. We were prohibited from cultivating those articles which are suitable to our soil and climate, and of pressing necessity. The commerce of our country was sold to the favorites of the court; and merchandize were supplied under the enormous exactions of the monopolists. A barbarous and shameful inhospitality was manifested to strangers, even to our nearest neighbors.

The product of our soil and of our country were alike denied exportation. Our trade consisted in a trifling system of smuggling.

Every path which led to fame or honor was closed upon us. We were denied participation in public employments; we had no rank in the army maintained in the bosom of our country. We expected no promotion in a church to which we have ever been faithful and obedient sons.

We saw the mighty monarchy of Spain threatened with destruction, and our oppressors were forgotten; we flew to her assistance like faithful and submissive vassals. As a reward for our faithful services, a sanguinary vagrant, distinguished in his own country by no honorable action, is sent amongst us, and his government exhibited only acts of cruelty, insupportable avarice and augmented oppression. Nothing but the specious promise that a general assembly of the Cortes would be convened, could have restrained us. Experience has shown this hope to be illusory. Some miserable wretches, styling themselves the rulers of Spain, have sold us to a foreign power, for a term of years, in order to procure the means of consigning us forever to the most ignominious servitude.

The Spanish colonies of South America, have long since declared and maintained their independence; the United States prove to us, by an experience of thirty years, that such a separation may be attended with national and individual prosperity.

We conceive it a duty we owe as well to ourselves as to our posterity, to seize the moment which now offers itself, of shaking off

VOL. IV.

the yoke of European domination, and of laboring in the cause of the independence of Mexico; taking the authority into our own hands, forming laws, and of placing the government of our country upon a sure and firm basis, and by these means assume a rank among the nations of the world.

Indian Council.

On the 21st June, gen. Harrison held a council in Franklinton, with the chiefs of the Delaware, Shawano, Wyandot and Seneca tribes of Indians, to the amount of about 50. In the general's talk he observed, that he had been induced to call them together from certain circumstances having come to his knowledge, which led him to suspect the fidelity of some of the tribes, who had manifested a disposition to join the enemy, in case that they succeeded in capturing Fort Meigs. That a crisis has arrived which demanded that all the tribes who had heretofore remained neutral, should take a decided stand either for or against us.—That the President wished no false friends, and that it was only in adversity that real friends could be distinguished.—That the proposal of gen. Proctor to exchange the Kentucky prisoners for the friendly tribes within our borders, indicated that he had been given to understand that those tribes were willing to raise the tomahawk against us.—And that in order to give the United States a guarantee of their good dispositions, the friendly tribes should either move, with their families into the settlements, or their warriors should accompany him in the ensuing campaign, and fight for the United States. To this proposal the chief and warriors unanimously agreed—and observed that they had long been anxious for an opportunity to fight for the Americans.

We cannot recollect the precise remarks that were made by the chiefs who spoke, but *Tarhe* (the Crane) who is the principal of the Wyandots, and the oldest Indian in the Western Wilds, appeared to represent the whole assembly, and professed in the name of the friendly tribes, the most indissoluble attachment for the American government, and a determination to adhere to the treaty of Greenville.

The general has promised to let the several tribes know when he should want their services; and further cautioned them, that all who went with him must conform to his mode of warfare; not to kill or injure old men, women, children, nor prisoners. That, by this means, we should be able to ascertain whether the British tell the truth when they say, that they are not able to prevent Indians from such horrid cruelty; for if the Indians under him (gen. Harrison) would obey his commands and refrain from acts of barbarism, it would be very evident that the hostile Indians could be easily restrained by their commanders. The general then informed the chiefs of the agreement made by Proctor to deliver him to Tecumseh in case the British succeeded in taking Fort Meigs; and promised them that if he should be successful, he would deliver Proctor into their hands—on condition that they should do him no other harm than to put a *petticoat on him*—for, said he, 'none but a coward or a square would kill a prisoner.'

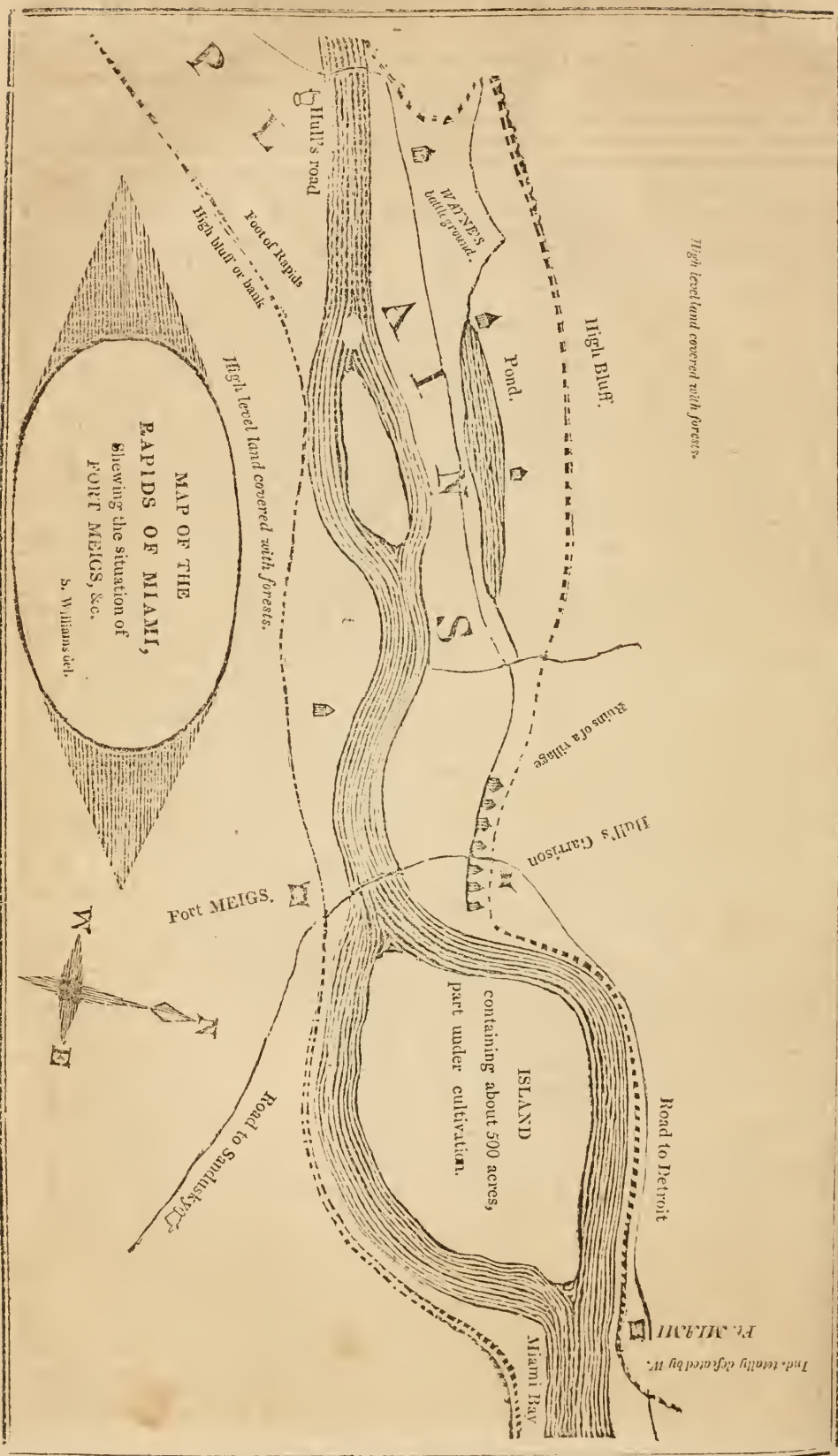
The council broke up in the afternoon; and the Indians departed the next day for their respective towns.—Frank. Cron.

The Direct Tax.

The bill that lately passed the House of Representatives, lays a direct tax to the amount of three millions of dollars, apportioned to the states respectively, as follows:

New-Hampshire	Dols. 94,793 37
Massachusetts	316,272 98
Rhode-Island	34,702 18
Connecticut	118,167 71
Vermont	98,343 71
New-York	431,141 62
New-Jersey	168,871 83
Pennsylvania	365,479 16
Delaware	32,046 25
Maryland	151,623 94
Virginia	369,018 44
Kentucky	169,926 76
Ohio	104,150 14
North-Carolina	220,238 28
Tennessee	110,386 55
South-Carolina	151,905 48
Georgia	94,866 49
Louisiana	28,95 11

The bill also apportions the quota of each state among the counties in said state. Each state may, prior to the first day of April, vary, by an act of its legislature, the respective quotas imposed by this act on its several counties or districts, so as more equally and equitably to apportion the tax hereby imposed. Each state may pay its quota into the treasury of the United States, and thereon shall be entitled to a deduction of 15 per cent. if paid before the first day of March 1814, and of 10 per cent. if paid before the first day of May in the same year, &c.



Interesting Topography of Ohio.

PREFATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

SIR—At your request I have drawn up a sketch of the N. W. part of this state, which is herewith sent you. I have accompanied it with a small map of the *Rapids of the Miami*, which shews the situation of Fort *Meigs* and other places worthy of notice, in its vicinity, embracing about five miles of the river. From this map, a tolerable idea may be formed of the position of the enemy's batteries, at the late siege of that post. The main battery was erected on the opposite side of the river from the fort, near the site of "Hull's garrison," which was on a considerable eminence, immediately above the ruins of a small village, laid down in the map. It was this battery which was spiked by the *Kentucky* militia. The plain to which they should have retreated, lies between the village and the river. Here they would have been perfectly secured under cover of the guns of the fort. The batteries which were stormed and carried by a sortie from the fort under col. *Miller*, lay on the same side with Fort *Meigs*. The ground on which Gen. *Wayne* defeated the Indians on the 20th of August, 1794, is also included in the map. The Indians were formed in ambuscade expecting to surprize the army; but Gen. *Wayne*, aware of their situation and intentions, marched across the river into the plain, while a detachment which was sent round to fall in upon their rear, had turned the right wing of the Indian line, outflanked and nearly surrounded them, before they discovered their danger. The Indians immediately fled in disorder down the river about four or five miles to Fort *Miami*, which was then occupied by the *British*, from whom they sought refuge; but the *British* commander fearing the consequence, refused them admittance; and being closely pursued and dreadfully harrassed, they fled round the fort to a plain which commences at the foot of the eminence on which the fort stood, and many, in attempting to swim across the bay, were drowned or cut off by a detachment of our cavalry on the opposite shore. The rest were either killed, taken or dispersed, and the defeat was complete.

The map is laid down upon a scale of about 200 poles to the inch. A SUBSCRIBER.

Chillicothe, (Ohio) June 9, 1813.

A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE NORTH-WESTERN SECTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO; OR THAT PART TO WHICH THE INDIAN TITLE HAS NOT YET BEEN EXTINGUISHED; ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP OF THE RAPIDS OF MIAMI RIVER, SHewing THE SITUATION OF FORT MEIGS AND OTHER PLACES OF NOTE.

BEFORE the commencement of the present war with Great Britain, that part of the state of *Ohio* which lies north of the Indian boundary line, and south and west of Lake *Erie*, was not much known to the people of the United States. But the continual marching of troops, and transporting provisions and military stores, through various parts of it since that time, has thrown much light upon the geography of this section of the western country. As there is a great probability, from the present state of our relations with the Indian tribes, that their right to the soil will be forfeited to the United States, or will otherwise pass into the hands of the government; and as its local and general advantages over most other parts of the western country, destines it to become, one day, one of the finest settlements in the world, a brief geographical sketch may, in some degree, be interesting.

This beautiful tract of country is situated between the 40th and 43d degrees of north latitude, and the 7th and 10th of longitude, west from Philadelphia. Its greatest length from east to west is about 150 or 160 miles, and its mean breadth from north to south 100 miles. It is bounded south by the Indian boundary line, which separates it from the settlements of the state, west by Indiana territory, north by an east and west line drawn from the most southerly point of lake *Michigan* to lake *Erie*, which divides it from *Michigan* territory, north-east by lake *Erie*, and east by the *Cuyahoga* river, and the *Tuscarawas* branch of *Muskingum*.

The face of the country, in general, is perfectly level. There are, however, some parts a little variegated with low hills, or rather gentle eminences, which would present no obstruction whatever to the plough; and there is, probably, not an acre of land in this territory but may be cultivated to advantage. It would be a natural conclusion that the hilly parts would be situated in that quarter which is the source of the rivers; but the contrary is the fact:—They are generally to be found contiguous to the lake. The southern part, stretching along the Indian boundary line, and embracing the sources of a number of rivers, flowing both into the *Ohio* and Lake *Erie*, is very flat, and contains many small lakes or ponds which are not infrequently the sources of rivers. Towards the lake the country abounds with beautiful plains, some of them many miles in extent, and apparently as level as the surface of the water. These plains, in the spring and summer seasons, are covered with grass, which in many of them grows to the height of six or eight feet, and a rich variety of fragrant flowers. Most of these plains are adorned with a few shrubby oaks, growing sometimes in small groves of six or eight, or more, together, which adds much to their beauty.

After travelling some scores of miles through a thick and continued forest, and suddenly emerging from it into one of those extensive plains, the sensations produced upon the mind are delightful beyond description. The traveller is almost ready to imagine himself suddenly transported into the *Elysium* of the ancients. Let the reader figure to himself a beautiful plain, extending many miles, even until the distant horizon terminates his view; let this plain be covered with the richest verdure and the finest tints of nature, in its greatest exuberance, and variegated with distant clusters of trees, and he will have some faint idea of the grounds here described. Indeed, the philosophic mind will rarely enjoy a richer feast than nature here presents him.

The swamps of this country have lately been much spoken of, on account of the difficulties they present to the march of our troops and the transportation of heavy artillery and military stores. The "Black Swamp," which lies between Fort *Foley* and *Portage* river, has been particularly noticed. The face of the country is so flat that there is little or no descent to carry off the water; which, during the rainy seasons, accumulates in these swamps, and renders them, at times, impassible—Yet there are few of this description that would present any serious obstruction to tillage; for there is no doubt, if the country was well opened by settlements, that the greater part of these swamps would be dried up; and such as would not, could be easily drained into some of the contiguous branches. When this is done, the ground may be cultivated to advantage.

The soil, generally, but especially from the southern boundary line till within a few miles of the lake, is of the richest quality, well adapted to the production of grain and crops of almost every kind raised in the United States. A person may travel

many miles through this part of the state and not find a hill, or a stone, or any other kind of land but such as is of the best quality. That part which lies more contiguous to the lake, and embraces those extensive plains which have been described, is somewhat inferior in quality; yet is too good to be ranked as second rate. There is a small portion of hilly or uneven land, which is generally covered with a few small trees and whortleberry and other shrubbery, common to this land, and may be classed as third rate.

The timber is the same that is plentifully found through the western country, in the richest land. The most common is hickory, white, black and red oak, white and black walnut, beech, ash, cherry, mulberry, locust and sugar maple—of the last, there are a great number of most beautiful groves, planted by the hand of nature, seemingly for the use of man—Such groves are numerous, also, in the settled parts of the state; and many of our farmers have their “sugar camp,” of three or four acres, enclosed like their orchards. The borders of the lake abound with shrubbery of various kinds, not known in other parts of the western country. The cranberry, particularly, grows in great plenty on the *Sandusky*, from which place many waggon-loads are annually brought into the settlements; they are sold at two dollars per bushel at this place.

The principal rivers are the *Mamsee* (or *Miami-of-the-lake*) *St. Mary's*, *Au-Glaize*, *Portage*, *Sandusky*, *Huron*, *Vermillion* and *Cayuhoga*, all of which fall into lake *Erie*. Some of the tributary streams of the *Ohio*, among which are the *Great Miami* and *Scioto*, with some of their branches, have their sources in this territory.

The *Miami-of-the-lake* is formed by the junction of the *St. Mary's* and the *St. Josephs*, (a small river which rises in Indiana territory) at Fort *Wayne*; and winding its course through a rich, level tract of country to Fort *Winchester*, late Fort *Defiance*, it receives the *Au-Glaize*. At the distance of about 40 miles below Fort *Winchester*, the waters of this river are precipitated over a descent which forms the celebrated “*Rapids*,” and after passing at a short distance below Fort *Meigs* on the right, and the ruins of a small village opposite, on the east bank; and embracing a large island, it falls into a bay of the same name, opposite the site of the old British fort “*Miami*,” about eighteen miles from the lake. Its general course is north-east: its width is about 150 yards. The *Miami* is a handsome stream; its banks are regular—not abrupt, but sloping gradually to the water edge, and covered in the summer season with verdure. This river is adorned with a great many plains along its margin; which, though above high water mark, are considerably lower than the adjacent country. The celebrated *Rapids* of this river terminate about 3 miles above the head of the bay. The channel of the river is here composed of limestone rock, formed into regular strata by parallel fissures, which sink perpendicularly into the rock, and run transversely across the river. The face of the bank for several feet above the water is also composed of solid rock; and from its appearance it is evident that the current has worn the channel many feet deeper than it was in former ages. Few streams afford more eligible situations for water works than may be found at the *Rapids*.

The *St. Mary's* is formed by the junction of three small streams at post *St. Mary's*, or as it is called in some of our maps “*Girty Town*,” which is about 12 miles north of Fort *Lorrimie's*, on *Lorrimie's* creek, a branch of the *G. Miami*. This river passes through a fine tract of country, and uniting with the *St. Joseph's* at Fort *Wayne*, fifty-five miles from post *St.*

Mary's, forms the *Miami-of-the-lake*. Between the navigable part of this river and that of *Lorrimie* creek there is a portage of about eight miles.

The *Au-Glaize* is an inconsiderable stream; takes its rise nearly opposite the Great *Miami*; and passing *Wappankonetta*, *Tawa*, and other Indian villages, falls into the *Miami-of-the-lake* at Fort *Winchester*.

Portage is also a small stream, so inconsiderable at the crossing of *Hull's* road, eighteen miles south of the *Rapids*, as scarcely to deserve the appellation of a creek. It falls into lake *Erie* between the *Miami* and *Sandusky* bays.

The *Sandusky* has its source in the same plain with the principal branch of the *Scioto* river, and winding its course through a rich, flat country, and passing the post of *Upper-Sandusky*, Fort *Stephenson*, (late Lower-Sandusky) and some Indian villages, falls into *Sandusky* bay. The *Sandusky* is somewhat smaller than the *Miami*, but like it is adorned with beautiful and extensive plains, which seem bounded only by the distant horizon. The rapids of this river, situated a few miles above its mouth, are erroneously placed in our maps very high up the stream. There is a portage of a few miles between the navigable parts of this river and the *Scioto*.

The *Huron* is a small river which rises near the head of the eastern branch of the *Scioto*, and running parallel with the *Sandusky*, falls into the lake at a little town of the same name, about twenty miles east of *Sandusky* bay.

The *Vermillion* is an inconsiderable stream which falls into the lake at a little village of the same name, twenty miles east of *Huron*. This river is not laid down in our maps.

The *Cayuhoga* is a handsome stream, which rises near the source of the *Tuscarawas*, a branch of the *Muskingum* river. It runs in nearly a northern direction, and falls into lake *Erie* at *Cleveland*, a flourishing village on the east side of the river, about eighty miles from *Sandusky*. This river forms the eastern boundary of the Indian lands in this state.

The *Great Miami* and *Scioto* rivers, with some of their branches, as before observed, have their source in this territory; but passing the Indian boundary in a southern direction, they flow through the richest, finest and most flourishing part of the state of *Ohio*; and passing a great number of flourishing towns, villages and settlements, fall into the *Ohio*—the former at *Lawrenceburgh* in Indiana territory, fifteen miles below *Cincinnati*; the latter at *Portsmouth* and *Alexandria*, two small villages 45 miles south of *Chillicothe*. As the river *Raisin*, though probably not included in the bounds of the state of *Ohio*, has become familiar to every one, on account of the inhuman butcheries thereat committed by our barbarous enemy, some notice of it may not be unacceptable.

This river rises in *Michigan* territory, and passing through a populous settlement of about 15 miles in length, falls into lake *Erie* about 18 miles south of Fort *Malden*, in *Canada*. The *Raisin* is smaller than the *Miami*, and its banks are equally handsome with those of that river; but towards the lake much lower, the adjacent country being only a few feet elevated above the water. The land is generally of an inferior quality, producing whortleberry and other shrubbery, indicating thin soil, in great plenty. The plantations have a very narrow front on the river, but extend back some distance; and the houses being all built on the bank of the river, gives it something of the appearance of the street of a town. From this cause, probably, the lower part of this settlement which was the most populous, is known by the name of “*French Town*.” The inhabitants

are mostly French Canadians; some few natives of France, and a few emigrants from the eastern parts of the United States. The Canadian settlers differ materially, in their manners and habits, from the American settlers; and it may be reasonably expected that they did not at first relish very well our republican institutions and government, differing so greatly from that they had formerly lived under. The militia of this settlement were formed into a regiment consisting of nearly 400 men; and when the territory was surrendered to the enemy last summer, the whole regiment was in the service of the United States, for the defence of the settlement and the garrison established there.

The late garrison on this river was situated about three miles from the lake, in that part of the settlement called "French Town." It consisted of two block-houses with about an acre of ground enclosed by pickets, at the distance of seventy or eighty yards from the margin of the river. The site had been very injudiciously selected, for defence. It had no elevation whatever above the surrounding plain; and the ground having a considerable descent from the garrison towards the rear, the greater part of the parade ground inside the picketing could have been easily and effectually annoyed, over the tops of the rear line of pickets, from a thick forest about a furlong in the rear. After the territory fell into the hands of the enemy and this post was abandoned, the Indians burnt the block-houses; and when Gen. Winchester advanced to the river in January last, he found nothing but a few pickets, sufficient to defend only a part of his camp.

There is a most delightful view of the lake and the adjacent country from the mouth of the river *Raisin*. A ridge about fifteen feet high and thirty or forty broad, lies along the margin of the lake. This ridge was evidently formed of sand, shells, &c. thrown up by the waves in former ages, and has acquired solidity by the weight of years; its summit is covered with trees and bushes. From this ridge, looking towards the east, you behold a vast sheet of water, in every respect resembling the ocean, and seeming to have no bounds but the horizon. Towards the southeast there are two islands discernable; but at so great a distance that you can discover nothing but the forests with which they are covered. On either hand you behold a handsome beach, surmounted by the ridge on which you stand, whose summit is studded with trees, while its side is lashed by the waves. Turning to the west, you behold an extensive plain; covered with grass and herbage, and bounded by forests, and before you by the settlement, or *Frenchtown*, which from this place has a handsome appearance. Through the midst of this plain, with a slow current, meanders the *Raisin*. This plain appears as low as the surface of the lake, and as level. These views, together with the whistling of the wind among the trees over your head, and the roaring of the billows at your feet, has many charms for the contemplative mind. Among other things, the writer could not but admire the barrier which nature had formed between the plain and the lake; for it is a fact, that while the waves are dashed by the winds to the very top of the ridge which lies along its margin, the plain is perfectly secure, although, at such times, several feet lower than the water in the lake. But for this barrier, this valuable plain would be inundated by the waves, covered with sands and rendered a desert.

All those rivers flowing into the lake abound with fish of almost every variety. Among those, not known in the Eastern states, is the *White Bass*, a fish resembling the herring but considerably larger. They are taken in great plenty in most, or all, of

these waters; and are frequently brought by wagon loads into the settlements for sale, being much esteemed. The quantity of fish at the rapids of these rivers is almost incredible. So numerous are they at the *Rapids of Miami*, that a gig may be thrown into the water at random, and it will rarely miss killing one! Some hundreds have been taken in the river at *Fort Meigs* in this way during the last spring. The writer saw, last summer, nearly half a barrel of them killed in less than hour, on the rapids, with clubs and stones, by three or four persons; and a letter which he has just received from *Fort Meigs*, dated June 21 inst. from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, says, "the quantity of fish taken at this place is most surprising. Some days there are not less than 1000 or 1500 taken with the hook, within three hundred yards of the fort, of an excellent kind."

The great superiority and advantages which that section of the western country, here described, possesses over most other parts, must be obvious to every one. During the last twelve months some thousands of the citizens of this state, obeying the call of their country, have visited or passed through this territory. With many of these the writer has conversed, since their return, respecting it; by all of whom he was assured that they gave it the most decided preference to every other part of the United States they had seen. The *Rapids of the Miami* may justly be termed the "garden spot" of the territory. No one can visit this place and not be charmed with its appearance, and the local advantages of its situation. The whole length of the rapids appears destined by nature to be lined with mills and other manufactories, which the adjacent country might furnish ample employment for. The Miami bay, commencing at the foot of the rapids, is navigable for small vessels, and opens a communication with a vast tract of country, stretching northward along the great lakes, through an extent of some thousands of miles. This place affords a beautiful site for a town; and there is little doubt but that, in a very few years, it will boast as fine an inland town as any in the union; the country around is a wealthy, populous and flourishing settlement. Such is the tide of popular opinion in favor of the lake side of this state, that there is every reason to believe, if, at the close of the war, these lands should fall into the hands of our government, and be offered for sale, that the country will be settled with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of the western world.

Chillicothe, (Ohio) 9th June, 1813.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.—THURSDAY, JULY 8.

The bill for the relief of the owners of the ships *Good Friends*, *Amazon*, and *United States*, and their cargoes, was read a third time.

A motion was made by Mr. *Dana*, to recommit the bill, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. *Dana*, *Gaillard*, *German*, *Horsey*, *Hunter*, *Wells*—6.

NAYS—Messrs. *Bibb*, *Bledsoe*, *Brent*, *Brown*, *Bullock*, *Condit*, *Dagget*, *Fromentin*, *Giles*, *Gilman*, *Goldsborough*, *Gore*, *Howell*, *Lacock*, *Lambert*, *Leib*, *Mason*, *Morrow*, *Smith*, *Stone*, *Tait*, *Taylor*, *Turner*, *Varnum*, *Worthington*—25.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, June 9.—Eleven members obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Mr. *Seybert* it was resolved, that the secretary of the treasury, cause to have printed, during the recess of congress, 1000 copies of the digest embracing a statement of the "numbers, situation

and value of the arts and manufactures of the U. States."

Mr. *Budley* (of Vermont) after a number of prefatory remarks, offered for consideration, the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the causes which have led to the multiplied failures of the arms of the United States on our western and north-western frontier, and that the committee be authorised to send for persons and papers."

After a short, but interesting discussion, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

After some progress in other business, the engrossed bills for laying a duty on refined sugar and on sales at auction, were severally passed—the former, 94 to 63; the latter, 102 to 51. The bill for laying a duty on carriages for the conveyance of persons was taken up, and after debate and amendment, was ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, July 10.—Five members obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson*, after some explanatory observations, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed as amendments to the constitution of the United States, each of which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution."

1. Congress shall have power to lay a tax or duty on articles exported from any state.

2. Congress shall have power to make roads in any state, with the consent of the state within which the same shall be made.

3. Congress shall have power to make canals in any state, with the consent of the state within which the same shall be made.

4. Congress shall have power to establish a national bank, with branches thereof, in any state or territory of the United States."

Mr. *J.* said it was his intention to limit the power of taxing exports to an ad valorem duty on the articles exported, but he thought it best to present the simple proposition without details, which may be supplied hereafter.

The resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

The engrossed bill for laying a duty on carriages was read the third time and passed—ayes 99, nays 52.

The bill to continue in force the act for the employment of certain corps of rangers, was passed.

The bill to provide for the widows and children of militia disabled in the service of the U. States, was ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, July 12.—The bill for relinquishing the claims of the United States to certain goods, &c. captured by private armed vessels, was passed—79 to 64.

The following message was received from the President of the United States—

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to the house of representatives a report of the secretary of state, containing the information requested by their resolutions of the 21st of June last.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 12, 1813.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred several resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 21st ult. requesting information on certain points relating to the French decree of the 28th of April,

1811, has the honor to make to the president the following report:—

In furnishing the information required by the house of representatives, the secretary of state presumes, that it might be deemed sufficient for him to state what is now demanded, what part thereof has been heretofore communicated, and to supply the deficiency. He considers it however more conformable to the views of the house, to meet at this time, without regarding what has been already communicated, every enquiry, and to give a distinct answer to each, with the proper explanation relating to it.

The house of representatives has requested information, when, by whom, and in what manner, the first intelligence was given to this government of the decree of the government of France, bearing date on the 28th of April, 1811, and purporting to be a definitive repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan; whether Mr. Russell, late charge d'affaires of the United States to the government of France, ever admitted or denied to his government the correctness of the declaration of the duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, as stated in Mr. Barlow's letter of the 12th May, 1812, to the secretary of state, that the said decree had been communicated to him, Mr. Barlow's predecessor there, and to lay before the house any correspondence with Mr. Russell on that subject, which it may not be improper to communicate, and also any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell in possession of the department of state; whether the minister of France to the United States ever informed this government of the existence of the said decrees, and to lay before the house any correspondence with the said minister relative thereto not improper to be communicated; with any other information in possession of the executive, which he may not deem it injurious to the public interest to disclose, relative to the said decree, tending to shew at what time, by whom and in what manner, it was first made known to this government or to any of its representatives or agents; and lastly, to inform the house whether the government of the United States hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government, and its minister, for so long a time after its date, and if such explanation has been asked by this government, and has been omitted to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance or expressed any dissatisfaction to the government of France at such concealment.

These enquiries embraces two distinct objects. The first relates to the conduct of the government of France, in regard to this decree. The second, to that of the government of the United States. In satisfying the call of the house, on this latter point, it seems to be proper to meet it in a two fold view; first, as it relates to the conduct of this government in this transaction; secondly, as it relates to its conduct towards both belligerents in some important circumstances connected with it. The resolutions do not call specially for a report of such extent, but as the measures of the executive, and the acts of congress, founded on communications from the executive, which relate to one of the belligerents, have by necessary consequence an immediate relation to the other, such a report seems to be obviously comprised within their scope. On this principle the report is prepared, in the expectation, that the more full the information given, on every branch of the subject, the more satisfactory it will be to the house.

The secretary of state has the honor to report, in reply to these enquiries, that the first intelligence which this government received of the French de-

creed of the 28th April, 1811, was communicated by Mr. Barlow, in a letter bearing date on the 12th May, 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th July following; that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow, of the existence of that decree, as appears by his communications, was given by the duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow, was made on the 10th of that month, at his request: that Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree, and of the duke of Bassano's letter, announcing it to Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informed Mr. Russell, that the duke of Bassano had stated that the decree had been duly communicated to him: that Mr. Russell replied, in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th May, that his first knowledge of the decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated the same since to this government. The paper marked A is a copy of an extract of Mr. Barlow's letter to the department of state, of May 12, 1812; B, of the duke of Bassano's letter to Mr. Barlow, of the 10th of the same month; C, of an extract of Mr. Barlow's letter to Mr. Russell of May 11th; D, of an extract of Mr. Russell's answer of the 29th May, and E, of Mr. Russell's letter to the department of state of the 30th.

The secretary of state reports also that no communication of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France or other person, than as is above stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or, so far as it is informed, to the representatives or agents of the United States in Europe.

The minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding apparently so extraordinary and exceptionable, who replied that his first intelligence of that decree was received by the Wasp, in a letter from the duke of Bassano of May 10th, 1812, in which he expressed his surprise, excited by Mr. Barlow's communication, that a prior letter of May, 1811, in which he had transmitted a copy of the decree for the information of this government, had not been received. Further explanations were expected from Mr. Barlow, but none were given. The light in which this transaction was viewed by this government was noticed by the President in his message to congress, and communicated also to Mr. Barlow in a letter of the 14th July, 1812, with a view to the requisite explanation from the French government. On the 9th day of May, 1812, the emperor left Paris for the north, and in two days thereafter the duke of Bassano followed him. A negotiation for the adjustment of injuries, and the arrangement of our commerce, with the government of France, long depending, and said to have been brought nearly to a conclusion, at the time of Mr. Barlow's death, was suspended by that event. His successor, lately appointed, is authorised to resume the negotiation, and to conclude it. He is instructed to demand redress of the French government for every injury, and an explanation of its motive for withholding from this government a knowledge of the decree for so long a time after its adoption.

It appears by the documents referred to, that Mr. Barlow lost no time, after having obtained a knowledge of the existence of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, in demanding a copy of it, and transmitting it to Mr. Russell, who immediately laid it before the British government, urging, on the ground of this new proof of the repeal of the French

decrees, that the British orders in council should be repealed. Mr. Russell's note to lord Castlereagh bears date on the 20th of May; lord Castlereagh's reply on the 23d, in which he promised to submit the decree to the consideration of the Prince Regent.

It appears, however, that no encouragement was given at that time to hope that the orders in council would be repealed in consequence of that decree; and that although it was afterwards made the ground of their repeal, the repeal was nevertheless to be ascribed to other causes. Their repeal did not take effect until the 23d of June, more than a month after the French decree had been laid before the British government; a delay indicating, in itself, at a period so momentous and critical, not merely neglect but disregard of the French decree. That the repeal of the British orders in council was not produced by the French decree, other proofs might be adduced. I will state one, which in addition to the evidence contained in the letters from Mr. Russell, herewith communicated marked G. is deemed conclusive. In the communication of Mr. Baker to Mr. Graham, on the 9th August, 1812, which was founded on instructions from his government, of as late date as the 17th June, in which he stated, that an official declaration would be sent to this country, proposing a conditional repeal of the orders in council, so far as they affected the United States, no notice whatever was taken of the French decree. One of the conditions then contemplated was, that the orders in council should be revived at the end of eight months, unless the conduct of the French government and the result of the communications with the government of the United States, should be such as in the opinion of the British government to render their revival unnecessary; a condition which proves incontestably that the French decree was not considered by the British government a sufficient ground on which to repeal the orders in council. It proves also that on that day the British government had resolved not to repeal the orders on the basis of that decree; since the proposed repeal was to depend not on what the French government had already done, but on what it might do, and on arrangements to be entered into with the United States, unconnected with the French repeal.

The French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was transmitted to the United States by the Wasp, a public vessel, which had been long awaiting, at the ports of Great Britain and France, despatches from our ministers relating to these very important concerns with both governments. It was received at the department of state on the 13th July, 1812, nearly a month after the declaration of war against Great Britain. Intelligence of the repeal of the orders in council was not received until about the middle of the following month. It was impossible, therefore, that either of those acts, in whatever light they might be viewed, should have been taken into consideration, or have had any influence in deciding on that important event.

Had the British government been disposed to repeal its orders in council, in conformity with the principle on which it professed to have issued them, and on the condition which it had itself prescribed, there was no reason to delay the repeal until such a decree as that of the 28th of April, 1811, should be produced. The declaration of the French government of August 5, 1810, had fully satisfied every claim of the British government according to its own principles on that point. By it the decrees of Berlin and Milan were declared to be repealed, the repeal to take effect on the first November following, on which day it did take effect. The only

condition attached to it, was, either that Great Britain should follow the example, and repeal her orders in council, or that the United States should carry into effect against her their non-importation act. This condition was in its nature subsequent, not precedent, reserving a right in France to revive her decrees in case neither alternative was performed. By this declaration it was put completely in the power of Great Britain to terminate this controversy in a manner the most honorable to herself. France had yielded to her the ground on a condition with which she had declared her willingness to comply. Had she complied, the non-importation act would not have been carried into effect, nor could the French decrees have been revived. By refusing to comply, she has made herself responsible for all that has since followed.

By the decree of the 28th April, 1811, the decrees of Berlin and Milan were said to be definitively repealed; and the execution of the non-importation act against Great Britain was declared to be the ground of that repeal. The repeal announced by the declaration of the 5th August, 1810, was absolute and final, except as to the condition subsequent attached to it. This latter decree acknowledges that that condition had been performed, and disclaims the right to revive it, in consequence of that performance, and, extending back to the first of November, confirms in every circumstance the preceding repeal. The latter act, therefore, as to the repeal, is nothing more than a confirmation of the former. It is in this sense that those two acts are to be understood in France. It is in the same sense that they are to be regarded by other powers.

In repealing the orders in council on the pretext of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the declaration of the 5th of August, 1810. It is impossible to discriminate between the two acts, or to separate them from each other, so as to justify, on sound and consistent principles, the repeal of the orders in council on the ground of one act, and the refusal to repeal them on that of the other. The second act makes the repeal definitive; but for what reason? Because the non-importation act had been put in force against Great Britain, in compliance with the condition subsequent attached to the former repeal, and her refusal to repeal her orders in council. That act being still in force, and the decree of the 28th April, 1811, being expressly founded on it, Great Britain repeals her orders in council on the basis of this latter decree.

The conclusion is, therefore, irresistible, that by this repeal, under all the circumstances attending it, the British government has acknowledged the justice of the claim of the United States to a repeal on the former occasion. By accepting the latter repeal, it has sanctioned the preceding one; it has sanctioned also the conduct of this government in carrying into effect the non-importation act against Great Britain, founded on the preceding repeal.

Other important consequences result from this repeal of the British government. By fair and obvious construction, the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April 1811, as the ground of the repeal of the orders in council, ought to be construed to extend back to the 1st Nov. 1810, the date on which the preceding repeal took effect. The secretary of state, has full confidence, that if the question could be submitted to the judgment of an impartial judicial tribunal, such would be its decision. He has equal confidence that such will be the judgment pronounced on it by the enlightened and impartial world. If, however, these two acts could be separated from each other, so as that the latter might be made the basis of the repeal of the orders in council, distinct from the former, it follows that, bearing date on the 28th April 1811, the repeal ought to have relation to that date. In legal construction, between nations as well as individuals, acts are to be respected from the time they begin to operate, and where they impose a moral or political obligation on another party, that obligation commences with the commencement of the act. But it has been urged that the French de-

crees were not promulgated, or made known to the British government, until a year after its date. This objection has no force. By accepting an act bearing date a year before it was promulgated, it is admitted that in the interval nothing was done repugnant to it. It cannot be presumed that any government would accept from another, as the basis on which it was to found an important measure, an act of anterior and remote date, pledging itself to a certain course of conduct which that government had in the interval departed from and violated. If any government had violated an act the injunctions of which it was bound to observe by an anterior one, in relation to a third party, and which it professed to have observed, before its acceptance by the other, it could not be presumed that it would cease to violate it after the acceptance. The conclusion is irresistible, that if the other government did accept such act with a knowledge of its antecedent violation, as the foundation of any measure on its own part, that such act must have been the ostensible only, and not the real motive of such measure.

The declaration of the Prince Regent of the 21st April 1812, is in full confirmation of these remarks. By this act of the British government, it is formally announced, on the authority of a report of the secretary of foreign affairs to the Conservative Senate of France, that the French decrees were still in force, and that the orders in council should not be repealed. It cannot fail to excite considerable surprise that the British government should immediately afterwards, that is, on the 23d June, repeal its orders in council on the ground of the French decree of the 28th April 1811. By this proceeding the British government has involved itself in manifest inconsistency. It has maintained by one act, that the French decrees were in full force, and by another that they were repealed during the same space of time. It admits also, that by no act of the French government or its cruizers, had any violation of the repeal announced by the declaration of the French government of the 5th Aug. 1810, been committed, or at least, that such violation had not had sufficient weight to prevent the repeal of the orders in council.

It was objected that the declaration of the French government of the 5th of August 1810, was not such an act as the British government ought to have regarded. The Secretary of State is thoroughly satisfied that this objection is altogether unfounded. It was communicated by the Emperor through his highest official organ, the secretary of foreign affairs, to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris. It is impossible to conceive an act more formal, authentic or obligatory on the French government than that alluded to. Does one government ever ask or expect from another to secure the performance of any duty, however important, more than its official pledge, fairly and fully expressed? Can better security be given for its performance? Had there been any doubt on this subject, the conduct of Great Britain herself, in similar cases, would have completely removed it. The whole history of her diplomatic intercourse with other powers, on the subject of blockade, is in accord with this proceeding of the French government. We know that when her government institutes a blockade, the secretary of foreign affairs announces it to the ministers of other powers at London; and that the same form is observed when they are revoked. Nor was the authenticity of either act, thus announced, ever questioned.

Had a similar declaration been made by the minister of France in the United States to this government, by the order of his own, would it not have been entitled to respect, and been respected? By the usage of nations such respect could not have been withheld. The arrangement made with Mr. Erskine is full proof of the good faith of this government, and of its impartiality, in its transactions with both the belligerents. It was made with that minister on the ground of his public character, and the confidence due to it: on which basis the non-intercourse was removed as to England and left in full force against France. The failure of that arrangement was imputable to the British government alone, who, in rejecting it, took on itself a high responsibility, not simply in regard to the consequences attending it, but in disavowing and annulling the act of its minister, without shewing that he had exceeded his authority.

In accepting the declaration of the French minister of foreign affairs, in proof of the French repeal, the U. States gave, no proof of improper preference to the government of France. On a comparison of both transactions, it will appear that if a marked confidence and respect was shewn to either government, it was to that of Great Britain. In accepting the declaration of the government of France in the presence of the Emperor, the United States stood on more secure ground, than, in accepting that of a British minister in this country.

To the demand made by the United States of the repeal of the British orders in council founded on the basis of the French repeal, of August 5, 1810, the British government replied, by demanding a copy of the orders issued by the French government for carrying into effect that repeal; a demand without example in the intercourse between nations. By this demand it ceased to be a question whether the French repeal was of sufficient extent, or was founded on justifiable conditions. The pledge of the French government was doubted; a scrutiny was to be instituted as to the manner in which it was to be discharged, and its faith preserved, not by the subsequent conduct of its cruizers towards the vessels of the United States, but by a copy of the orders given to its cruizers. Where would this end? If the French government intended a fraud, by its declaration of repeal, announced to the minister of the United States, and afterwards to this government, might it not likewise commit a fraud in any other communication which it might make? If credit was refused by the British government to the act of the French government, thus formally announced, is it probable that it would have been given by it, to any document of inferior character, directed to its own people? Although it was the policy and might be the interest of the British government to engage the United States in such a controversy with the French government, it was far from concurring with their interest to do it. They considered it their duty to accept the repeal already made by

the French government, of its decrees, and to look to its conduct and to that of its cruisers, sanctioned by the government, for the faithful performance or violation of its. The United States having been injured by both powers, were unwilling, in their exertions to obtain justice of either, to become the instrument of the other. They were less inclined to it in the present instance, from the consideration, that the party making the pressure on them maintained in full force its unlawful edicts against the American commerce, while it could not deny that a considerable advance, at least, had been made by the other towards a complete accommodation, it being manifest to the world, not only that the faith of the French government stood pledged for the repeal of its decrees, but that the repeal did take effect on the 1st of November, 1810, in regard to the United States; that several American vessels taken under them had been delivered up, and judicial decisions suspended on all, by its order, and that it also continued to give the most positive assurances that the repeal should be faithfully observed.

It has also been urged that the French repeal was conditional, and for that reason could not be accepted. This objection has already been fully answered. It merits attention, however, that the acts of the British government relating to this subject, particularly the declaration of the 21st of April 1812, and the repeal of the 23d June of the same year, are equally and in the like manner conditional. It is not a little surprising, that the British government should have objected to a measure in another government, to which it has itself given a sanction by its own acts. Its proper, however, to remark, that this objection has been completely waved and given up by the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April, 1811.

The British government has urged also, that it could not confide in the faithful performance by the French government of any engagement it might enter into relative to the repeal of its decrees. This objection would be equally applicable to any other compact to be entered into with France. While maintained it would be a bar to any treaty, even to a treaty of peace, between them. But it also has been admitted to be unimpaired by the acceptance of the decree of the 28th April 1811.

The secretary of state presumes that these facts and explanations, supported as they are by authentic documents, prove, first, that the repeal of the British orders in council was not to be ascribed to the French decree bearing date on the 28th April 1811; and secondly, that in making that decree the basis of their repeal, the British government has conceded that it ought to have repealed them on the ground of the declaration of the French government of the 5th August 1810, so as to take effect on the 1st November following. To what cause the repeal of the British orders in council was justly attributable, cannot now remain a doubt, with any who have marked with a just discernment the course of events. It must afford great consolation to the good people of these states, to know that they have not submitted to privations in vain.

The discussion of other wrongs, particularly that relating to impressment, had been closed some time before the period alluded to. It was unworthy of the character of the United States to pursue the discussion on that difference, when it was evident that no advantage could be derived from it. The right was reserved to be brought forward and urged again, when it might be done with effect. In the mean time the practice of impressment was to be preserved in full vigor.

At the time when war was declared against Great Britain, no satisfactory arrangement was offered, or likely to be made, respecting impressment, and nothing was more remote from the expectation of this government, than the repeal of the orders in council. Every circumstance which had occurred tending to illustrate the policy and views of the British government rendered such an event altogether improbable. From the commencement of that system of hostility, which Great Britain had adopted against the United States, her pretensions had gradually increased, or at least became more fully unfolded, according to circumstances, until at the moment when war was declared, they had assumed a character which dispelled all prospect of accommodation. The orders in council were said to have been adopted on a principle of retaliation on France, although at the time when the order of May 1806, was issued, no measure of France had occurred on which it could be retaliatory, and at the date of the next order January 1807, it was hardly possible for this government should have even heard of the decree of Berlin to which it related. It was stated at the time of their adoption, and for some time afterwards, that they should be revoked as soon as France revoked her decrees, and that the British government would proceed with the government of France *pari passu* in the revocation. After the revocation, however, of the French government of the 5th August 1810, by which the Berlin and Milan decrees were declared to be repealed, the British government changed its tone, and continued to rise in its demands, to the moment that war was declared. It objected first that the French repeal was conditional, and not absolute; although the only condition attached to it, was, that Great Britain should follow the example, or the United States fulfil their pledge by executing the non-importation act against her. It was then demanded that France should repeal her internal regulations, as a condition of the repeal of the British orders in council. Next, that the French repeal should be extended to all neutral nations, as well as to the U. States; and lastly, that the ports of her enemies, and all ports from which the British flag was excluded, should be opened to British manufactures in American vessels; conditions so extravagant as to satisfy all dispassionate minds that they were demanded, not in the expectation that they would or could be complied with, but to terminate the discussion.

On full consideration of all circumstances, it appeared that the period had arrived, when it became the duty of the United States to take that attitude with Great Britain, which was due to their violated rights, to the security of their most important interests, and to their character as an independent nation. To have shrunk from the crisis would have been to abandon every thing valuable

to a free people. To surrender our seamen to British impressment, with the destruction of our navigation and commerce, would not have been its only evils. The desolation of property, however great and widely spread, afflicts the interest which admits of repair. The wound is incurable only, which fixes a stigma on the national honor. While the spirit of the people is unshaken, there will always be found in their virtue a resource equal to the greatest dangers and most trying emergencies. It is in the nature of free government, to inspire in the body of the people generous and noble sentiments, and it is the duty of the constituted authorities to cherish and appeal to those sentiments, and to rely on the patriotic support of their constituents. Had they proved themselves unequal to the crisis, the most fatal consequences would have resulted from it. The proof of their weakness would have been recorded; but not on them alone would its baneful effects have been visited. It would have shaken the foundation of the government itself, and even of the sacred principles of the revolution, on which all our political institutions depend. Yielding to the pretensions of a foreign power, without making a manly effort in defence of our rights, without appealing to the virtue of the people, or to the strength of our Union, it would have been charged and believed, that in these sources lay the hidden defects. Where would the good people of these states have been able to make another stand? Where would have been their rallying point? The government of their choice having been dishonoured, its weakness and that of their institutions demonstrated, the triumph of the enemy would have been complete. It would also have been durable.

The constituted authorities of the United States neither dreaded nor anticipated these evils. They had full confidence in the strength of the Union, in the firmness and virtue of the people, and were satisfied, when the appeal should be made, that ample proof would be afforded, that their confidence had not been misplaced. To foreign pressure, it was not doubted, would soon dissipate foreign partialities and prejudices, if such existed, and unite us more closely together as one people.

In declaring war against Great Britain the United States have placed themselves in a situation to re-assert the hostility, which they had so long suffered from the British government. The maintenance of their rights was the object of the war. Of the desire of this government to terminate the war on honorable conditions, ample proof has been afforded by the proposition made to the British government immediately after the declaration of war, through the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at London, and by the promptitude and manner of the acceptance of the mediation of the Emperor of Russia.

It was anticipated by some, that a declaration of war against Great Britain would force the United States into a close connection with her adversary, much to their advantage. The Secretary of State thinks it proper to remark, that nothing is more remote from the fact. The discrimination in favor of France, according to law, in consequence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to both powers, produced a difference between them in that special case, but in that only. The war with England was declared, without any concert or communication with the French government; it has produced no connection between the United States and France, or any understanding as to its prosecution, continuance, or termination. The essential distinction between the two countries, is the time and only one. The United States have just claims on France for spoliation on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late minister was, and their present minister is, instructed, to demand reparation for these injuries, and to press with the energy due to the justice of their claims, and to the character of the United States. The result of the negotiation will be communicated to congress in due time. The papers marked I, contain copies of two letters, addressed from this department to Mr. Barlow, one of the 11th June, 1812, just before the declaration of war, the other on the 14th July following, which show distinctly the relation existing between the United States and France at that interesting period. No change has since occurred in it.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES MONROE,

Department of State, July 12, 1813.

The President of the United States.

[Accompanying this report is a considerable body of documents (some of them before published) substantiating and sustaining the plain and honest, but elegant and *conclusive* statement of Mr. Munroe, which necessity compels us to postpone till our next number.]

Tuesday, July 13.—Messrs. Ward (of Mass.) Cooper, Taggart, and CLOPTON, obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee on foreign relations, made the following Report:

The Committee of Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the President's message of the 12th inst. and the accompanying documents—REPORT:

That they have examined the message and documents with all the attention their importance demanded. Your committee will not indulge themselves in making the various observations which the interesting subjects brought under their consideration naturally suggest. The delay incident to such a course, connected with the lateness of the session and the advanced season of the year, forbid so wide a range; but they cannot abstain from remarking that, while the message and documents furnish strong additional proof of the justice and necessity of the war, they also present powerful motives for the steady and vigorous prosecution of it, as the surest means of a safe and honorable peace. It can now no longer be doubted, that it was the pressure of our measures

combined with the determination of congress to redress our wrongs by arms, and not the repeal of the French decrees, that broke down the orders in council of 1807 and 1809; that dangerous system of monopoly by which we were, as to our commerce, in fact reconquered. Let us then persevere, and under a just Providence we doubt not of final success. The reward is worthy of the cost and privation. It is no less than the lasting peace and independence of ourselves and our posterity.

There is another view of the subject which your committee are compelled to present to the house. It is due to justice to consider the message and documents in relation to the conduct of the executive. They are aware that on ordinary occasions it is not proper for this house to express sentiments of approbation or censure on the conduct of the President, but submit with deference, that as through this body he is responsible to the people for the faithful discharge of his duties, there are cases in which it is not only the right but the duty of this house to express its opinion. Such, in the judgment of your committee, is the present. The language of the resolutions, and the motives avowed by their supporters, leave no alternative. To be silent, would be to condemn. Upon a full investigation of the conduct of the executive in relation to Great Britain and France, as disclosed in the message and documents, your committee are of opinion, that a just course has been pursued towards both nations, and in no instance has the dignity, honor, or interests of the U. States been compromised.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the conduct of the executive in relation to the various subjects referred to in the resolutions of the 21st day of June, 1813, meets with the approbation of this house.

The report having been read, a desultory discussion of some length took place on the proper mode of disposing of the same. It was finally referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Thursday. Five thousand copies were ordered to be printed.

The amendments of the senate to the assessment bill were referred to the committee of ways and means.

The house then proceeded to consider the amendments of the committee of the whole to the bill laying a duty on salt.

On motion of Mr. Macon, the bill was ordered to lay on the table; and

The house adjourned.

Wednesday, July 14. Two members obtained leave of absence. The bill to tax bank notes, notes of hand, &c. being under consideration in committee of the whole, Mr. Clay moved to amend the bill so as to confine it to the notes negotiated, and by the banks only, which was agreed to without a division. After some further progress made in the tax bills, the house adjourned.

[For Thursday's proceedings, see last page.]

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the REGISTER, dated Chillicothe, July 6—After speaking of the false alarm at Fort Meigs—"We are ignorant of the plan of operations to be pursued by the general; but I think it probable that a decisive movement will be made very shortly. I am informed from Warren, near the upper part of this state, under date of the 24th ult. that the fleet at Erie would sail in ten days from that time. As soon as that takes place, we may expect a chain of important occurrences."

A very handsome tribute to the worth of captain Lawrence has appeared in a *Boston* print;—but, like the old parson, who, "let his subject be faith, hope or charity, was sure to have a whack at the pope," there appears an incapability to write on any subject without lugging in something by way of abusing the government. Much attention is paid in this article to describe the wounded feelings of the gallant dead, on being "out-ranked by capt. Morris;" but the writer disdains half a line to say, that that procedure, springing from the best of motives, was corrected. Capt. L. was the superior to capt. M. when he died.

An American vessel from *Liverpool*, with a full cargo of dry goods, has been sent into Salem, as a prize to the America of that port; where, we trust, she will be condemned.

One of those who have called themselves, exclusively, the "friends of the navy," in a news-paper es-

say, to justify the resolution of the Senate of *Massachusetts*, respecting capt. Lawrence (see page 287) has the following remarks, which we record among the curiosities of the times:—"It is not conceived (says he) that any future [naval] rencontre (should we prove successful) can be of more consequence to the country, than a race gained by the horse *Tele-scope*, bred in *Jersey*, would be over the horse *Sweet-Briar*, imported from *England*." Now this stroke of an allied pen puts to naught the choicest declarations of the *British* ministry, who thought that "national honor was national strength;" and is a terrible satire upon the celebrations of our naval victories at *Boston*, *New-York*, *Philadelphia*, &c. &c. and the votes in congress to increase our maritime force.

There is stated to be a great scarcity of provisions in *Upper Canada*, about *Malden*. The fact is reported in so many ways that we fully believe it.

Certain citizens of *Philadelphia* have presented a sword to *O'Neil*, of *Havre-de-Grace*. In his answer, he says, "if the merciless blood-hounds attempt *Baltimore*, as they say they will, I am fearful that I cannot try its metal, on account of my not being exchanged; but Providence may be so propitious as to grant me the opportunity."

The *New-York Columbian* states that that city is infested with spies and traitors, who communicate every species of information to the enemy; thirty-six hours after it is known there; and says—"One of those wretches two days ago made his escape down Sound, and has doubtless joined the blockading squadron, having learnt that the marshal offered one thousand dollars reward for his apprehension."

As it is the great "humanity," religion and refinement of the *British*, that cherishes and sustains in the United States a greater number of traitors than are in all the rest of the world, it may be useful to these fellows to give an account of the manner in which their friends treat such beings; that, as in a glass, they may see what they themselves deserve.

In the year 1782, *David Tyrie* was indicted for giving intelligence to the enemy of the fitting out of certain of his majesty's ships. The case was tried at Westminster, Aug. 10, before justice Heath. The papers containing the information with which he was charged, 50 in number, were proven to be his hand writing; but how he procured these copies from the books in the navy office, of which they were sworn to be exact copies, no mention is made on the trial. However, he was found guilty of high treason, and executed according to the following sentence, on the 24th Aug. 1782.

"That you, *David Tyrie*, are to be led to jail, and from thence are to be drawn upon a hurdle to the place of execution, and there hanged by the neck; and being alive, are to be cut down, and your privy members cut off, and your bowels taken out, and burned before your face, being still alive; and your head to be cut off, being still alive, your body cut into four quarters, your head and quarters to be disposed of as his majesty shall think fit!!!"

Heaven forbid!—that any man in the United States, should be thus savagely treated. But some decisive measures should be taken to check the practice of communicating with the enemy, as is done every day, all along the coast.

It is reported, that the *British* have sent commissioners to *Russia* to meet our envoys at *St. Petersburg*. It is also reported, that they have not, and will not.

Orders have been issued to the French custom-houses for the admission of prizes sent in by American vessels, on the most liberal terms. This pro-

cedure will give a great spring to privateering in the European seas.

British Parliament.—A petition was presented by certain merchants and planters praying for the exclusion of American cotton, from all British ports. The petition was finally ordered to lay on the table. In the discussion there appeared the will to exclude our cotton, *provided the blockade of our ports were so managed as to prevent its reaching "their rivals"*.—"It is true," said one of the members, "we can work other cottons; but if the continent can purchase American cottons at six or ten pence, and we pay twenty-four for cottons of an inferior quality, we cannot enter into competition with them." The same fears were expressed by others.

The affair of the *Hornet* and *Peacock* has been mentioned in Parliament with peculiar wailing; and the destruction of the *British* commerce is dolcfully lamented.

It does not yet appear whether the British have appointed an embassy to *Russia*, to meet our envoys at *St. Petersburg*. It is strange, that the war party in England, and the "peace party" in another country, are equally desirous that the proposed mediation should fail.

A brig from *Liverpool* with a full cargo of dry goods has arrived at *Portland*!

Several carrels with prisoners, were to sail from England early in June, for the United States.

A British paper, publishing the account of the capture of the *Peacock*, exclaims, "How long shall the dwarf attack the giant in his sleep?" At this rate, *John Bull* must have taken a very sound nap—the noise of the capture of three frigates, three sloops of war, and five hundred merchantmen, ought to have awakened him before now.

Speaking of the war with America, the *London Statesman* says: "The heart of every British patriot must be affected in the most painful degree, while railing or contemplating the issue of the few naval combats we have had with—whom? Why, with ourselves as it were! With our truly *After Ego*, as the Sicilian silly phrase is. What do ministers not deserve, who have involved their country in this unnatural war! But overbearing insolence is the concomitant of weak minds. The Americans were to be blown out of the sea. Such was the neaneous boasting of their slavish, corrupt abettors. These very champions of pen and ink will, in a short time, be put to the proof for their own courage and conduct. We shall see how manfully and intrepidity they will stand by their prodigal patrons, when these are about to fall. It will be ten to one but they give them a push themselves, and endeavor to make their amende to an insulted public, by affirming, that if they had guessed them to be composed of such stuff they would never have sided with them. We feel the more indignation against our unworthy rulers for involving us with America, because it is plain, by the correspondence between Mr. *Joel Barlow*, the American minister, and the Duke of *Bassano*, at Paris, that America was anxious to avoid a rupture with England. But we are committed, and the loss of the *Peacock* is another specimen of the bitter fruit of this deplored and detested quarrel!!

RESPECTING ALIENS.

CIRCULAR TO THE MARSHALS OF THE U. STATES.

Office of Commissary-General of Prisoners.

Washington, May 31st, 1813.

SIR—The President, desirous of defining more particularly the treatment of alien enemies, and of extending as much indulgence to them, as may be compatible with the precautions made necessary by the present state of things, directs that in regard to such as may be within your district, you will be governed by the following rules:

You will cause to be removed, as heretofore prescribed, if not already done, such former orders from the department of state, all who are not females or under eighteen years of age, or who are not laborers, mechanics or manufacturers, arrived in the country previous to the declaration of war, and actually employed in their several vocations, subject, however, to the following modification:

Persons of whatever calling (except in cases where you may have knowledge of improper conduct) who have according to law declared their intention to become citizens of the U. States, at least six months before the declaration of war, and in addition are married to natives, or are owners of real property, or if in commerce, in such commerce as is exclusively internal, are to be permitted to remain at, or if removed, to return to their usual places of residence; provided such residence be not at or in the immediate vicinity of a town or post on navigable water, where military works are maintained, or a body of troops are stationed.

You will take care to call for and be governed by proper proofs of the facts alleged in each case; and as to all persons so permitted to remain, you are required to observe the same precautions and restrictions as are used towards alien enemies not removed; and you

are not to construe the relaxation hereby authorised as any bar to a future removal or apprehension of persons relieved by it, should general circumstances require or particular cases make necessary such a measure.

You will make to this office weekly returns of all the cases coming to your knowledge, of persons, of the class designated to remain, or to return, who by misconduct have forfeited their claim to such indulgence, and of the course you have taken as to each; as also of the persons of the class removed, or designated to be removed, who from extraordinary circumstances of hardship, and from their character and deportment, may be in your opinion entitled to particular consideration, setting forth all the circumstances on which each claim is founded.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. MASON.

Marshal's office, N. York, July 10, 1813.—All persons who have received permission from the government to go in the cartel ship *Robert Burns*, to *Liverpool*, must be on board by 10 o'clock in the morning of the 14th inst. at which time and place the marshal will deliver to them their passports, and hand over to the captain (under seal) all letters that have been examined and allowed—all communication with the cartel will then be prohibited, and the orders of the government executed.

MILITARY.

We learn that col. *Russel*, with about 700 mounted volunteers and rangers, marched from *Vincennes*, about the 26th ult. against the Indians on the *Mississinewa*. The secrecy with which this expedition was fitted out, is highly honorable to all concerned in it. Kentucky furnishes many of the volunteers.

A *New-York* paper announces that the senate of the United States "have confirmed the appointment of *William Duane*" a brigadier-general in the army of the U. States. Another denies it.

Major-general *Hampton* and brig. general *Parker* have arrived at *Burlington*, Vt. where a large force is collecting.

The recruiting service prospers handsomely in all parts of the U. States.

We are pleased to learn, from the troops collected in the *Missouri* territory, and the excellent arrangements made for its defence, that if the English savage *Dickson*, with his warriors, shall attack the settlements as has been apprehended, he may pay dear for his temerity.

It is rumored, that gen. *Armstrong* will set out for the north to inspect the state of the army, &c.

On the 22nd of June gen. *Wilkinson* was passing through the Creek country, 170 miles beyond *Fort Harkins*. A civil war is commencing among the Creek Indians. As yet there is no appearance of either party acting against the U. States.

North Western Army.—We have very satisfactory information from *Fort Meigs*, and the various posts in the N. W. frontier. The alarms noticed last week were false. Gen. *Harrison* arrived there on the 23rd ult. and found the place unthreatened. He sent col. *Johnson* to the river *Raisin* to reconnoitre—he saw no enemy, but brought in some Canadians who reported that the British had not received the accession of force reported; but that 100 Indians had gone to *Lower Sandusky* to pillage and massacre. A detachment was immediately sent after them, but they had killed two dragoons, who were hunting their horses, and murdered a family, (2 men, 1 woman and 2 children) near the fort, and retired. The general has made the best possible dispositions for the safety of the frontier, and it is now so guarded that it may not be insulted with impunity. He has himself proceeded to *Lower Sandusky*, where *Johnson's* mounted riflemen are—He intended to visit *Cleveland*, where col. *Ball's* squadron is stationed. Major *Croghan* has 500 regulars at *Broad Ford*, 17 miles from *L. Sandusky*; and the whole forces may be concentrated at a very short notice, as it is probable they will be very soon, to move onwards. It is due to the people of *Ohio* to observe that, on this

occasion, they again threw down their agricultural instruments and seized their arms, at the call of governor Meigs.

The Warren paper printed in Trumbull county, of the 29th of June, says,—"We are informed from a source that we deem correct, that the British are preparing to abandon Malden. They have shipped off a considerable part of their valuable effects up Lake Huron, to ascend a river that empties into lake Huron, and heads near the Ottawas or Grand river, which disembogues itself not far from Montreal, &c. If we mistake not, traders have gone in bark canoes by this rout from Montreal to St. Joseph's, at the upper end of lake Huron, in 6 days."

We have late accounts, but nothing important from Fort George. The 4th of July was celebrated with great glee by the army.

Albany, July 6.—From Fort George.—A gentleman has obligingly favored us with a copy of a letter, dated at Fort George the 28th ult. detailing some particulars of our disaster at Beaver Dam.—Our troops amounted to 550; the enemy's force treble their number. The action commenced at 11 o'clock, by an attack of British regulars upon our rear, and was immediately followed by an attack in front and upon the flanks. The fight was maintained for three hours, when it is stated our men surrendered, it was believed, for want of ammunition! Our loss in killed and wounded is stated at 70; the enemy's at 200; the number taken prisoners is not mentioned. The British fleet were off Fort George the 25th and 26th.

An intelligent gentleman from Burlington informs us, that the enemy's loss, in the capture of the Growler and Eagle, was between 2 and 300 men.—Such is the current belief in the neighborhood of the scene of action. Their forces advanced to the bank of the lake, where, destitute of every shelter, they were literally mowed down by our shot. A sergeant of the 11th, who volunteered on board the vessels, and who was paroled on account of his wounds, counted 30 of the enemy dead upon a small spot.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Taylor, to the Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, Norfolk, 4th July.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit col. Beatty's report of the attack on Crany-Island on the 22d of June last. His multiplied and pressing avocations have prevented his completing it till to-day.

The whole force on the island at the time of the attack, consisted of 50 riflemen, 446 infantry of the line, 91 state artillery, and 150 seamen and marines furnished by captain Tarbell. Of these 43 were on the sick list.

The courage and constancy with which this inferior force, in the face of a formidable naval armament, not only sustained a position in which nothing was complete, but repelled the enemy with considerable loss, cannot fail to inspire the approbation of their government and the applause of their country. It has infused into the residue of the army a general spirit of competition, the beneficial effects of which will, I trust, be displayed in our future combats.

I cannot withhold my grateful acknowledgments to com. Cassin, capt. Tarbell and the officers and crews of the Constellation and gun-boats, who have in every instance aided our operations with a cordiality, zeal and ability, not to be surpassed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT TAYLOR,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Hon. John Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

Copy of Colonel Beatty's report to General Taylor.
Crany-Island, June 25, 1813.

Sir—Some movements on the 21st inst. among the British shipping lying near Newport's Noose, seemed to indicate an early attack on this island, and in the course of the next morning, on the 22d inst. they landed two miles from this, from the best accounts that can be ascertained from deserters, about 2500 troops of various descriptions. The object of this movement was no doubt, with the view to approach this post on the west side of the island, across the water in that direction, which at low water is passable by infantry. Soon after their landing, there approached about 45 or 50 boats full of men, which directed their course from the shipping as above stated, to the north side of the island.

The British troops at the same time (that were previously landed) made their appearance on the main land, with a view of attacking the west and north positions of the island at the same moment. The two 24 pounders and four 6 pounders, were advantageously posted under the direction of Major Faulkner of the artillery, which being so well served by capt. Emmerson, lieuts. Howl and Godwin, who displayed that cool and deliberate conduct, which will at all times insure success to the cause in which they are engaged. Lieut. Neale of the Constellation, during our defence, conducted himself with active zeal and courage, which will at all times add a lustre to the name of an American naval officer. Capt. Rook of the ship Manhattan, conducted himself with great activity and judgment in defence of the place, which will no doubt give him a distinguished part in the success of the day. Great praise is also due to the conduct of sergeant Young and corporal Moffit, of capt. Emmerson's company, for the active part they took in the management of two 6 pounders.

Much credit is due to capt. Tarbell, of the Constellation, for the aid he gave in defence of the Island, in forwarding from his ship one hundred and fifty sailors and marines, with the officers commanding the same, which no doubt contributed greatly in the successful defence of the Island. Indeed, both officers and soldiers of every description shewed a degree of zeal for the defence of the place; and when opportunity may offer, we may confidently hope they will not be wanting in duty.

The loss of the enemy cannot be less than two hundred in the course of the day, a number of which were killed on the land side by our artillery. But it is known that four or five of their barges were sunk, one of which, the Antapiede, said to be fifty-two feet long, working twenty-four oars, belonging to Admiral Warren's ship, was taken and brought in, with twenty-two prisoners, and a small brass three pounder, with a number of small arms, pistols and cutlasses.

Beside the loss in killed, there must have been at least forty deserters brought in in the course of the day and dispersed through the country.

It is with pleasure I have to state to you that not a man was lost on our part; the only weapon made use of in the course of the day, were the Congreve rockets, a few of which fell in our encampment, tho' without injury.

I am, sir, with great respect, your humble servant,
H. BEATTY, Lieut. Col. Com.

—
NAVAL.

We have a report, that appears plausible, stating that com. Rodgers had overhauled a fleet of British merchantmen, and destroyed so many of them that he was obliged to send away upwards of 400 prisoners in a cartel to one of the West India Islands.

The U. S. have purchased the brig Rambler of Boston. She will be immediately fitted out.

The British privateers on the Eastern coast of the United States, in their predatory excursions, oftentimes "meet with the rubbers." One of them had about 40 men killed by a party of militia, near Thomastown, Maine.

An American privateer made her appearance off the Cove of Cork, May 10.

The Revenge, American schr. prize to the Belle Poole, of about 250 tons, cargo cotton, has arrived at Portsmouth, Eng. An American seaman on board the above schr. on finding he was going to prison, discovered himself to be a woman—she said she had worn men's clothes for three years.

The London papers mention certain vessels taken by the *Essex*, and say she watered at *St. Catharine's* on the 21st of February. We hope for a better account of her before many weeks. These papers also enumerate several vessels taken from us and sent into British ports—but we have seen longer lists—before the war.

The force of the *Peacock* is stated in England to have been only eighteen guns; the action is said to have lasted forty-five minutes; and her sinking so sudden that only a quarter master and a few seamen were saved!!! This is really a "British official."

A letter from the collector of Machias, mentions the arrival there of a small schooner called the Success, Snow, from Boston, with government provisions—was taken June 20, by an English privateer schooner. All the persons were taken out of the Success, except capt. Snow, (who has but one leg) and a prize-master and one man put on board. Capt. S. killed the prize-master, secured the man, and retook his vessel.

Five New-York privateers, within a few weeks, have captured twenty-eight vessels of the enemy. This fact operates most powerfully in favor of the proposition contained in the article headed "Annoyance of the enemy," omitted for want of room.

The privateer brig Anaconda, capt. Shaler, of New York, arrived at Ocracoke, (N. C.) on the 4th inst. from a prosperous cruise. The A. had on board \$75,000 in specie, captured from an English brig, called the King's Packet, bound from Rio Janeiro to England, which she fell in with on the 14th May, in the lat. of the Cape de Verdes. The brig mounted 11 twelve pound carronades, and had on board 230 stand of small arms. She fought the privateer 35 minutes, when her flag was struck, and again hoisted, union down; her spars and rigging were cut to pieces, and she had five feet water in the hold. The A. received no injury. After removing the specie and other valuables on board the privateer, capt. Shaler ransomed the brig for \$8000. The A. shortly after captured the brig Mary from Gibraltar, bound to Brazil, with a cargo of wine and silks, invoiced at \$35,000, and the brig Harriet, bound from Buenos Ayres to London, laden with hides and tallow; cargo invoiced at \$100,000.

The Anaconda landed her specie at Edenton, from whence, we understand, it has been transmitted to Tarborough, to be deposited in the vaults of the bank at that place.

A poor fellow has arrived at New-York in one of the late cartels from a nine years slavery on board one of the "Defender of the faith's" floating dungeons. He was kidnapped in the East Indies.

The privateer Jack's Favorite has arrived at New York, with a quantity of goods taken from a vessel captured. She made two other prizes, worth more than \$100,000.

There are many valuable arrivals in the United States, though the main is "bridged" by the British.

The new sloops of war of the U. S. navy, lately built at Erie, are noble vessels. They are of the rate of the Wasp and Hornet, each mounting 18 thirty-two pound carronades and two long twelves.

One is called the *Lawrence*, in honor of our lamented hero—the other the *Niagara*.

A boat from the British ship Queen Charlotte, on lake Erie, with two officers and ten men, came ashore with a flag of truce at a place called Canada-way, about the 20th ult. The men took to the woods and made their escape, leaving the officers to work their way back to the ship as well as they could.

Henry Morris, master's mate, commanding the British tender Eagle, captured off New-York by the Yankee smack, as noticed in the last paper, was buried at Sandy Hook, with military honors, and in the most respectful manner. Price, the midshipman, has also since died, and was buried in Trinity Church yard with every testimony of regard.

The President, com. *Rodgers*, June 11, in lat. 45, lon. 30, overhauled the cartel ship Admittance, arrived at Boston from London, with 150 American seamen, prisoners,—several had volunteered and entered on board the frigate. The President had taken four or five prizes—among them a packet from Falmouth for the West Indies.

Brig. gen. D. R. Williams has proceeded to the north to join the division of the army commanded by gen. Boyd.

A fishing vessel has arrived at Salem with the following indorsement on her papers—

"H. M. ship *La Hogue*, at sea, 8th July. 1813.

"I have warned the fishing boat Sally of Barnstable immediately to proceed to her own coast, in consequence of the depredations committed by the Young Teazer, and the other American privateers on the British and coating vessels belonging to Nova Scotia; but more particularly from the inhuman and savage proceedings of causing the American schooner Eagle to be blown up after she had been taken possession of by H. M. ship *Ramilies*—an act not to be justified on the most barbarous principles of warfare. I have directed H. B. M. cruisers on the coast to destroy every description of American vessels they may fall in with, Flags of Truce only excepted. Given under my hand, &c

(Signed)

THOS P. CAPEL, Capt."

[How sensitive, all at once, is capt. Capel!—just like the "well inclined" in United States. Did he never hear of the *Liverpool Packet*—of fireships, bombs, rockets and grenades at sea, or mines and "blowings-up" on shore?—That his humane countrymen had attempted to destroy French ships with TORPEDOES, or something of the very nature thereof, even in their own harbors? Had he not been told of the "blowing-up" at York?—If capt. C. and the well inclined have not heard of such things, we may suppose that, like the *Frolic* who had not heard of the war, they are newly-arrived *Immigrants*.]

Three or four small vessels have been burnt by *La Hogue*. The officer said "that nine days previous, after a chase of 18 hours of the Young Teazer, in a bay to the westward of Halifax, and finding the water too shallow for *La Hogue* to follow her, they sent six boats after her with 130 men, that when the boats were within a mile of her (the Y. T.) she blew up, before either had fired a gun, and all her crew except one perished; he was taken from the shrouds of the fore rigging, with the loss of a leg and both arms, was taken on board *La Hogue* and expired next morning. The man was unable to give any particulars." This is doubted at New-York, where the Y. Teazer belonged.

From Sackett's Harbor.—Gen. Lewis arrived at Sackett's Harbor July 2, and took the command. The following letter gives us the latest accounts we have from that quarter. The attempt alluded to was to have been made on the morning of the 2d, with boats only—

"Sunday, 4th July, 1813.

"We were very near being cut all to pieces lately—the English, without our knowledge, landed 1200 sailors on Point Peninsula; 500 were to attack the Madison by boarding; 300 to attack the Oneida, and the rest the schooners; but fortunately for us, a deserter came over and discovered to us all their movements. Our fleet immediately got under way, and proceeded to said Point; but the English having discovered the desertion, and supposing their plans were blown, decamped with all possible dispatch. They are at present much our superiors; but as soon as we get out the General Pike, we shall hunt them down, and if they are not willing to fight, we will force them.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Lewis to the Secretary of the Navy.

OFF SANDY HOOK, July 6, 1813.

SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you of the capture of the British sloop tender Eagle, which for some time had been employed, by commodore Beresford, for the purpose of burning the coasters, &c. Her force was two officers and eleven men, with a 32 brass howitzer.

This service was performed in most gallant and officer-like manner by sailing master Percival, who, with volunteers from the flotilla which I have the honor to command, jumped on board a fishing smack, ran the enemy along aside, and carried him by a *coup de main*. I am sorry to add, that in this little affair, the enemy lost the commanding officer, one midshipman mortally wounded, and two seamen badly. I am happy to say we suffered no injury, which is to be attributed to the superior management of sailing master Percival, and the coolness with which his men fired, for which they all deserve well of their country. I have the honor to be, &c.

J. LEWIS,
Com. U. S. Flotilla.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S.—The capture was on Sunday the 4th inst.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Major-general Smith (of Baltimore) has ordered all the cavalry of his division, eight hundred, to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning—the infantry regiments are to be frequently trained, and the artillery will do duty at the fort—1500 stands of arms have been received from the United States, to be distributed to the militia of Baltimore county. If the enemy comes up the bay, we shall be well prepared to receive him and emulate the noble example of *Virginia*. Twenty large barges, from 40 to 75 feet long, are built or building for the special defence of *Baltimore*—those heretofore prepared by the "committee of supplies," two excepted, are purchased by government. We shall also have several gun-boats in the waters of the "devoted city." There is a fine body of regulars at *Washington city*, who will instantly proceed to our aid on an alarm; and the 38th regt. now raising in this state for its particular defence, has several hundred fine young men stationed here. A knowledge of these preparations will give pleasure to our friends at a distance.

Hampton—We have, indeed, tales of horror from *Hampton*. Understanding that a formal enquiry is instituted as to the barbarisms of the savages (or, as some people call them, the "irregularities" of the *British*) we refrain from publishing, at this time,

the statements received. If half that is told us is true, we shall be almost ready to exclaim, as a senator of the United States once did, in his place, speaking of *France*, "A war—a war of extermination against every man, woman and child of" England; and wish, in the language of lady who gives some account of the doings of these villains—that "the thunder bolts of Heaven may strike the wretches and clear the earth of such monsters."

It is true, the facts may be distorted, but we believe them, as consistent with the *British* character; which in all countries has been marked with the wantonness of cruelty. What other proof do we require than this—that *Canada* is the market place, where the scalps of women and infants are purchased by the hellish agents of the king of Great Britain—and that a human scalp was found suspended in the hall of legislation, near the mace, at York?

The British acknowledge a loss of 120 killed and 99 or 95 wounded, in the attack upon *Hampton*.

The following well known distich has been applied to the late operations of the British in the *Chesapeake*, for which so great preparations were made—

"The king of France with forty thousand men

"Marched up the hill and then—marched down again."

A great part of the fleet have left the bay—"covered with glory!" By some deserters who have come into *Norfolk*, it is stated they would proceed to *New London*, to attack that place. *Craney-Island* success to them, go where they may!

Gallant exploit—From the Richmond Compiler of the 10th instant—The following extract of a letter, addressed to the governor, by a gentleman of the first respectability, dated "*Surry, July 8, 1813*," shows the latest movements of the enemy, and the destruction of one of his vessels, occasioned by the desperate opposition of a small detachment of militia—

"Several of the enemy's vessels, in descending the river, came to, opposite the mouth of *Lawn's creek*, in which there were several vessels; two of which they captured and burnt, the evening before the last, there being no militia stationed at the time on the creek. Information had, however, been given to one detachment, which moved down in the night, and yesterday morning early, a warm engagement, for a short time, took place between the enemy and a few of this county (*Surry*) militia, who had volunteered and crossed *Lawn's creek*, which is the dividing line between the tide of *Wight* and *Surry*.—About twenty-three or four, exclusive of officers, were opposed to seven barges, and other vessels.—One of their schooners being aground, every effort was made by them to save her; but notwithstanding the fire from one of their brigs, and other vessels, they were compelled to set fire to her, and she was burnt. After which, all the barges (seven in number) were compelled to retreat. During the engagement, several of the enemy were seen to fall, and one of them has floated on shore. The militia received no injury whatever."

BLOCKADE OF NEW LONDON.

A strong party of the British landed at *Millstone Point*, near *New London* and succeeded in surprising and carrying off—eleven *gerses*. This is the greatest exploit they have done there since our last.

Since the blowing up near *New London*, the enemy's squadron has been in the greatest state of alarm and anxiety. They had, however, more cause to be uneasy than they suspected. The following (which we have reasons to believe may be substantially true) manifests the possibility of the application of a species of force to the annoyance of the enemy, that may clear our waters of his ships: it is copied from a *New York* paper.

We understand a gentleman at *Norwich* has invent-

ed a diving boat, which by means of paddles he can propel under water at the rate of three miles an hour, and ascend and descend at pleasure. He has made a number of experiments, and been three times under the bottom of the *Ramilies*, off New London. In the first attempt after remaining under some time, he came to the top of the water like the Porpoise for air, and as luck would have it, came up but a few feet from the stern of the *Ramilies*, and was observed by the centinels on deck, who sung out—"boat aloy"—immediately on hearing which, the boat descended without making a reply. Seeing this an alarm gun was fired on board the ship and all hands called to quarters—the cable cut and the ship got under way with all possible dispatch, expecting every moment to be blown up by a torpedo. In the third attempt he came up directly under the *Ramilies*, and fastened himself and his boat to her keel, where he remained half an hour, and succeeded in perforating a hole through her copper, and while engaged in screwing a torpedo to her bottom, the screw broke, and defeated his object for that time. So great is the alarm and fear on board the *Ramilies* of some such stratagem being played off upon them, that com. Hardy has withdrawn his force from before New London, and keeps his ship under way all the time, instead of lying at anchor as formerly.

A letter received at *New-York* from *New-London*, says—

"By the last flag sent to the enemy by the militia brigadier-general, we are informed, that the commodore knew all the names of the gentlemen concerned in fitting out a torpedo from this place, from which circumstance it is evident, that an intercourse still continues between the enemy and their friends on shore."

THE CHRONICLE.

FRANCE AND THE ALLIES.

We have, at length, news of an important character from the seat of war in Europe, between *France* and the allied *Russians* and *Prussians*. A great battle was fought on the plains of *Lutzen*, a short distance west of *Dresden*, on the 2d of May, in which the French lost 10,000 men and the allies from 25 to 30,000. The Emperor commanded in person, as did the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, with their respective corps. The allied army was from 150 to 200,000 strong—the account says, that not half that force was opposed to them. The battle was obstinate; the village of *Kaia* was carried and lost several times; but, the allies gave way, and were pursued three leagues and a half by the French. Besides the above mentioned loss of killed and wounded, the French took many thousand prisoners. The Prussians suffered most severely—their total loss is more than 20,000. The retreat was conducted in great consternation and disorder; and the two sovereigns, astonished at being beaten, are blaming each other for the loss of the battle. *Alexander* rode through the Russian line to encourage his men. *Napoleon's* old generals gathered fresh laurels. The young French soldiers behaved like veterans and received particular marks of distinction from the Emperor. He said, that "for 20 years he had commanded the French armies, and had never seen so much bravery and devotedness." In the pursuit, the French arrived at the spot where the allied princes had stationed themselves to behold the battle. The Russian guards suffered much; and ten regiments of their Cuirassiers "were crushed to pieces!" The French claim complete success, and say that this battle, "like a stroke of thunder, has frustrated the chime-

rical hopes and all the calculations for the destruction and dismemberment of Europe. The dark plots hatched by the cabinet of St. James, during the winter, will be found in an instant destroyed, "as the gordian knot by the sword of Alexander."

The details of the battle fill nearly three columns of a newspaper, and is made up with the usual notices of the officers, &c. who distinguished themselves; the chief of whom were the Vice-Roy, the Prince of Moscow, [Ney] the Dukes of Ragusa and Treviso, Gens. Girard, Bertrand, Gourre, &c. the latter was killed. The day after the great battle, the Vice-Roy in pursuit, overtook a body of Prussians, about 20,000 strong and defeated them; they lost in this affair 2000 men.

The official bulletin is not received, but the account that gives the preceding facts was published by the authority of the empress;—and divesting it of the ornaments with which the French are accustomed to embellish their narrations, we have no doubt will be found substantially true; as, indeed, the French accounts, in the main, have been generally proved to be. A letter from *Bordeaux* says "the fate of campaign is decided."

On the 10th of May the whole French army passed the *Elle*; the bridges had been destroyed, but they re-built them. The allies disputed the passage, but were driven back with loss, and retreated on the *Oder*. *Napoleon* and the king of *Saxony*, entered *Dresden*, (the capital of the latter) on the 12th of May, which is our latest date from the armies, though it is stated the emperor had fixed his headquarters at *Berlin*, the capital of former *Prussia*, and it appears that every corps was advancing.—The French funds had risen rapidly at *Paris* in consequence of these events, and the empress had ordered a *Te Deum*.

A "British official" account of the same action is also received through lord *Cathcart*. It states generally, that the allies found the French positions too strong to be carried—that they were willing to renew the fight the next day; that they had retreated across the *Elbe*, which they crossed in good order; and expected to receive their reinforcements between that river and the *Oder*, where the fate of the campaign might be decided. Lord *Cathcart* calls *Napoleon* the "Ruler of France."

The Prussian official account of the battle at *Lutzen* makes out a victory there obtained by the allies!

Later.—By the arrival of the Whig, of Baltimore, at New York, from *Bordeaux*, we have *Paris* dates of the 21st May. The French were advancing and expected soon to be on the *Vistula*. A division of Russians under *Milovodwich*, of 20,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon, was attacked by the Duke of *Taranto* at *Nishback*, and defeated, with the loss of 2000 men. The wreck of the Prussian army, conducted by the king in person, had passed *Meissin* to join the Russians at *Bautzin*. The Russians advised them to destroy the country as they left it and burn *Berlin* and *Potsdam*; and they had burnt the little city of *Bischofswerda*. An article from *Prague* dated May 8, confirms the account of the full retreat of the allies, and speaks of it as "precipitate." On the whole, the fact manifestly appears, that the usual success has attended the emperor of France in his present campaign. It is stated that negotiations for peace have been opened between him and the emperor of Russia—and that France was filled with rejoicing at the glory of her arms.

Prince *Kutusoff*, *Smolensko*, the old Russian general, died at *Bautzin*. He is succeeded in the command by *Wittgenstein*.

The prince of *Hesse-Hamburg* was killed in the battle of *Lutzen*.

The duke of Brunswick has left England for the continent.

The day after the great battle the emperor of France issued the following—

PROCLAMATION

Of his Majesty, the Emperor, to the Army.

SOLDIERS!—I am entirely satisfied with your conduct. You have fulfilled my wishes! You have supplied every thing in your cordiality and bravery. You have in the glorious day of the 2d of May defeated and put to flight, the armies of *Russia* and *Prussia*, commanded and led on by their Emperor and King. You have added new lustre to the brilliancy of my eagles: You have evinced what Frenchmen are capable of achieving. The battle of *Lutzen* will hereafter be ranked with *Austerlitz*, of *Jena*, of *Friedland* and of *Moskwa*. In the last campaign the enemy could find no refuge against our arms, but in recurring to the ferocious and barbarous conduct of their ancestors. The legions of *Tartary* have devastated their country, and destroyed their cities by fire, without even sparing their holy *Moscow*! They have since advanced within our confines, abetted by the traitorous and abandoned subjects of *Germany*, of *Italy*, and even of *France*. They have cried up a system of revolt—they have disseminated the horrors of anarchy, of civil war, and of murder. They have shewn themselves apostles of all kinds of criminality.

It is a moral as well as physical incendiary that would devastate by sword and fire the countries between the *Vistula* and the *Rhine*, in order, according to the system of barbarous and tyrannic governments to interpose deserts and desolation between them and our avenging troops. Insensate barbarians! they feel no attachment to their sovereigns; they esteem not the spirit, the order and the good sense of *Germans*—they even seem to forget the power and the bravery of the French.

In a single day you have frustrated these parical objects! you drive back the Tartar hordes into their frightful climate, whose bournes they never should have passed. They shall remain in their icy deserts, the fit abode of slavery, barbarism and corruption, where man is degraded to the level of the brute! You have well deserved of civilized *Europe*. Soldiers! *Italy*, *France* and *Germany*, render you their cordial thanks.

Given at our imperial camp at *Lutzen*, 3d of May, 1813. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

An article from *Carlsrona* of May 15, says that Bernadotte embarked the day before to take command of the army in *Pomerania*.

The British frigate *Arethusa* has arrived at Portsmouth (Eng.) from *Fera Cruz*, with a cargo of specie and bullion, worth about 1,200,000\$.

CATHOLIC QUESTION. *Tolerance*. "We have (says a London paper of May 21) to congratulate the country upon a great victory gained by the Protestant constitution. Hard and close was the contest, but the constitution at last prevailed, and the principal clause, that is, what the advocates of the Catholics view as the main one—the clause by which Catholics were to be admitted into parliament, was on the motion of the speaker, rejected by a majority of 251 against 247. Not being able to gain the consent of parliament to this clause, the advocates of the Catholics are said to have abandoned all the remaining clauses; to have given up the whole measure."

It is stated that France has consented to the occupation of *Hamburg* by the *Danes*, and that they have possession.

The *London Courier*, of May 7, says that the U. S. loan of 16 millions had entirely failed!!!—"British official."

Improvement in weaving.—A convict in the *Farmont* state prison, on the 23d ult. wove, in fifteen hours time, fifty-eight yards and a quarter of ging-ham, No. 16 factory yarn, flying three shuttles, and having assistance only in sizing the yarn, clearing the reel, and handling quills. The cloth was of the best quality. And the performer of this feat threw his shuttle with the astonishing quickness of one hundred and twelve times a minute: no allowance being made for the time necessarily occupied in taking refreshment.

POSTSCRIPT.

The enemy's force off *New London* has been increased by several vessels, and they talk of an immediate attack on the place—There are said to be some transports with troops; in the whole 11 sail. It is stated that the militia have been discharged by order of the secretary at war. The public are at a loss to assign a cause; and many conjectures are afloat.

WASHINGTON, JULY 16.

Yesterday morning, soon after day light, several expresses reached this city, announcing that the British squadron, or a part of it, was in our waters, 40 or 50 miles from this place, and menaced an attack on this city or some neighboring town.

Orders were forthwith issued by the proper authority for the assemblage of our military forces, and by ten o'clock, all the regulars encamped in the neighborhood, and nearly all the volunteer companies of the city and Georgetown were on the march for fort Warburton and its vicinity. In about three hours, near three thousand men were under arms.—The greatest enthusiasm prevailed; not a man shrunk from the combat which appeared to offer itself.

The secretary at war went down in person; col. Monro, (the secretary of state) and many gentlemen not attached to any military corps, have gone down as volunteers. All business ceased, not in consequence of the magnitude of the alarm, but because so great a proportion of our citizens had left the city. We hope this place may not be the destination of the British force; but if it be we are confident they will meet with defeat and disgrace. We scarcely regret the occasion, as it has afforded so honorable a testimony to the spirit of our people. We shall in our next be able either to remove or confirm the apprehensions of our readers for this place, by ascertaining the destination of the squadron.

Information was received last night, that the enemy had not advanced since the alarm was first given. His force is 14 sail in the Potomac. About one half the regulars, volunteers, &c. are encamped at Warburton heights, the rest a few miles from them.—The frigate *Adams* and some gun-boats, lie near the fort, which is well garrisoned. A part of the troops will probably be permitted to return.

Accounts from Fort George are to the 9th. No further movements had taken place.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 15.—The House were the principal part of the day engaged in discussing the tax bills—and at half past three they went into secret session and remained so until they adjourned.—Particulars hereafter.

¶ The present number of the *Register* contains an unusual quantity of important and interesting matter. Many articles in type, several of them from manuscript, are postponed, to make room for Mr. Munroe's lucid report, in reply to the requisitions of the resolutions offered by Mr. Webster, and adopted by the house of representatives.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 21 OF VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1813.

[WHOLE NO 99.]

Illec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Letter of Dr. Benjamin Rush.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

SIR—Convinced of the importance of the enclosed letter on the conduct and prospects of a beloved son, I thought the best deposit I could make of so rich a legacy for him, was to obtain a place for it in your *truly American* paper. To attempt to eulogize the character of its illustrious author, would be an undertaking far beyond my capacity. The simple story of gratitude may be told in a few plain words. To the friendship and skill of the immortal Doctor Rush, my little family owe the lives and health of both parents. An impulse of a mother's heart prompted me to name a very promising child after the idolized friend of my husband.—Hearing of this circumstance, that truly benevolent and great man addressed the subjoined letter to my son. "He thus, though dead, does still befriend."

With much esteem I am, sir, your constant reader,

LETITIA FLOYD.

Christiansburg, Va. July 7th, 1813.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1812.

My dear name-sake!—Your father has conferred a name upon you which one of the dictionaries says is "proverbially worthless." But is possible for you to remove the ideas that are naturally associated with it, by your good conduct, in which respect I hope you will be more successful than I have been. May you be kept by a kind Providence from all the errors and follies that characterized my youth, and from the controversies and bitter persecutions that attended my middle life, and may your old age be blessed, as mine has hitherto been, with good health, a faithful wife, dutiful children, and a competency of the good things of this world. For the attainment of these blessings, permit me to advise you to begin in childhood, to honor and obey your parents, to learn your catechism, and to commit passages in the Bible to memory. As you advance in life, go constantly to a place of worship; avoid bad company, and be very attentive to your studies.

The less time you spend in fishing and hunting and other youthful amusements, the better. In reviewing my life, I have often felt pain in recollecting the many innocent birds I killed for mere sport, for I had flesh enough and of a better kind than theirs to eat at any time I pleased, both at home and the country school at which I passed my youth. I have been ashamed likewise, in recollecting how much time I wasted when a boy in playing cat and fives and steal-clothes, &c. &c. all of which consumed so many precious hours that might have been more profitably employed in getting my lessons, or reading instructing books.—In middle life avoid propagating new and unpopular opinions; but if you are impelled by a sense of duty to do so, never reply to any thing that may be said to your disadvantage upon the account of them; for scandal will die much sooner of itself than you can kill it. Live temperately, that is, eat sparingly of simple food, and avoid tasting spirituous liquors in every part of your life. To a con-

formity to this advice, I owe much of my present health, and pleasure in business and study, and probably the prolongation of my life. Adieu! my dear boy. May God bless you, and make you a comfort to your parents, and a blessing and ornament to society!

From your friend and name-sake,

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Master Benjamin Rush Floyd.

Documents

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE RESPECTING OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

(A.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, dated Paris, May 12, 1812.

"After the date of my letter, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, I found, from a pretty sharp conversation with the Duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to answering my note of the 1st of May. Some traces of that reluctance you will perceive in the answer, which finally came, of which a copy is here enclosed. This, though dated the 10th, did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present crisis of our affairs with England, that I despatched the Wasp immediately to carry it to Mr. Russell, with orders to return with his answer as soon as possible.

"I am confident that the President will approve the motive of my solicitude in this affair, and the earnest manner in which I pressed the minister with it as soon as my knowledge of the declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to use the argument that belonged to the subject. When, in the conversation above alluded to, the Duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you. I only asked him if that decree had been published: he said no; but declared it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serrurier, with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him it was not among the archives of this legation; that I never before had heard of it, and since he had consented to answer my note, I desired him to send me in that official manner, a copy of that decree, and of any other documents that might prove to the incredulous of my country (not to me) that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were in good faith and unconditionally repealed with regard to the United States. He then promised me he would do it, and he has performed his promise.

"I send you a copy of the April decree, as likewise of the letter of the grand judge and that of the minister of finances, though the two latter pieces have been before communicated to our Government and published."

(B.)

THE DUKE OF BASSANO TO MR. RUSSELL.

[Translation.]

Paris, May 10th, 1812.

"SIR—In conversing with you about the note which you did me the honor to address to me on the 1st of May, I could not conceal from you my surprise at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was proven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you, by the decisions in favor of American vessels. You have done me honor to ask a copy of the letters which the grand judge and minister of finances wrote on the 25th December, 1810, to secure the first effects of that measure, and you have said, sir, that the decree of the 28th April, 1811, which proves definitively the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees in regard to the Americans, was not known to you.

"I have the honor to send you, as you have desired, a copy of the three acts; you will consider them, without doubt, sir, the plainest answer which I could give to this part of your note. As to the two other questions to which that note relates, I will take care to lay them before the emperor. You know already, sir, the sentiments which his majesty has expressed in favor of American commerce, and the good dispositions which have induced him to appoint a plenipotentiary to treat with you on that important interest.

Accept, sir, &c. &c.

(Signed)

THE DUKE OF BASSANO."

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Finance to the Count of Sussy, councillor of state, director general of the customs, dated December 25, 1810.

On the 5th of last August, the minister of foreign relations wrote to Mr. Armstrong, minister plenipotentiary of the United

States of America, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and that after the 1st of November, they would cease to have effect, it being well understood, that, in consequence of this declaration, the English would revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the U. States, in conformity to the act communicated, should cause their rights to be respected by the English.

On the communication of this note, the President of the United States issued, on the second of November, a proclamation, which announces the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, after the first of November; and which declares, that in consequence thereof, all the restrictions imposed by the act of the first of May, 1809, should cease with respect to France and her dependencies.

The same day, the treasury department, addressed to the collectors and waters of the United States, armed French vessels, and enjoined on them to apply, after the 2d of February next, the law of the 1st of May, 1809, prohibiting all commercial relation, to English vessels of every description, as well as to productions of the soil, industry or commerce of England and her dependencies.

His majesty having seen in these two pieces, the enunciation of the measures which the Americans propose taking on the 2nd of February next, to cause their rights to be respected, has ordered me to inform you, that the Berlin and Milan decrees must not be applied to any American vessels that have entered our ports since the 1st of November, or may enter in future, and that those which have been sequestered, as being in contravention of these decrees, must be the object of a special report.

On the 2nd of Feb. I shall acquaint you with the intentions of the emperor with regard to the definitive measures to be taken for distinguishing and favoring the American navigation.

I have the honor to salute you. The minister of finance,
(Signed) THE DUKE OF GAETE.

[Translation.]
FRENCH EMPIRE.

Paris, December 26th, 1810.

Copy of a letter from his excellency the Grand Judge Minister of Justice, to the Counsellor of State, President of the Council of Prizes.

MR. PRESIDENT.—The minister of foreign relations, by order of his majesty, the emperor and king, addressed on the 5th of August last, to the plenipotentiary of the United States of America, a note containing the following words:

"I am authorised to declare to you, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that after the first of November they will cease to have effect; it being well understood that, in consequence of this declaration, the English will revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the United States, in conformity to the act you have just communicated, will cause their rights to be respected by the English."

In consequence of the communication of this note, the President of the United States, issued on the 2d of November, a proclamation to announce the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and declared that in consequence thereof, all the restrictions imposed by the act of the first of May, must cease with respect to France and her dependencies; on the same day the treasury department addressed a circular to all the collectors of the customs of the United States, which enjoins them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. States, armed French vessels; prescribes them to apply, after the 2d of February next, to English vessels of every description, and to productions arising from the soil and industry, or the commerce of England and her dependencies, the law which prohibits all commercial relations, if at that period the revocation of the English orders in council, and of all the acts violating the neutrality of the U. States should not be announced to the treasury department.

In consequence of this arrangement entered into by the government of the United States, to cause their rights to be respected, his majesty orders, that all the causes that may be pending in the council of prizes of captures of American vessels, made after the 1st of Novr and those that may in future be brought before it, shall not be judged according to the principles of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, but that they shall remain suspended; the vessel captured or seized, to remain only in a state of sequestration, and the rights of the proprietors being reserved for them until the 2nd of Feb. next, the period at which the United States, having fulfilled the engagements to cause their rights to be respected, the said captures shall be declared null by the council, and the American vessels restored, tog. ther with their cargoes, to their proprietors.

Receive, Mr. President, the new assurances of my most distinguished consideration,
(Signed) THE DUKE OF MESSA.

[Translation.]

Palace of St. Cloud, April 28, 1811.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, &c. &c.

On the report of my minister of foreign relations:

Seeing by a law passed on the 2d of March, 1811, the congress of the United States, has ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which prohibits the vessels and merchants of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies, from entering into the ports of the United States.

Considering that said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions conceived by the British orders in council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitely, and to date from

the first of November last, considered as not having existed (in *avenues*) in regard to American vessels.

(Signed)

By the Emperor.
The Minister of State.
(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

THE COUNT DARA.

(C.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Russell, dated Paris, May 11th, 1812.

"I have concluded to despatch the Vase to England, expressly to carry to you the documents herewith enclosed.

"I was not a little surprised to learn, by the declaration of the Prince Regent in council of the 21st of April, that it was still believed by the British government that the French decrees of Berlin and Milan yet remained in force as applicable to the U. States. On reading that declaration, I therefore addressed to the Duke of Bassano, a note bearing date the 1st of May, of which I enclose you a copy.

"This deed from him the answer, of which I likewise hand a copy, with the three documents that accompanied it. The most remarkable of these is the decree of the 28th April, 1811. This piece I had never before seen; it appears that it had not been published at the time of its date, and not finding it among the archives of this legation, I suspect, that by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you as it ought to have been. The duke, however, assures me that it was so communicated. Be this as it may, I am convinced it has not been made known to the British government."

(D.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Barlow, dated

"London, May 29, 1812.

"Your letter of the 11th of this month, with its enclosures, was handed me on the 20th, and I immediately communicated copies of the letters from the French minister's of the 21st of December, 1810, and also of the decree of the 28th of April, 1811, to this government. The letters were already known, but the decree, from the cause undoubtedly which you so justly assign, namely "an omission or neglect in not having communicated it to me," was entirely new.

The Duke of Bassano has unquestionably full faith in what he assures you, but the date of the decree is so very remote, that it is not surprising that our memories should not accord on the subject."

(E.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

"London, 30th May, 1812.

"With regard to the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, Mr. Barlow, in a letter to me, makes the following remarks: "(this piece I had never before seen—it seems that it had not been published at the time of its date; and not finding it among the archives of the legation, I suspect, that, by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you, as it ought to have been. The duke assures me that it was so communicated. Be this as it may, I am convinced it has not been made known to the British government." I content myself with saying, that until communicated to me by Mr. Barlow, I had never heard of such a thing. I persuaded myself that there is no necessity of my adding any further explanation or comment on this strange business."

With great respect, I am, sir, &c. &c.
(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

(F.)

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.

London, 25th May, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to hand you herewith a copy of my note of the 20th of this month, communicating to Lord Castlereagh a decree of the French government, dated the 28th of April, 1811, and two letters of the French ministers of the 25th of December, 1810. I also send you copies of that decree and of a note from his lordship, acknowledging the receipt of my communication, and engaging to submit the documents above-mentioned to his royal highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honor to be, with profound respect, sir, your faithful servant,
(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

18, Bentinck-street, 20th May, 1812.

The undersigned, charge d'affaires of the United States of America, has the honor to transmit to Lord Castlereagh, authentic copies of a decree, purporting to be passed by the emperor of the French on the 28th day of April, 1811, of a letter addressed by the French minister of finance to the director general of the customs, on the 25th day of December, 1810, and of another letter of the same date, from the French minister of justice to the President of the council of prizes.

As these acts explicitly recognize the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in relation to the United States, and distinctly make this revocation to take effect from the first day of November, 1810, the undersigned cannot but persuade himself that they will, in the official and authentic form in which they are now presented to his Britannic majesty's government, remove all doubt with respect to the revocation in question, and, joined with all the powerful considerations of justice and expediency so often suggested, lead to a like repeal of the British orders in council, and thereby to a renewal of that perfect amity and unrestrained intercourse between this country and the United States, which the obvious interests of both nations require.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to assure his lordship of his highest consideration.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

The Right Honorable

Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Note.—For the conference, see correspondence between Mr. Barlow and the Duke of Bassano, communicated herewith.

LORD CASTLEREAGH TO MR. RUSSELL.

Foreign Office, May 23, 1812.

Lord Castlereagh presents his compliments to Mr. Russell, and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his official note of the 21st inst. transmitting copies of two official letters of the French ministers, dated December 25th, 1810, and of a decree of the French government, bearing date the 28th of April, 1811.

Lord Castlereagh will immediately lay these documents before His royal highness the Prince Regent, and avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Russell the assurances of high consideration.

Jonathan Russell, esq. &c. &c. &c.

(G)

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.

London, May 25, 1812.

SIR.—The assassination of Mr. Prevail has led to a dissolution of his ministry, and I hope may lead to an abandonment of his system, as far as we are concerned.

The vote, on motion of Mr. Stewart Wortley, on the 21st, for an address to the Prince Regent, to form a more efficient administration, has driven the old ministers to offer their resignation. The new arrangements are entrusted to Lord Wellesley, but nothing is yet effected.

Mr. Canning appears to be associated with his lordship in this business, which I cannot consider as a circumstance very auspicious to us.

There will undoubtedly, be much difficulty in forming the new cabinet; none of the old ministers will act under Lord Wellesley, he having so recently refused to act under them. Besides there is considerable difference on essential points of policy. The members of the opposition have a repugnance to act under any leader not taken from their own ranks, and they certainly will not constitute a part of any administration that does not adopt their system.

The probability therefore is, that either Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning will not succeed in performing the task imposed upon them, or that they will perform it so imperfectly as to expose their work to early destruction.

Whatever may be the ingredients of which the new cabinet may be composed, I am not altogether without hope that the orders in council will be modified if not removed. The effects of our embargo, the evidence before Parliament of the distresses occasioned by these orders, and the change of ministers itself, afford both cause and color for this proceeding.

I say nothing of the French decree, of which I this day send you a copy, as, without the circumstances just mentioned, it would, I am persuaded, be very insignificant.

I shall dismiss the Marquis as soon as the new ministry is formed or before, unless that event happens in a few days. She will return to Cherbourg. With great respect, I am, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, June 13, 1812.

"The difficulty which has been encountered in forming the new cabinet, has appeared to render it necessary to support the old one; and upon this ground the House of Commons appear to have acted last evening, in giving to ministers on the second motion of Mr. Wortley, a majority of 125.

"Notwithstanding these inauspicious circumstances and all the prejudice of the men now in place, respecting the U. States, yet I know not how the orders in council can be maintained without the most serious consequences both to this government and country. It is impossible, in the face of the evidence now before Parliament, to deny the vital importance of our intercourse to this nation, and obstinate as the ministry is, I do not entirely despair that it will be forced from its system or from power. I have some slender hope that this evidence may, even on the motion of Mr. Brougham on Tuesday next, produce some change, although it hardly seems probable that the ministers will allow the question to come on without the certainty of a triumph."

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.

London, June 18th, 1812.

SIR.—I hand you herewith the Times of yesterday, containing the debate in the House of Commons on the preceding evening relative to the orders in council. From this debate it appears that these measures are to be abandoned, but as yet no efficient extinction has been announced. The time already elapsed since the declaration of Lord Castlereagh, excites a suspicion that either the promised revocation will not take place, or, what is more probable, some other measure, equally unjust, is now under consideration, to replace those which are to be revoked.

I hope, until the details here are ascertained with certainty and precision, there will be no relaxation on our part.

With great respect, your very obedient servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, June 30, 1812.

"I have, at length, had the satisfaction to announce to you, in my letter of the 26th inst. the revocation of the orders in council

"You will, without doubt, be somewhat surprised that this revocation is founded on the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811.

"The real cause of the revocation is the measures of our government. These measures have produced a degree of distress among the manufacturers of this country that was becoming intolerable; and an apprehension of still greater misery, from the calamities of war, drove them to speak a language which could not be misinterpreted or disregarded.

"Many members of the House of Commons, who had been the advocates of the orders in council, particularly Mr. Willbrough, and others from the northern counties, were forced now to make a stand against them, or to meet the indignation of their constituents at the approaching election. It is, therefore, the country, and not the opposition, which has driven the ministry to yield on this occasion, and the eloquence of Mr. Brougham would have been in vain had it been destitute of this support.

"What has now been done, has been most reluctantly done, and yielded to coercion, instead of being dictated by a spirit of justice and reconciliation. The ministers were resolved to concede nothing until the last extremity. Lord Castlereagh unobtrusively went down to the House of Commons, on the 16th inst. determined to preserve the orders in council in their full force, and, when he perceived that he should be in the minority, he endeavored to compromise by giving up as little as possible.

"It was decided by the cabinet, in consequence of the vague declarations of his lordship on that night, to suspend the orders in council, and to make this suspension to depend upon conditions to be previously proposed to the United States. Driven from this ground by the motion of Mr. Brougham for the call of the house for Thursday the 23d of this month, the ministers at length dismissed the order of the 25th, and even this order was carried in the cabinet by a small majority only; five members voting against it: with these facts before me, I feel myself constrained to chasten my exaltation on what has taken place, with some fear of a return of the old injustice in a new form."

(H)

MR. GRAHAM TO MR. RUSSELL.

Department of State, August 9, 1812.

SIR.—The secretary left this city about ten days ago, on a short visit to Virginia. Since that period Mr. Baker has, in consequence of some despatches from his government, addressed to Mr. Foster, made to me a communication respecting the intentions of his government as regards the orders in council. It was of a character however so entirely informal and confidential, that Mr. Baid not feel himself at liberty to make it in the form of a note verbal or pro memoria, even permit me to take a memorandum of it at the time he made it: as it authorises an expectation that something more precise and definite, in an official form, may soon be received by this government, it is the less necessary that I should go into an explanation of the views of the President in relation to it, more particularly as the secretary of state is daily expected, and will be able to do it in a more satisfactory manner.

I refer you to the enclosed papers for information as to the maritime and military movements incident to the war, and will add that the President is anxious to know as soon as possible, the result of the proposals you were authorised to make to the British government respecting an armistice. He considers them so fair and reasonable, that he cannot but hope that they will be accepted to, and thus be the means of hastening an honorable and permanent peace.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Jonathan Russell, esq. &c. &c. &c.

JOHN GRAHAM.

MR. GRAHAM TO MR. RUSSELL.

Department of State, August 10, 1812.

SIR.—Thinking that it may be possibly useful to you, I do myself the honor to enclose a memorandum of the conversation between Mr. Baker and myself alluded to in my letter of this date. From a conversation with Mr. Baker since this memorandum was made, I find that I was correct in representing to the President that the intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax was to be understood as connected with a suspension of hostilities on the frontiers of Canada.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Jonathan Russell, esq. &c. &c. &c.

JOHN GRAHAM.

[Memorandum referred to in the above letter.]

Mr. Baker verbally communicated to me for the information of the President, that he had received despatches from his government, addressed to Mr. Foster (dated I believe about the 17th June) from which he was authorised to say that an official declaration would be sent to this country, that the orders in council, so far as they affected the United States, would be repealed on the 1st August, to be revived on the 1st May, 1813, unless the conduct of the French government and the result with the American government should be such, as in the opinion of his majesty, to render their revival unnecessary. Mr. Baker moreover stated, that the orders would be revived, provided the American government did not within 14 days after they received the official declaration of their repeal, admit British armed vessels into their ports, and put an end to the restrictive measures which had grown out of the orders in council.

The despatches authorising the communication to the American government, expressly directed that it should be made verbally, and Mr. Baker did not consider himself at liberty to reduce it to writing, even in the form of a note verbal or pro memoria, or to suffer me to take a memorandum of his communication at the same time he made it. I understood from him that the despatches had been opened by Mr. Foster at Halifax, who, in consequence of a conversation he had with vice-admiral Sawyer and Sir John Sher-

brooke, had authorised Mr. Baker to say that these gentlemen would agree, as a measure leading to a suspension of hostilities, that all captures made after day to be fixed, should not be proceeded against immediately, but be detained to await the future decision of the two governments. Mr. Foster had not seen Sir Geo. Prevost, but had written to him by express, and did not doubt but that he would agree to an arrangement for the temporary suspension of hostilities.

Mr. Baker also stated that he had received an authority from Mr. Foster to act as chargé d'affaires, provided the American government would receive him in that character, for the purpose of enabling him officially to communicate the declaration which was to be expected from the British government, his functions to be understood of course as ceasing on the renewal of hostilities. I replied, that although to so general and informal a communication, no answer might be necessary, and certainly no particular answer expected, yet I was authorised to say that the communication was received with sincere satisfaction, as it is hoped that the spirit in which it was authorised by his government may lead to such further communications as will open the way not only for an early and satisfactory termination of the existing hostilities, but to an entire adjustment of all the differences which produced them, and to that permanent peace and solid friendship which ought so to be mutually desired by both countries, and which is sincerely desired by this.

With this desire an authority was given to Mr. Russell on the subject of an armistice, as introductory to a final pacification, as has been made known to Mr. Foster; and the same desire will be felt on the receipt of the further and more particular communications which are shortly to be expected.

With respect to the joint intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax, on the subject of suspending judicial proceedings in the case of maritime captures, to be accompanied by a suspension of military operations, the authority given to Mr. Russell, still alluded to, and of which Mr. Foster was the bearer, is full proof of the solicitude of the government of the United States to bring about a general suspension of hostilities on admissible terms, with as little delay as possible. It was not to be doubted, therefore, that any other practicable expedient for attaining a similar result would readily be concurred in. Upon the most favorable considerations, however, which could be given to the expedient suggested through him, it did not appear to be reducible to any practical shape to which the executive would be authorised to give it the necessary sanction. Nor, indeed, is it probable that if it was less liable to insuperable difficulties, that it could have any material effect previous to the result of the pacific advance made by this government, and which must, if favorably received, become operative as soon as any other arrangement that could now be made. It was stated to Mr. Baker that the President did not, under existing circumstances, consider Mr. Foster as vested with the power of appointing a chargé d'affaires; but that no difficulty, in point of form, would be made, as any authentic communication, through him or any other channel, would be received with attention and respect.

(1)

MR. MONROE TO MR. BARLOW.

Department of State, June 16, 1812.

SIR—An act declaring war against Great Britain will probably pass both houses of congress on this day or to-morrow. It has already passed the house of representatives, and from what is known of the disposition of the senate, its assent is expected without delay.

This result has grown out of the continued aggressions of that power on our commerce.—Propositions were made in both houses of congress to compromise France in the same declaration, and in the senate the vote was 15 for it to 17 against it. In the other house the majority against it was much greater.

Its defeat in both houses has been doubtless in a great measure owing to a passage in your last letter, which intimated the intention of the French government to make some proposition in favor of indemnities, to be comprised in the treaty you were negotiating, whereby an expectation was excited that that interest would be provided for, and satisfaction given on the other grounds of complaint against France. The sentiment in both houses, as it is with the nation, generally, produced by so many acts of injustice, for which reparation has not been made, is strong against France. The arrival of the Wasp, which you promised to despatch in two or three weeks from the date of your last letter, with the result of your labors, and which may be now daily expected, was another motive for delaying ulterior measures with respect to her. In advising the war against England, as was distinctly implied by the late message, which brought that subject under consideration, the President stated to congress his strong disatisfaction with the conduct of the French government on every former ground of complaint, and to which others of more recent date have been added, with the single exception of the repeal of the decrees. He promised also to bring our affairs without power fully before congress, as soon as he should receive the communications which you had promised to forward by the Wasp. I communicate these facts, which are of a character too marked to require any comment, that you may be enabled to turn them to the best account, in promoting an amicable accommodation with the French government of every wrong received from it, which is sincerely desired.

You were informed by my letter of the 6th May, of such outrages committed by a squadron which was reported to have sailed from Nantz in January last, as were at that time known here. It appears that several vessels sailing from American ports to Lisbon and Cadiz, laden with the productions of the U. States, were seized and burnt at sea. The crews of those vessels were taken on board one of the French vessels, and afterwards transferred to another of our vessels engaged in the same trade, which was also seized, in which they made their way home. These men forwarded here the evidence of these facts, copies of which have already been

transmitted to you. I forward to you by this conveyance, the evidence of other aggressions, which will claim in like manner your particular attention. Most of these documents have been laid before congress, and referred by it to this department.

You will analyse all these cases of recent spoliation, and place them in the class of aggressions, to which they severally belong, on principle. In demanding of Great Britain the repeal of her orders in council, on the ground of the repeal of the French decrees, this government has, from a regard to justice, given to France all the credit to which she had any claim, believing that the notification alone of the French minister of foreign affairs to the minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at Paris, of their repeal, was sufficient to justify the demand of the repeal of the orders in council of Great Britain on her own principles. But it never was the intention of this government to concede to France any thing on that subject to which she was not fairly entitled. On the contrary, it has been its intention, as is sufficiently evident by your first instructions, to exact from her a most strict and rigorous compliance with her pledge, in regard to the repeal.

If any act in violation of that pledge has been committed, you will not fail to point it out, in the most distinct manner, to the French government, and to communicate to this department, without delay, any answer which you may receive from it. I have to add, admitting that the repeal of the decrees is observed with perfect good faith, that if the French government has given other orders, or permits acts of another character, which violate our rights, the wrong will not be less sensibly felt, or less resented by this government.

Your despatches by the Hornet were received on the 22d May. They are the last which have come to hand.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MONROE.

Joel Barlow, esq. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. BARLOW.

Department of State, July 14, 1812.

SIR—Your letters by the Wasp were received on the 13th inst. I make this acknowledgment, in the hope that it may reach Mr. Morton at Baltimore, and be conveyed with the letters and documents with which he is already charged for you.

The President has seen, with great surprise and concern, that the government of France had made no accommodation to the U. States on any of the important and just grounds of complaint to which you had called its attention according to your instructions, given at the time of your departure, and repeated in several communications since. It appears, that the same oppressive restraints on our commerce were still in force; that the system of license was persevered in; that indemnities had not been made for spoliations, nor any pledge given to inspire confidence that any would be made. More recent wrongs, on the contrary, and of a very outrageous character, have been added to those with which you were acquainted when you left the U. States. By documents forwarded to you in my letter of the 21st March, you were informed of the waste of our commerce, made by a squadron from Nantz in January last, which burnt many of our vessels trading to the Peninsula. For these you were also instructed to demand redress.

It is hoped that the government of France, regarding with a prudent foresight the probable course of events, will have some sensibility to its interest, if it has none to the claims of justice, on the part of this country.

On the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, I shall forbear to make any observations which have already occurred, until all the circumstances connected with it are better understood. The President approves your effort to obtain a copy of that decree, as he does the communication of it afterwards to Mr. Russell.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MONROE.

Joel Barlow, esq. &c.

The monsters at Hampton.

With feelings that cannot be uttered, we devote a considerable portion of the present number of the *Register* to publish and preserve a body of facts and evidence regarding the proceedings of the enemy at Hampton, that will forever disgrace the British name. Shuddering humanity outlaw the finished villains.

If it were possible that these outrages could be aggravated, that aggravation might be found in the conduct of certain Americans, so lost to honor and honesty, so destitute of the feelings of men or patriots, and so much debased by a vile party spirit or engulfed in a foreign influence, as to palliate, justify or impudently deny, the verity of those facts occurring in the *Chesapeake*, that have stamped the British with an excess of the barbarisms of the dark ages, without that chastening spirit of chivalry that protected woman, lovely woman, from the brutalities of the times.

Take the following as specimens—the first is extracted from a paper well celebrated as having published the "analysis," alluded to by John Henry in

his letter to sir James Craig, dated at Boston, April 13, 1806 (see WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. 2, page 24.) The other, commencing with "*calumny refuted*," is from a gazette, that, through party in opposing one man, seems as much lost as the other.

"A second fault, which is more criminal and quite as foolish, is the attempt made by men of all ranks in the pay or employment of government, to throw an imputation of unusual and unexampled cruelty on the officers and nation of the enemy. This may suit the wicked and corrupt views of those men who wish to alienate the minds of the people from a nation with which we are more naturally connected by the ties of common origin, religion, freedom, community of laws, similitude of manners, and conformity of interests, than with any other nation on the globe!

"We pronounce this attempt *foolish and wicked*—and indeed more false than either.

"It is *foolish*, because that nation has a character established of several centuries duration. It is not in the compass of the *paltry and mean and base* and false reports of unofficial letters, or in the still more wicked, undefined insinuations of messages and public reports, to undermine or destroy that *brilliant trait in the character of Britons*, (we say it though they are our enemies) of *habitual generosity and humanity*. If the American officers have imbibed this spirit—THEY IMBIBED IT FROM THE ILLUSTRIOUS EXAMPLES OF THE WARRIORS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"The moral and religious character—the temper and tone of that whole nation, has rendered it impossible that their military or naval men, should be other than *magnanimous and humane*."

"*Calumny refuted*.—We are happy to have it in our power to state, on UNQUESTIONABLE AUTHORITY, that the reports of the brutal conduct of the British at Hampton, the abuse of females, &c. are unfounded."

I cannot condescend to offer any other comment on these extracts than by referring the reader to the documents and statements that follow; and to declare this fact—that the officers, aye, the British officers, on several occasions where they have landed on the shores of the *Chesapeake*, have descended to the meanest pilferings, and have really been "SPOON STEALERS." The fact is stated to me on what I am assured is "unquestionable authority." I have no more doubt of its truth, than that I myself "live, move and have being;" for its character is sustained at all places.

They have wantonly and without military object, burned *Havre-de-Grace, Frenchtown, Georgetown and Fredericktown*;—they have conflagrated many separate dwellings, in the prodigality of cruelty;—they have plundered and destroyed every species of property within their reach; the officers giving the lead, superadding to common robbery the fury that belongs to a *banditti*—but the outrages at Hampton were wanting to give a finishing stroke of distinction on infamy, to these candidates for dishonor, and consummate their guilt.

The enormities at Hampton will never be fully known. Their features are of that horrible description that those who suffered will forever conceal them, if concealment be possible; and this will also be the common object of their relatives and friends. There is something in "RAVISHMENT" so opposite to all that is honorable (though it ought not to depreciate the good name of the violently polluted) that no husband, father or brother is willing to have it embodied in history that his wife, daughter or sister was so served. There is a terror in the very term at which sensibility shrinks back aghast; and an uncharitable and uncandid word flies from the sufferer, instead of pouring consolation into the heart of

the innocent victim, or condoling with her friends. She is avoided, as though it were infamous to associate with her—and the gentleness of pity is lost in horror. Hence, as before observed, the extent of the abomination will never be known to the public at large.

There is no doubt, but it was so designed to have treated *Norfolk*—the deserters agree, (so says several accounts from that place) in stating that *Cockburn* addressed his men to the following purport:—"My brave fellows! We will storm Fort Nelson by dinner, and be into Norfolk to supper. There you will find two banks with a great quantity of dollars, and for your exertions and bravery, you shall have three days plunder, and the free use of a number of fine women, besides a handsome bounty. The inhabitants are very rich."

We cannot trust ourselves to proceed in our remarks at this time. And shall only add a hope, that some secret but terrible revenge, is in store for the accursed barbarians—some signal deed that shall make their punishment as famous as their crime.

From the *Norfolk Herald*.

We have conversed with several gentlemen of respectability and intelligence, from Hampton, upon the subject of the enemy's conduct after getting possession of that town; we felt great solicitude for the result of our enquiries, for we were unwilling to admit that even an enemy whose conduct in war is characterised by inhumanity, could have committed acts, at the bare mention of which, the blood runs cold, and the heart sickens. But our informants confirm the sad story of the worse than savage brutality of the British soldiery. They affirm that what has been circulated upon the occasion, and what every man of feeling would fain have persuaded himself was but rumor, is substantially correct.

The unfortunate females who had not the means of effecting their escape from the town were literally hunted down by these fiends in human shape, and made the victims of indignity and brutal outrage. These monsters, who are defending "the religion we profess," broke into the church and plundered it of whatever was valuable, even ripping off the velvet which covered the pulpit! And yet we have men amongst us, native Americans, who cannot hear these things alleged against the barbarian foe, without attempting to palliate them! Is it necessary for us to stop to enquire whether his blood hounds are of the English, the French, the Scotch or the Irish breed? Is it a justification of the crime if one man hires the brand with which he hurls destruction on another? Or is it the instrument that is accountable for its deeds, and not the hand that uses it?—We shall say no more upon the subject at present. The executive has appointed a committee to investigate it thoroughly. This committee have been to Hampton for the purpose, and we may shortly expect their report.

From the *Norfolk Ledger*—(a "federal" paper.)

The departure of the enemy from the Roads, as noticed in the preceding article, has restored our intercourse with Hampton, and several citizens of that place have come over to this. These concur in stating that the enormities committed by the British at their landing were nearly to the full extent already stated. A committee has been appointed under the authority of the government, as we understand, in order to ascertain the facts—that this committee had examined a number of persons, and have transmitted their examinations to the Governor. No doubt remains but the public will shortly see a correct statement of these black deeds, which will ever remain an indelible stain on the character of the British nation.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Cooper, of the Cavalry, to Charles K. Mallory, Esq. Lieutenant-Governor, dated Armistead's Mill, near Hampton, July 10, 1813.

DEAR FRIEND—"Your favor of the 7th has just been received through the politeness of maj. Crutchfield who had it forwarded to me at this place. I am surprised to hear that you have among you a man who would endeavor to apologise for the unprecedented villainy and brutal conduct of the enemy in Hampton. Be assured of one fact, that which I informed you of in my last was strictly true. [See page 310.]

"You request me to make known to you a few of the distressing particulars in a way which will force conviction upon the minds of the incredulous. I will attend to it, my friend, that you may be enabled to confound such with positive proofs. At present you must content yourself with the following, and believe it as religiously as any fact beyond denial.

"Mrs. Turnbull was pursued up to her waist in the water and dragged on shore by 10 or 12 of these ruffians, who satiated their brutal desires upon her after pulling off her clothes, stockings, shoes, &c. This was seen by your nephew Keith and many others. Another case, a married woman, her name unknown to me, with her infant child in her arms (the child forcibly dragged from her) shared the same fate. Two young women well known to many, whose names will not be revealed at this time, suffered in like manner. *Doctor Colton, Parson Halson and Mrs. Hopkins have informed me of these particulars. Another, in the presence of old Mr. Hope, had her gown, &c. &c. cut off with a sword and violence offered in his presence, which he endeavored to prevent, but had to quit the room leaving the unfortunate victim in their possession, who no doubt was abused in the same way. †Old Mr. Hope himself was stripped naked, pricked with a bayonet in the arm and slept in the face; and were I to mention a hundred cases in addition to the above, I do not know that I should exaggerate.

"The loss of the British as acknowledged by an officer to lieut. Parish, was 120 killed and 90 or 95 wounded, among which was one colonel and captain of marines killed and 3 lieutenants wounded. They have since leaving Hampton taken possession of Old Point Comfort, pitched their tents and sunk wells, for the purpose of watering their shipping. I was at Fort Fields (capt. Cooper's seat) on Wednesday last, and every thing is taken away or destroyed—to give you an idea of their littleness, they actually made a fire under my plough and burnt the stock up. My dear friend, I am sorry to say that this county is nearly ruined. You among others will feel the loss materially, five of your negroes have joined them; and I have no doubted but nine-tenths of them will abscond unless the enemy can be driven from the Point. Mr. Cary has lost 11—Mr. Booker 2; Edwd. Rudd 1 and several more from Mill creek. Powell at Newport News has lost 8—old Mr. Skinner every one he owned and many others in like manner—they are going off every day; this is too bad.—

*The former of these gentlemen acted as surgeon to the detachment lately stationed at Hampton, and is a young gentleman of the first respectability; the latter is president of the academy at that place, and stands deservedly high in public estimation—Mrs. Hopkins also, is a lady of very high respectability, and of the most unquestionable veracity.

†This worthy old gentleman is bowing beneath the pressure of age, being near 70 or older; has a numerous family, most of them sons now in the service of their country.

There is a company of them formed, uniformed and trained to arms regularly—they however as well as their employers are not to be dreaded. Three deserters state that they are about to sail for New London with a view of attacking that place, and that they can muster 4000 men in this fleet. Excuse this scrawl; it is now near twelve o'clock and all around me sleeping—Capt. Servant's riflemen and 17 of my troop forming a small detachment under my command, are stationed at capt. Armistead's house, where I have to keep a vigilant look out to prevent their catching me, as they say they want to lay their hands on Cooper of the cavalry."

Extract of a letter from a Lady in Norfolk to her friend in New-York, dated 1st July, 1813.

"I have this moment heard, from authority which cannot be doubted, that admirals Warren, sir James Beckwith, and the vile monster, Cockburn, told their men, that if they would take Norfolk, and burn it, they should have twenty-five pounds a piece, three days' plunder! and all the pretty women as long as they wanted!!!—that upon their taking Hampton, the British forced all the women to their purposes, and then attempted to stab them; and did stab one, but did not kill her—they were prevented from doing the unfortunate maiden this favor. One of the young women that was served in this horrid manner is now dangerously ill. Married men were forced from their wives, * * * * *

The admirals then permitted their men to strip those unhappy women naked, and with drawn bayonets, drive them through the streets before them. Most of these unfortunate females (now rendered wretched for life, by the *Butchery of our Religion*) are well known, and are beautiful beyond description. Women were flying in all directions, with children in their arms, pursued by these savages. It is an eternal stigma on the British character. My heart bleeds for these unfortunate females. Will not the thunderbolts of heaven strike these wretches, and clear the earth of such monsters. The companies at Hampton could not protect themselves. The Hamptonians opposed the enemy with only five hundred men to four or five thousand—of the British force seventy were killed and one hundred wounded. The British and French landed together. They made an attempt on Norfolk, but we sunk five of their barges, and killed great numbers on their landing."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Charleston, dated Gosport, June 30th, 1813.

"It would shock you to hear of the outrages committed on the poor defenceless women. Miss ———, was seen in the hands of 28 soldiers, and forced by the *wholesale of them!!!* She is now at the point of death, and attended by Dr. McIntire, who has no hopes of her recovery."

York, 4th July, 1813.

Sir—Anxious to effect, as early as possible, the objects of the flag entrusted to us by you, on the 1st inst. we proceeded immediately after receiving your despatches, for admiral Warren and general Taylor, to Hampton. On our arrival at the latter place, some difficulty arose in procuring a vessel to convey us to the British fleet; and after some delay, we were compelled to embark in a small, open, four-oared boat, the only one it seemed, which the fury of the enemy had left capable of floating. We proceeded to the fleet of the enemy with the utmost dispatch which our little skiff, and the excessive heat of the day would permit; and when distant from the admiral's ship about a half mile, were met and hailed by a barge of the enemy, the officer of which was informed we had despatches for admiral Warren. We were invited into the barge, which invita-

tion we accepted, as well to relieve ourselves from the confinement on board our little vessel, as to lighten, as much as possible, the burthen of our oarsmen; and to proceed with as much expedition as was practicable to obtain the objects of our mission.

On our arrival at the admiral's ship (the *St. Domingo*) we were directed to proceed to the "Sceptre," a line of battle ship, on which we were informed, admiral Cockburn had recently hoisted his flag. Arriving along side of this ship we were desired by the officer of the barge to ascend the ship. Upon our reaching the deck, we found a large assemblage of officers—certainly a greater number than could be necessarily attached to a single ship. In the space of ten minutes, the two admirals, Warren and Cockburn, approached—to the former we delivered your despatches, who upon personal, evinced embarrassment, and after a short pause said, that the principal object of the flag appeared to be, to procure supplies for your hospital—he was answered in the affirmative. Could not these supplies have been as easily and early procured from Richmond as from Norfolk? We thought not. The admiral then said he would reflect upon the subject, and return us an answer soon, and retired with admiral Cockburn to the cabin of the ship. A period of about 15 minutes then elapsed, when admiral Cockburn advanced and addressing major Griffin informed him, the admiral would see him in the cabin, the two admirals only with him. Admiral Warren again repeated the opinion that the hospital supplies could be as expeditiously procured from Richmond as from Norfolk—saying it was contrary to their regulations to permit even a flag to go to Norfolk—that it was their intention to land Mr. King, who went with the flag, at Seawell's point, and jointly with admiral Cockburn, expressed an unwillingness to let the flag proceed—They were answered, that if the flag was permitted to proceed, the supplies could be procured sooner than if the flag was compelled to return—certainly in the course of the following day—that if compelled to resort to Richmond, three days, probably more, would pass before the stores could reach Hampton—that our wounded and sick were suffering for medicine and necessaries—that all the medicine, private as well as public property had been wantonly destroyed by the troops who lately captured Hampton, and that the supplies absolutely required for the use of the hospital could not be procured in Hampton. The admiral said he had heard that the hospitals had received some supplies—he was asked from whence, and assured it was not the case—finding the admiral still hesitating, major Griffin said, "that the reputed humanity of admiral Warren forbade major Crutchfield to doubt, that the application for the passage of a flag to Norfolk would be refused"—after a short pause, major Griffin was informed that the flag might proceed upon condition of returning along side the ship, in the same vessel, with the same persons, and with no increase of persons—the restriction to the *same vessel* was combated on the ground that in the event of much wind, the boat was too small to navigate the Roads, and thus the object of the flag would be defeated—but finding no relaxation in the condition probable, it was determined, upon consultation with lieut. Lively, to proceed.—Upon the subject of prisoners, admiral Warren acknowledged one only to be in the fleet, taken at Hampton—he declined all arrangement, and avoided all discussion on this topic, saying he had opened correspondence with gen. Taylor, but nothing was decided.

Relative to the officers' baggage captured in Hampton, the admiral said, that such articles as had been found had been restored, and mentioned the papers of capt. Fryor, which had been placed in the care

of capt. Myers, of Norfolk, and assured major Griffin that he would direct Sir Sydney Beckwith to enquire further, and if any should be discovered, it would be made known to us on our return. We were then informed we might proceed, which we immediately did, and reaching Norfolk after 3 p. m. repaired to gen. Taylor's quarters, who directed the supplies written for by the surgeons. Returning on the 2nd, we were, as is customary, again met by a barge of the enemy, and desired to call on board the admiral's ship; we entered the ship with the officer of the barge, and were received by the captain, who enquired if we had despatches for the admiral—being informed we were the returning flag, that had proceeded to Norfolk the day before, the captain retired to the cabin, and shortly returned with information that we might proceed, when we pleased—this we did, and deposited with Dr. Colton, the medical and hospital supplies sent from Norfolk.

Upon reaching Hampton, a scene of desolation and destruction presented itself—the few inhabitants we found in town, seemed not yet to have recovered from their alarm—dismay and consternation sat on every countenance—reports had reached us of the violence and uncontrolled fury of the enemy, after they obtained possession of the place—their conduct in some cases being represented such as would have disgraced the days of Vandalism—our feelings were much excited, and we deemed it our duty to pursue the inquiry as far as practicable, and are sorry to say, that from all information we could procure, from sources too respectable to permit us to doubt, we are compelled to believe that acts of violence have been perpetrated which have disgraced the age in which we live. The sex hitherto guarded by the soldiers' honor escaped not the rude assaults of superior force, nor could disease disarm the foe of his ferocity. The apology that these atrocities were committed by the French soldiers attached to the British forces, now in our waters, appeared to us no justification of those who employed them, believing, as we do, that an officer, is, or should be, ever responsible for the conduct of the troops under his command.

We have the honor to be, sir,
Your humble servant,

(Signed)

THOMAS GRIFFIN,
ROBERT LIVELY.

Maj. Sta. Crutchfield,

Commandant, York.

[It may be well to add (for the use of those who require it) that Messrs. Griffin and Lively are gentlemen of the first respectability. The former was late a "federal" member in Congress.—RIG.]

To the editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*.

SIR—Having just returned from Hampton, where I made myself acquainted with all the particulars of British outrage, whilst that place was in their possession, I am requested by many persons to communicate through you, to the public, the information I have given them. I do this with no hope or expectation of satisfying those who required other testimony than major Crutchfield's or captain Cooper's—I too well know that there are those among us, who will still doubt or pretend to doubt.—But as I believe this class to be few in number and insignificant in the public estimation; as I firmly believe that a large majority of all political persuasions, are open to conviction and feelingly alive to their country's wrongs; I cannot withhold from them the facts, whose simple recital will according to their different temperaments, inflame them with rage or fill them with horror.

My name you are at liberty to give to the public, or only to those who inquire for it, as you think proper. I have reason to believe that those who know me, whether federal or republican, will know and acknowledge that I am incapable of publishing a falsehood—and I aver, that every statement inconsistent with the following, no matter on whose authority it is made—is untrue—in proof of which I solemnly undertake before the world to establish every fact contained in it, provided any gentleman will sign his name to a denial of either of them.

I went to Hampton with a determination of enquiring minutely into the truth of reports, which I *hoped*, for the honor of a soldiers profession and of human nature, to have found exaggerated. In the investigation I resolved to depend on the second-hand relation of no one, where I could mount to the original source of evidence—but since in some cases this was impracticable, I feel it a duty carefully to distinguish the one class from the other.

That the town and county adjacent was given up to the indiscriminate plunder of a licentious soldiery, except perhaps the house where the head-quarters were fixed, is an undeniable truth. Every article of valuable property was taken from it. In many houses not even a knife, a fork or a plate was left. *British officers* were seen by doctor Colton in the act of plundering a Mr. Jones' store. His house, although he remained in town, was rifled, and his medicine thrown into the public street just opposite where many officers took up their quarters, who must have been eye witnesses of the scene. The church was pillaged and the plate belonging to it taken away, although inscribed with the Donor's name. The wind-mills in the neighborhood were stripped of their sails. The closets, private drawers and trunks of the inhabitants were broken open and scarcely any thing seemed to be too trifling an object to excite the cupidity of these robbers. Several gentlemen informed me, that much of their plunder was brought into the back-yard of Mrs. Westwood's house where sir Sidney Beckwith and admiral Cockburn resided. But I had no opportunity of seeing this lady, who it was said *would* testify to the fact. In short, Hampton exhibits a dreary and desolate appearance which no *American* can witness unmoved. Doctor Wardlow and Mr. John G. Smith, of this city, visited it in company with me; and their indignation was equal. They, and every one who saw and heard what I have stated, united in execrating the monsters who perpetrated these enormities; and political distinction, if any excited, were lost in the nobler feelings of pity for the sufferers, and a generous ardor to avenge their wrongs.

Here it may be necessary to notice a publication I have this moment read in the Alexandria Gazette of the 12th, where among other things it is said on the authority of a "gentleman who was in Hampton the day after its evacuation by the enemy," that it was believed there "that nearly all the plundering was committed by the negroes;" and that he saw many "articles brought to the magistrates which had been secreted in negro-houses."—That some plundering may have been committed by the negroes who (as I was told) were embodied and paraded through the streets, is probable enough—that the expression of *such* an opinion may have been heard in Hampton, is likewise probable—but I utterly deny, that it is believed there, by any person worthy of credit that "nearly all the plundering was committed by them." Let the gentleman, then, who gives this account, state from whom he derived his information. Let him give the name of the magistrates who received the plunder thus found, and his own; and let him declare what were the main arti-

cles he saw brought in. I will not directly hazard the assertion, but I am very much inclined to believe, there were not magistrates in the town at the time spoken of, unless parson Holson, Doctor Colton or captain Wills are magistrates; and with all these gentlemen I conversed, and heard not a whisper countenancing the statement in the Alexandria paper. How it is known that the negroes "had the address," first to impose on the British commanders, and then the American troops, which "induced them to retreat to York," and have Hampton to be plundered by these artful rogues, that *gentleman* is left to say—but that the American troops did not retire to York, in consequence of such information, is undoubtedly true. Nor is it less true that capt. Cooper's troop arrived in time to prevent any plundering of the least consequence, after the evacuation—and in time too to prevent—what many gentlemen there believed to have been a plan concerted between the black and white allies—the firing of the town.

That "admiral Warren expressed his regret that the inhabitants of Hampton had not all remained, as in that case no plundering would have happened," is possible enough; since it admits the fact of the plundering, and is conformable with the answer given to captain Wills, who complained to Cockburn and Beckwith of the destruction of his private property. "Why did you quit your house?" said these *honorable* men. "I remained in my house," answered doctor Colton, "and have found no better treatment."

That Kirby, who for seven weeks or more had been confined to his bed and whose death the savages only a little hastened, was shot in the arms of his wife, is not denied. Those who wish for further confirmation may go and take him from his grave, and weep, if they can feel for an American citizen, over his mangled body. They must go to his wounded wife, and hear her heart-rending tale, and then they may turn to the account of the *gentleman* and derive consolation from the excuse (*which I never heard*) "that it was done in revenge for the refusal of the militia to give quarters to some Frenchmen who were on board a barge that was sunk by our troops who continued to fire on the almost drowning men when making for the shore." This vile slander on our troops will I have no doubt be met in the proper manner by the gallant officer who commands them at Norfolk—but the worst is to come.

I conversed, with a lady whose name is mentioned in captain Cooper's letter, in company with parson Holson, doctor Colton and captain Wills. Her story was too shocking in its details to meet the public eye. When I had convinced her of the object I had in visiting her—that it was dictated by no impertinent curiosity, but a desire to know the whole truth—to enable me, on one hand, to do justice even to an enemy, or on the other, to electrify my countrymen with the recital of her sufferings—she discovered every thing which her convulsive struggle, between shame and a desire to expose her brutal assailants, would permit. This woman was seized by five or six ruffians—some of them *dressed in red and speaking correctly the English language—and stripped naked*. Her cries and her prayers were disregarded, and her body became the subject of the most abominable indecencies. She at one time made her escape and run into a creek hard by, followed by a young daughter; whence she was dragged by the monsters in human shape to experience new and aggravated sufferings. In this situation she was kept all night whilst her screams were heard at intervals by some of the Americans in town, who could only clasp their hands in hopeless agony.

Virginian! American! friend or enemy of the administration or of the war! go as I have done to this woman's house and hear and see her. See too her young daughter on the bed of sickness in consequence of the abuses of that night! and your heart, if it be made of "penetrable stuff," will throb with indignation and a thirst for revenge, and your hand instinctively grasp the weapon for inflicting it.

A Mrs. Briggs related to us, that a woman who had come to Hampton to visit her husband who was in the militia, was taken forcibly from her side by four soldiers in green, and with her young child, which one of them snatched from her arms, borne to the hospital in spite of her screams.—They had previously robbed them of their rings and attempted to tear open their bosoms. A Mrs. Hopkins, who was not in town when I was there, obtained the assistance of an officer and rescued the woman from her ravishers; but not until one of them had gratified his abominable desires.

I was told by the gentleman who accompanied me that Mrs. Hopkins confirmed this statement, and would swear to at least two other cases of a similar kind, without however giving up the names of the young and respectable women who suffered.

Doctor Colton and captain Wills, assisted by an officer, rescued another lady from the greatest of all calamities.

Old Mr. Hope, aged as he told major Crutchfield (in my presence) 64 or 5 years, was seized by those wretches and stripped of all his clothing, even of his shoes and his shirt. A bayonet was run a little way into his arm behind, as if in cruel sport; while several were held to his breast. In this situation he was kept for a considerable time, and would probably have been another victim of their rage, if their attention had not been diverted to a woman, who had sought refuge in his house. They followed her into the kitchen, whither she had run for safety. Mr. Hope made off amidst her agonizing screams, and when he returned to his house he was told by his domestics that their horrid purposes were accomplished.—This I had from him.

How far this violation extended, will never be known. Women will not publish what they consider their own shame; and the men in town were carefully watched and guarded. But enough is known to induce the belief of the existence of many other cases, and enough to fire every manly bosom with the irrepressible desire of revenge.

I am not disposed to tire the public patience or I could tell of enormities little inferior to the above. But the enemy are convicted of robbery, rape and murder—and it is unnecessary to add to the catalogue of their crimes.

Men of Virginia! will you permit all this?—Fathers and brothers, and husbands, will you fold your arms in apathy and only curse your despoilers? No you will fly with generous emulation to the unfurled standard of your country.—You will imitate the example of those generous spirits, who are even now aroused tendering their services to the commander in chief: who are pouring from their native mountains and soliciting to be led against the enemy wherever he dares to show his face.—You will prove yourselves worthy of the impartial honor, that the enemy has conferred upon you, in selecting you as the object of his vengeance. You will practice for a time yourselves to the art, a knowledge of which the enemy has made necessary.—You will learn to command; to obey; and with "Hampton" as your watch word—to conquer.

P.

We expected to add to the preceding the official enquiry and report made to the governor of Virginia, we learn it confirms all we have heard—but a copy has not yet reached us.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is positively stated, that the senate has refused to ratify the nomination of Mr. Gallatin as one of the ambassadors of the United States to negotiate with Great Britain; but they have confirmed the appointment of Messrs. Adams and Bayard. The ground of objection is said to be, that no man ought to hold two such offices as Mr. Gallatin possesses.—The principle is a good one; but on a former important and similar occasion, Mr. Jay, while chief justice of the United States, was, in like manner, appointed an envoy to Great Britain, by President Washington. The acts of Mr. Gallatin will be valid until he is notified of the rejection of the senate.

Defence of New York. A line of torpedoes are prepared to be stretched across the Narrows, at a very short notice, so as "to blow up the most if not all the vessels passing by forts Richmond and Hudson." The forts on the Narrows are also much strengthened—they will shortly mount upwards of 100 of the heaviest cannon.

The Packet communication between New-Haven and New-York has not been interrupted. New-Haven is not included in the British blockade.

The Connecticut militia, lately at New London, were discharged, because, though they were expected to be paid by the United States, it was refused that they should be considered as drafted under the authority of the United States. The council of state was to have met at Hartford on the 20th inst. with a supposed object of considering a new requisition made by gen. Burbeck.

After the cartel ship Robert Burns had cleared out for Liverpool, under charge of the marshal of New York, a number of letters were smuggled on board, which were seized by that officer, and sent on to Washington city.

It is undoubted that an active communication exists between the British on the sea coast and their friends on the shore.

The brig lately arrived at Portland, direct from Liverpool, had 800 packages of British goods; all which were permitted to be bonded!

Invention.—Some folks—at Boston—lately made a very straight story about an insurrection of the blacks in South Carolina, who had killed 3 or 400 of the whites; but the latter collected and defeated them in a great battle, not far from Charleston, where 1200 negroes were killed and taken!—"An enemy has done this."

"We would respectfully solicit the pious men to explain to us the difference between waging war with sub-marine machines, and with aerial destructive weapons—fighting under water or fighting in the air? The British, too cowardly to meet us on shore (except where they are certain of finding little or no opposition) like men and soldiers, send us Congreve rockets to burn our towns and habitations—we, in return, dispatch some of our Torpedoes—to rub the copper off their bottoms."—[Amvora.

Portsmouth, July 18.—The surgeon of the privateer Sword Fish, (which was captured and carried into England) who arrived at Boston, in a cartel from England informs us, that while he was at Portsmouth, the Cornwall, 74, arrived there from a foreign station—that at the time of her arrival she had on board 30 impressed American seamen—that a part

of them requested to be considered as prisoners of war, and refused to do duty; that in consequence, they were put in irons, and ordered to be fed on bread and water. The British officer suspecting that they had been advised to this step by the surgeon of the Sword Fish, ordered him between decks, nor was he again permitted his usual liberty till he embarked in the cartel. We are also furnished with the names of one hundred and thirteen Americans, who had been impressed, who have been sent on board the St. Antonio, prison ship;—two of them had been enslaved eighteen years in the British service, and the others from a half to fifteen years. There was about 800 prisoners on board the ship. It had been considerably sickly; about thirty had died; provisions were bad in quality, and scant—half pound of beef and 1½ pound bread per day; two days in the week they had one pound pickled herring or other fish, and one pound potatoes, was their allowance. From 5 o'clock P. M. to 6 o'clock A. M. the prisoners were confined under hatches. Mr. Beasley the American agent for prisoners, paid little or no attention to the situation or wants of the prisoners; was but once on board the St. Antonio during 7 months, and then made no enquires respecting them.

MILITARY.

Attack on Black Rock. On the morning of the 11th inst, "a British force of about 250 regulars, crossed the Niagara river, and landed below Black Rock, and moved up towards that place, when they were discovered by our men (about 200 militia) who at once fled in different directions. The enemy set fire to the barracks, block-house, &c. spiked several pieces of cannon, and took a quantity of flour, salt &c. (said to be 400 barrels) and four field pieces, 6 pounders. While engaged in getting off the property, they were attacked by a force consisting of regulars, militia and Indians, who had come down from Buffalo, and who poured in a successful fire upon the foe, killing a considerable number—nine were left dead on the shore, besides a captain mortally wounded. Our loss, one killed, and three wounded, two of whom are since dead. Although the retreat of the enemy was precipitate, they succeeded in taking away the above property, which was doubtless their object in crossing over."

Our force that drove off the enemy, appears to have been about 100 regulars, 130 drafted militia and volunteers and 20 or 30 Indians. We took 15 prisoners. Captain Saunders, of the 49th reg. (who was mortally wounded, but conveyed with great tenderness to gen. Porter's house) says that colonel Bishop was badly wounded, and that several killed and wounded were carried into the boats. The Indians behaved exceedingly well; were quite tractable, and committed none of their usual barbarities—they did not scalp the dead. Maj. King was at Black Rock, and assisted in the affair. Our regulars were raw recruits, and few of those engaged had ever seen an action before.

The day after the affair at Black Rock, 200 regulars arrived there from Erie.

Gen. Dearborn has nearly regained his health and the troops at Fort George are well reported of.—The Baltimore volunteers are stationed as a guard at Fort Schlosser.

The army at Fort George remained inactive, a war on the outposts excepted, of various success, but of great use to our raw troops in accustoming them to the business of battle. It appears that the British re-occupy the Niagara frontier.—It is probable no attempt will be made against them until after the long-looked for contest on the lake, between Chancellery and Leo, on which the present success of either

party depends. It is stated that the British have lately launched three vessels at Kingston; and we are not without our fears that they are considerably the strongest—but their precise force is not known to us.

"Col. DUANE has not been nominated a brigadier-general; and his appointment of adjutant-general for the Pennsylvania district is confirmed by the senate.

"JACOB BROWN, of New-York, and ROBERT TAYLOR, of (Norfolk) Virginia, are appointed and confirmed by the senate, brigadier-generals in the service of the United States." *N. Y. paper.*

The following extract of a letter from an officer at Sacket's Harbor to his friend in this town, relative to the attack on that place, will be read with pleasure, at least by those acquainted with the persons alluded to. *Plattsburg Rep.*

"Major Aspinwall had arrived the preceding night with a handful of Yankees—he met the enemy advancing from Horse-Island. (the dismounted dragoons under major Leval assisting,) and fought a gallant battle; but retired gradually from an immense superiority of numbers. Two of the gun-boats ranged up the shore and covered the field with showers of grape. Maj. Aspinwall forced back and directed his men to occupy the intervals between the barracks. Gen. Gray advanced to the barracks, calling to his men, "come on my boys—remember York—cut the damn'd rascals' throats," &c. A drummer of Aspinwall's, 16 years old, advanced up to him and shot him dead. At that moment the brave lieut. Fanning, [of the artillery, who was severely wounded at York] crawling along and leaning on his piece, came up and discharged 3 rounds of grape into their faces, coolly telling his men that as he could not run it would be as well to fight. At this time Aspinwall, (the hero of the day) got three cheers from his men, and the enemy's bugles sounded a retreat. They were not pursued, gen. Brown thinking they were manœuvring to flank him. All were astonished to find they had re-embarked."

Gen. Wilkinson arrived at Milledgeville, (G.) on the evening of the 6th, on his way to the headquarters of the N. army. He passed through the Creek nation without interruption.

From the Ogdensburg Palladium of July 7.

A flag from Ogdensburg crossed to Prescott on Saturday last. The commanding officer (col. Pierson) politely gave the following general order to one of the gentlemen of the flag, who handed it to us for publication.

Head-Quarters, Kingston, June 28.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The commander of the forces has great satisfaction in announcing to the army, that a report has just been received from brig. gen. Vincent, of a most judicious and spirited exploit achieved by a small detachment of the 49th regt. amounting to 46 rank and file under lieut. Fitz Gibbon and a band of Indian warriors, which terminated in the defeat and entire capture of a considerable detachment of the American regular army, under the command of lieut. col. Børstler of the 14th United States regt. after sustaining considerable loss.

Lieut. Fitz Gibbon on reconnoitering the enemy's position, and finding him too numerous to oppose with his small force, with great presence of mind kept him in check, while he sent and summoned him to surrender in the name of major Le Baren, and which he was fortunately enabled to enforce by the prompt and timely advance of the light division of that officer, by whose vigorous co-operation, the capture of the enemy's force consisting of 1 lieut. col. 1 maj. 6 capt. 15 inferior officers, 25 serjeants,

2 drummers, 462 rank and file, one 12 pounder, one 6 pounder, field piece, and a stand of colors, was effected on the field.

Not a single British soldier is reported to have fallen on this occasion. The Indian warriors behaved with great steadiness and courage, and his excellency has great satisfaction in learning that they conducted themselves with the greatest humanity and forbearance towards the prisoners after the action.

By his excellency's command,

E. BAYNES, *Adj. Gen.*
NAVAL.

Capt. *Capel*, of *La Hogue*, has destroyed several licensed vessels—we wish him every success in catching them. Congress have a bill before them to outlaw such ships, and Capt. C. may do US great service in carrying it into effect.

Two vessels have arrived—one at *Boston* and the other at *New Bedford*, by which we have a concurring account of a severe cannonade being heard at sea, on the 28th of June, in lat. 41, 52, long. 53, 50, western edge of the Grand Bank. One of these vessels was boarded from the *Bellerophon*, of 74 guns, on the 27th of June, in company with a frigate. It is positively stated that it was the 74 that was engaged, (for the frigate was seen standing towards her after the action,) but the distance was so great that nothing further could be known. The firing commenced at 40 minutes past 10 o'clock and lasted till nearly 1 o'clock, with an interval of about 20 minutes only. [The *Bellerophon* has since boarded another vessel that has arrived; but the officer said nothing of the supposed engagement.]

Naval notice.—By the capture of the United States frigate *Chesapeake* and the sudden prostration of captain Lawrence and all his officers, the private signals of the navy of the United States have fallen into the hands of the enemy, and, in order to multiply the chances of intelligence to the absent ships of the navy, through the circulation of the public prints, this notice is given. The public agents of the United States in foreign countries, and citizens traversing the ocean, are respectfully requested to communicate this information.

Navy Department, July 14.

"The enemy in North Carolina.—Several letters from Elizabeth City and verbal information, assure us that on Monday last 2 brigs and 2 schooners, with 30 barges of the enemy came into Ocracock, (several ships which could not pass the bar lay out side) when they captured the brig *Anaconda* privateer of New York, and schr. *Atlas*, of Philad.; from the latter there had been landed about 100 pipes of brandy and all the silks. The enemy are said to have landed troops at Shell-Castle, and at Portsmouth opposite, to the amount of 2000, which must be much exaggerated.

"The inhabitants of Elizabeth City were making preparations for resisting an attack."

The Erie Flotilla. The [Philadelphia] Democratic Press, of Wednesday last, says—"We understand that the anchors of the two 20 gun brigs which were launched about a month ago at Erie, left this city on Monday."—[Is this possible?]

A letter to the editor, dated the 14th inst. says, "A privateer of 2 guns and 50 men sailed from *Sackett's Harbor* last night on a cruise."

The following statement of the naval forces on lake Ontario, is from the *Aurora*—for other particulars, see the present vol. of the REGISTER, pages 133 and 220—

"As the public appear to look forward with much solicitude to the issue of the contest which, it is believed, is about to take place, between the adverse

fleets on lake Ontario, a statement of the forces on each may not be unacceptable.

AMERICAN.	GUNS.	BRITISH.	GUNS.
Frigate Gen. Pike	32	Frigate Gen. Wolf	36
Ship Madison	24	Ship Royal George	22
Brig Oneida	18	Prince Regent	16
10 sch'rs. carrying 32's and 24's, &c.		long Brig Earl Moira	12
		7 schooners of 6 or 8 guns each.	

"The forces being so nearly balanced, we can look for victory only to the superiority of our seamen, and the talents of their highly distinguished commander."

BLOCKADE OF NEW-LONDON.

The British, with five barges, made an attack upon *Sag Harbor*, near the east end of Long Island, on Sunday morning the 11th inst. but were gallantly beaten off by the inhabitants.

Things at *New-London* remain nearly as they were. The militia of the neighborhood have frequent skirmishes with the enemy's barges, and generally defeat their purposes.

New-York, July 18. Yesterday afternoon the smack *Resolution* arrived at this port from Stonington. The captain of the smack informs, that on Thursday last he saw several ships of war going out towards Montauk Point, and heard they were bound to Halifax. They had taken several horses from the Islands on board their ships. A ship of the line and frigate off Faulkner's Island at anchor on Thursday evening, and no other enemy's ships in the Sound.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Ramilies 74, dated July 9th, enclosed to a gentleman in this city.

"You will come down Long-Island about 80 miles, and then get on board a fishing smack, which will put you on board the *Ramilies*. Our barges go on shore at Providence almost every night unmolested." [The letter contains other matter, which it would at present be improper to publish.]

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

See "Monsters at Hampton" page 332.

The enemy had been in the practice for some time past of coming on shore frequently, near the light house, on Cape Henry, where they had sunk wells and obtained a partial supply of water, and also plundered the inhabitants. About 50 of the Princess Ann county militia, commanded by captain Robert Lawson determined to "correct the procedure," and fixed themselves in ambuscade behind some sand hills, within about forty yards of the wells. A barge with 26 men came on shore early in the morning of the 14th, and all hands proceeded to the watering-place. When they arrived, capt. Lawson perceiving the disparity of their force, called out to them to surrender; for which one of the lieutenants levelled a carbine at his head, and fired; it missed. The militia then gave them a full round—three marines were killed, one lieutenant, two seamen and two marines wounded. They were panic struck and fled to the boat without further resistance; were pursued and made prisoners, sustaining no other hurt. The boat was destroyed; a brass cannon and every thing on board that could be removed, were taken away. The prisoners, 2 lieutenants, 16 seamen and 5 marines, have arrived at Norfolk. The wounded have been taken care of. None of our people were injured.

A small vessel has been seized and sent to *Baltimore* under the suspicion of having traded with the enemy; and a man has been put into our jail charged with having been a pilot on board the *St. Domingo*, Warren's ship. FIAT JUSTITIA.

The enemy in the Potomac.—The whole force of the enemy that entered the *Potomac*, appears to

have been 6 ships of 74 guns, 1 of 64, 7 frigates, 3 brigs, and 8 smaller vessels; in all *twenty-five* sail. A part of the force was within 70 miles of *Washington*; they ascended very carefully, taking soundings and fixing buoys to mark the channel. They made very few landings, but were repulsed by the militia on all occasions. The whole shores of the river were lined with brave spirits, and such preparations made at *Washington* as would, in all human probability, have secured the destruction of the foe, if fairly in contact. The patriotism of the people was equal to the emergency. We have the rumor of several skirmishes on shore, and one with the gun-boat squadron, of which we are not sufficiently informed at present to give the detail; but they are of no general importance except to exhibit the spirit of all classes of citizens. On *Wednesday* last, the enemy were retiring down the river; for what cause or with what views cannot be conjectured.

The works of *Fort Washington*, late called *Fort Warburton*, a few miles below *Washington City*, on the *Potomac*, are in the best possible situation; it has about 20 guns, 18 and 32 pounders, that bear immediately upon the channel the whole range of the shot; there is also a water battery of eight 32 pounders, advantageously placed, and other works constructed or constructing. *The British will not burn the Capitol*, at present.

An official report of the killed and wounded in Hampton has just been received and are as follows:—

James Madison, John Adams, James Brunham, Armager Parsons, Carter Longcut, Tyler Crockett and John Power, killed. Fountain Dickerson, Thomas Garten, John D. Barr (slightly,) Nathan Campbell, Joseph Biggens, Robert Halbert, John Parrot, Landa Lindsey (since dead,) Aaron Tennis (since dead,) Karter Hunt (slightly,) Thomas Parsons (slightly,) John Charles (slightly,) Thomas Watkins (slightly,) Richard Waugh and James Holloway, wounded. Henry Robinson, prisoner,

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 311.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
"And not a sail, but by permission spreads!"

British Naval Register.

489. Brig Union, from Ireland, laden with provisions, sent into Abrevrehe (France) by the True Blooded Yankee.

490. Ship Aurora, from Belfast for London, sent into Roscoff (France) by the same.

491. Ship of 20 guns, chased on shore on the coast of Africa, by the Rambler, of Bristol.

492. Ship Integrity, from Waterford to Lisbon, captured between Waterford and Cork, by the True Blooded Yankee, and carried into Norway.

493. Brig Avery, from Mogadore, 12 guns, laden with gums, almonds, beeswax, skins, &c. sent into New Bedford, by the York Town; valued at 200,000 dollars.

494. Ship Susan, from Liverpool for Gibraltar, captured by an American privateer, and sent into Marcenes, France.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, July 16.—Mr. Nelson reported a bill, "supplementary to the act to encourage the destruction of the armed vessels of war of the enemy" [appropriating \$3000 to carry it into effect]—which was twice read and committed.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill

to lay a duty on imported salt. Which after some amendments was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. It lays a duty of 20 cents per bushel on salt imported, but grants the usual bounties and allowances in favor of the fisheries, &c.

The engrossed bill laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, was read a third time, and passed by the following vote:

For the bill	84
Against it	46

The engrossed bill laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies; on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks, bankers and certain companies; on bills of exchange of certain descriptions; was read a third time; and

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

The house then went into secret session, and so remained until they adjourned.

SECRET PROCEEDINGS.—The house having yesterday, previous to adjournment, removed the injunction of secrecy as to their proceedings the two past days, it appears they were as follows:

Thursday, July 15.—Mr. Stuart submitted the following preamble and resolution for consideration:

"Whereas the seat of the general government, from the unprepared and defenceless state of the district of Columbia, is in imminent danger, if an attack should be made thereon; and whereas the fleet of the enemy is understood to be within a few hours sail of the capitol; and whereas the immense value of public property exposed to destruction, the great value of the public records and other deeply interesting considerations render it peculiarly important that any invasion of the metropolis should be met with vigor and successfully repelled; whereupon,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this house, a distribution of such arms as are in the possession of the government within the district should be immediately made, to be placed in the hands of all able bodied men within the district willing to be embodied, liable to perform military duty, and also in the hands of such members of this house as may be willing to receive them, to act against the enemy in any manner not incompatible with their public duties."

And a question being taken whether the subject matter of the said proposition requires secrecy, it was determined in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Rhea that the said proposition do lie on the table.

For the motion	64
Against it	74

A motion was made by Mr. Gholson, to strike out the preamble, and carried in the affirmative.

A motion was made by Mr. Burwell, to refer the motion to the military committee.

For the motion	74
Against it	44

And the doors were then opened.

Friday, July 16.—Mr. Troup, from the military committee, made the following report:

The committee on military affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of yesterday, having relation to the present movements of the enemy, report,

That they have examined into the state of preparation, naval and military, made to receive the enemy, and are satisfied that the preparation is in every respect adequate to the emergency, and that no measures are necessary on the part of the House to make it more complete.

On motion of Mr. Grosvenor, the report was ordered to lie on the table

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the injunction of secrecy

was removed from the proceedings of yesterday and to day.

Monday, July 19.—Mr. *Nelson* offered certain resolutions having for their object the encouragement of private armed vessels in cruising against the enemy, which were referred to the naval committee.

The following tax bills were received from the senate with amendments to each, to wit:

Laying duties on sales at auction,

Do. licenses to distillers,

Do. sugar refined in the United States,

Do. carriages.

The bill laying a duty on imported salt, was read a third time, and being on its passage, an indefinite postponement was moved for—lost, ayes 65, nays 87—the bill was then passed, ayes 90, nays 55.

Monday, July 19.—The amendments of the senate to the tax bills were concurred in.

The engrossed bill laying duties on notes of banks, companies, bankers, &c. was read the third time and passed by ayes and noes.

For the passage of the bill 81

Against it 46

Tuesday, July 20.—After a variety of other business, the house went into a committee of the whole on the invalid pension bill, and made some progress therein. It was finally ordering to a third reading.

A bill fixing the next meeting of congress to the first Monday of December, was ordered to the third reading—which was read a third time and passed.

Mr. *Calhoun* moved for the consideration of the report of the committee of Foreign Relations on the President's message, transmitting a report from the secretary of state on Mr. Webster's resolutions. This motion was lost.

Ayes 62

Noes 74

Wednesday, July 21.—The house of representatives were engaged nearly the whole of the day on business of a confidential nature. Before the doors were shut, Mr. *Nelson* from the naval committee, reported a bill allowing a bounty to privateers, which was twice read and committed.—The galleries were then cleared, on motion of Mr. *Calhoun*, and the doors remained closed until a late hour, when the house adjourned.

[For Thursday's proceedings see last page.]

Annoyance of the Enemy.

[Omitted last week.]

It is established, that we have the ablest seamen, and the fastest sailing vessels in the world. There is nothing equal to the pilot-boat-built schooners of the *Chesapeake*. Their plan approaches so nearly perfection, that many of the best experienced declare it attained. Fitted out as privateers, they have "bearded" the most excellent ships of the enemy, without loss. Not one of them has been taken in a fair chase, though frequently chased. Some of them have been at sea for four months, during which they ascertained the character of every vessel they saw; overhauling or escaping from them at pleasure. Yet those schooners, converted into merchantmen, and lumbered with goods, have been captured; as well because the best trim of the vessel was lost by the "dead weight" of the cargo, as because they were destined to certain points known to the enemy, and watched. This wonderful perfection has been obtained by many years progressive improvement and experience, and should be exerted to the utmost for "free trade and sailors' rights." The British do not know how to manage our sharp built

vessels; and the greater part of those they have taken are new rigged as brigs, or laid aside like useless lumber. A late *London* paper says, that government has ordered a survey of those lying at *Plymouth*, "with a view to ascertain their capabilities." But they are a kind of *edge-tools* that none but old workmen may handle; and will become the *coffins* of many British seamen, if they put them into commission, and attempt to do with them the same feats that our seamen perform; as experience has woefully proved.

It is an universally accepted principle of national law, that a belligerent may do all possible things to injure the commerce of its enemy. *Great Britain* has always acted on this principle, even to the destruction of the *oyster boats* and *wood flats* in our bays and rivers. However meanly we may think of the "noble Briton" that descends to such exploits, when we compare his conduct with that of our privateersmen, we do not complain of them; for they are acts of legalized war. And, as the commerce of *Great Britain* is the life-blood of her resources, let us assail it in every way that may lead to its diminution; and at *Lloyd's Coffee-House* attack her most vulnerable point.

Many things have conspired to check the spirit of privateering. It is sufficient merely to state the fact. But the effect may be easily continued and widely extended. Let 50 or 60 of the fastest sailing vessels we have, or that can be built, be in the employ of the government; armed with 10 or 12 heavy guns, and from 100 to 120 men. Give them "roving commissions," with orders to remain 12 months at sea, unless driven into port by stress of weather, to "sink, burn and destroy" all that they can. Never to attempt the sending in of prizes, but under some peculiarly favorable circumstances, but to "down" with every enemy vessel they meet, with all possible dispatch; taking out only the gold and silver, if any they have, with the men, and provisions and water as they have room for them. Let the prisoners be banded, or otherwise got rid of, the first opportunity, that they may not encumber the vessel, taking the proper receipts and vouchers for them. To compensate for the loss of prize money, the officers and crews might be allowed a bounty proportioned to the property destroyed, to be regulated on some established principle, by law; and being liberally supplied with spare canvass, spars and rigging, they might, by "quartering on the enemy," generally remain at sea 10 or 12 months, and so avoid the risk of coming on a coast where the enemy is expected. The cost and maintainance of five or six of these vessels would not exceed that of one frigate; and, as we have no idea of beating the *British* navy, or driving it from the sea, either of them would be nearly as efficient to harrass the foe. If one of them were taken, the national honor would not be wounded; but they would be more apt to escape than a frigate, not only on account of the celerity of their movement, but because they would attract less attention. By not manning prizes they would retain their physical force, the ordinary chances of war and the voyage excepted; and one of them might amuse a gun brig, with a convoy, while another sent the ships "down cellar." Such a force would do more harm to *England* than 10 sail of the line—it could not be guarded against—it could not be blockaded—it could not be checked. It would also be the nursery of heroes; and afford a body of men capable of any thing that men can do; and the vessels might be sent to sea in a few weeks.

Such are the opinions of many of our ablest seamen—and we hope that congress may take the matter into consideration and adopt the general plan,

with such regulations as superior wisdom may direct. We are at war, and would pursue every lawful means to end it honorably.

Mediation of Russia.

[Omitted last week.]

It is not a little remarkable that the *British* papers that spoke of our frigates as being manned by "outlaws and bastards," and predicted the disappearance of the American flag from the sea, in 6 months, with the destruction of all our principal cities, &c. and those who make the greatest clamor about "peace" in the United States—the war party in England, and the "peace party" in America, unite in wishing that the mediation of *Russia* may fail of its object, in producing a good understanding between the two countries. This is strange, but it is true; and the people will think of it.

It is perfectly understood, that the instructions to our envoys are so liberal and just, that *Great Britain* must accede to them; if she has a thousandth part of that regard for "liberty and law" her friends attribute to her. It was the decided opinion of Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, that their mission would terminate favorably; either in producing an honest peace—or in uniting the people of the United States in the war.

The late *London* papers afford nothing whereon to form a conclusion as to the policy the *British* government means to pursue, in this matter. The reports (and we have nothing but reports) are contradictory—but we have no hesitation in believing that, if the mediation of *Russia* was not actually requested by *Great Britain*, it will be promptly accepted, and immediately acted upon.

It is really disgraceful to observe the conduct of many in the United States who cry "peace, peace," and yet "labor in their vocation" to depreciate the measures pursued to obtain it. If the government had not accepted the proposition of *Russia*, what a clamor would those folks have raised, against the "blood hounds at Washington" for neglecting so great an opportunity to have existing differences adjusted by a common friend! But the readiness of the executive in acceding to the proposal, having stifled that cause for outcry in its birth, these men wheeled about and ridiculed the prospect and procedure. One would have thought, that the junction of Mr. Bayard to this mission might have assured all honest men that no party business entered the consideration—and his acceptance should have taught moderation to those who consider themselves his political friends.

Whatever may be the fate of the embassy, we shall rejoice that our government appointed it. It shews their desire for peace, on honorable terms; and laughs to scorn *Benedict Arnold's* old charge of "French influence." Besides, it has tested the sincerity of those who call themselves the "friends of peace," and will finally tell us "who is who;" and divide the people into two parties only—at present, we have three: "republican," "federal" and *British*.

These observations were made as preparatory to a record of the following paragraph, from a leading gazette of the *United States*; which nineteen

out of twenty would have supposed extracted from the *London Courier*:

"The report that the British government have refused to send commissioners to Russia to meet Mr. Gallatin, [and why not, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard?] is by no means improbable. We do not believe that they will ever consent to submit to arbitration, the only question [impressment—according to this writer] upon which we are at present at issue. The desire of our friendship, or the dread of our enmity cannot induce them to renounce a principle essential to their political existence. Any modification in the exercise of an acknowledged right, [of searching for men, and taking them at discretion. It is false that this "right" was ever "acknowledged"—IT NEVER WILL BE ACKNOWLEDGED. There is no American villain enough to put his name to a paper that shall acknowledge it. It would place us below the level of African slaves; a state which, thank Heaven, we are not yet prepared for.] which is, however, liable to abuse, that might secure our interests, without detriment to theirs, could be easily arranged without recourse to a mediation. The right [Britain may claim the "right" as much as she pleases—we only care that she shall not exercise it. Old George called himself (until his ministers purchased the Irish parliament) the "king of France"—and the French laughed at it. So he may urge his "right"—we shall not "acknowledge" it; and if he does not steal men, we are content. Thus he may compromise with his intollerable pride.] itself will never be made a subject of discussion."

Interesting Correspondence.

Public Spirit of North Carolina.

Letter from Calvin Jones, Major-General in the state of North Carolina, to the Governor of Virginia.

Raleigh, July 9, 1813.

SIR—By an address in the enclosed paper, your excellency will perceive that I am about to raise a corps to aid in the defence of the coast of Virginia, I take the liberty of addressing you thus to enquire whether the aid of this corps is desirable to Virginia, and whether the species of force proposed to be raised is such as in your opinion is best calculated for the contemplated service. Cavalry would have been preferred here, could suitable arms have been obtained, but broad swords are not to be had in the state. Will you also inform me whether this corps could obtain sabres on loan from the state of Virginia, on ample security being given that they shall be returned when the term of service expires? I am not now sure they will be wanted. That will depend much on the opinion which may be entertained by the members of the corps, and by military men acquainted with the force already assembled, and the nature of the service. There may exist objections to a corps raised for so short a term of service. With men who are to become soldiers me-

*The following is from a *London* paper of May 25—its concord with the preceding, shews a prevalence of the same spirit on both sides of the water—"Some American papers to the 18th ult have been received; they are not of great importance. Mr. Gallatin and Bayard are certainly gone to Russia, to open a negotiation for peace, under the mediation of Russia. It is strange that they should set out before they have ascertained whether the mediation will be accepted by us or not. On that point there cannot, we apprehend, be any doubt—commit our naval rights to the mediation of a foreign power? We hope and believe no British minister would entertain such an intention for a moment."

*The following famous toast was drank not among a parcel of "beef-eaters" in a kitchen at *St. James'* but a public festival in the United States, sometime before the declaration of war—

"The blood hounds at Washington—they open loudly on the British lion, but they dare not bite him."

chanically, this opinion would have great force; but in a corps, where it is hoped every individual will do his duty from a sense of honor, its force would be greatly lessened. It was not thought politic to propose a longer term, as it might tend to lessen the number of the volunteers; yet, it is believed that when they have served the three months, the greater proportion will be willing to prolong the term.

Your excellency will have the goodness to favor me with an answer as soon as practicable, and I beg you to be assured of the great respect with which I am your obedient servant, CALVIN JONES.
His excellency Gov. Barbour.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Richmond, July 15, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor, under date the 9th current; with your address to the citizens of North Carolina, by which I am informed of your intention to raise a corps of volunteers whose object is, to tender their services for three months to Virginia, to aid in her defence against the ruthless and barbarous foe, who has so long waged against us a species of warfare, as cowardly, as it is base and barbarous.

This tender, sir, is accepted. Riflemen (not mounted) will be the most acceptable force. If, however, rifles cannot be procured with you, for the volunteers, they shall upon their arrival at Norfolk, have good muskets, at least. Should you succeed in organizing the force contemplated, you will have the goodness to repair to Norfolk, and report yourself to Gen. Taylor. It is important that we should be immediately advised of the number you calculate upon.

I should do great injustice to our feelings were I to withhold an expression of our grateful acknowledgments for your affectionate and magnanimous conduct. Nor do the emotions it inspires, flow altogether from selfish considerations. We see in the part you are acting, that spirit which bound us together as a band of brothers, during the revolution, and carried us in triumph through that glorious conflict; and which, can it be kept alive, will give, under Providence, immortality to our confederated republic, the last hope of man.

I have said that the enemy has carried on a war base and barbarous. He has desolated private property, he has put to death the sick and the unresisting, and he has indulged in the most brutal violence on our females. Such conduct cannot but irritate the avenging hand of heaven. "The almighty has no attribute which can take side with such an enemy."

We turn with disgust and horror, from this foul blot in the character of man, and dwell with peculiar complacency, upon your generous friendship, so ennobling to our nature, enhanced by the honorable mention you make of the aid furnished you by our fathers, in the hour of your distress, and the acknowledgment that the mingled blood of the heroes of Virginia and North Carolina is the cement of our connexion.

I tender to you, and your brave and patriotic companions, my warmest wishes, for your welfare.

JAMES BARBOUR.

Gen. CALVIN JONES,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

Impressed Seamen.

Every day more and more convinces us that the extent of the horrors of impressment by the *British* of *American* seamen, was not fully known. *Thou-*

sands have perished in the service of the vile man-stealer, and *thousands* yet remain in his servitude.—Some have been *magnanimously* discharged, but held as prisoners of war. *Four hundred* were thus dismissed from the *Toulon* fleet alone, and more than double that number in all probability remain. The following from the *Essex* [Massachusetts] *Register*, will command attention.

"Captain JEDUTHAN UPTON, jr. (late commander of the privateer brig *Hunter*) who arrived in the cartel *Admittance*, which left *London* on the 1st of June, informs, that on the same day they were boarded by a boat from *Plymouth*, and were informed that news had been received in *Plymouth* that day, of a second grand battle between the allied armies and the French, in which the latter were victorious. Captain U. informs that the American prisoners confined on board British prison ships in England, universally complain of bad treatment. There are many American *masters* and *mates* on board the prison ships and no distinction shewn them. The officers of private armed vessels are not allowed a parole unless their vessels actually mount fourteen carriage guns at the time of capture, and captain Upton, who commanded a fine new brig, but threw his guns over during the chase, was confined on board the prison ships, although the captain of the frigate that captured him made every exertion to obtain his parole. The prisoners are turned below at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and confined till 8 o'clock in the morning. The people on board these ships have actually sold the greater part of their clothes to buy provisions.

Captain Upton has furnished us with a list of 128 *American seamen*, who had been impressed on board British ships of war, and delivered up as prisoners of war, with the places of their nativity, the ships they were discharged from, the time they have served, and the number of Americans left on board the different ships at the time of their discharge. These were on board one prison ship, the *San Antonio*. Besides these, there are on board the *Chatham* prison ships 320 men who have been delivered up on similar circumstances. Many of these poor fellows had been detained more than 15 years, and about 40 of the 128 on board the *San Antonio* belong to this state. We shall publish this list in our next for the information of their friends. The method of ascertaining these men to be Americans adopted on board the British ships was, when a seaman requested as an American to be considered a prisoner of war, rather than fight against his country, he was severely flogged for several days successively, and if he bore it manfully he was given up as an American—if not he was kept on duty."

☞ The list alluded to has been received, and shall be inserted at length. The statement gives the names of the 128 seamen, with the places of their nativity—the ships they were discharged from, and the number of Americans that were left on board these vessels. The vessels named are 47—the Americans left 174. At *Portsmouth* and other places as well as at *Chatham*, there are great numbers of this description of prisoners, that an honorable enemy would never have retained.

THE CHRONICLE.

By an arrival at the eastward, we have Paris dates, *via London*, which state that on the 24th of May information was received in Paris of an ARMISTICE having been concluded between the French and allied powers, preparatory for a GENERAL PEACE. Ministers are to attend this great assembly from England, Russia, Prussia, France, America, Den-

mark, Austria, Sweden, and the Spanish Cortes. It is added, expressly, that *NAPOLEON* will treat only on the basis of the treaty of Utrecht.

The duke of Istria (Bessieres) was killed by a random shot, the day before the great battle of *Lutzen*. For fifteen years he had fought by the side of *Napoleon*, and was much beloved by him. He commanded the Imperial guard, and was reconnoitering when killed.

The empress had received advices from the army, that on the 20th of May the emperor had gained another victory over the allies at *Bautzin*.

On the 18th of May the *French* head quarters remained at *Dresden*. *They* had advanced to *Bautzin* (75 miles from *Lutzen*) and probably had the battle with the allies at that place on the 20th. The report of an armistice is probably true, and peace between *France* and *Russia*, at least, may be expected.

The arrival of *Bernadotte* in Germany is announced. *Austria* is said to have joined the allies—the emperor of *Russia* and king of *Prussia* had gone to *Prague*.

South America.—A Spanish frigate, having three hundred troops on board, and military stores, to aid the royalists, lately went into *Santa Martha*, conceiving it to be in possession of that party. Immediately on anchoring she fired a salute, which was returned by the fort, but the independents, being aware of her mission, shortly after opened the guns of the fort on the frigate, totally dismantled and obtained complete possession of her, when all the troops were landed and placed in prison.

Died lately at *Champlain*, *Vt.* *Lewis Barney*, aged 105 years. He had 24 children by one wife.

An ewe, at *Croyden*, *Mass.* produced ten lambs at two litters, in the springs of 1812 and 1813.

"*Forward*."—*Daniel Debeltaz*, at *Cincinnati*, *Ohio*, advises tavern keepers and others, that he had received a supply of good red wine, superior to the common *Bordeaux* claret, which he offers at 2 dollars per gallon. He further says that he will be supplied with "white and Madeira wines." This wine is produced at *New Switzerland*, *Indiana Territory*, where the vine-yards are in the most prosperous state. The cultivation is rapidly extending on the shores of the *Ohio*, and has every prospect of soon reaching the demand. How delightful is it to behold the opening resources of our country; and contemplate the time when all that may satisfy our wants or gratify our appetites, shall be found in the growth and produce of the republic!

St. Francisville, *June 10*.—The inundation of the *Mississippi* continues to increase—The flood is now about eight inches higher than in 1811, and a rise of ten inches is still apprehended. I learn that the extensive and fertile parish of *Concordia*, is entirely under water, and the inhabitants have retired to the high lands of the *Mississippi* territory for safety.

The country between this place and *New-Orleans*, is more generally flooded than has been known for 30 years; all the slaves are withdrawn from the fields, to watch the levees, in order to save the country from universal destruction. Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of *New-Orleans*. The loss of property cannot be estimated, but it will exceed 20,000,000 of dollars.

The Torpedo.

To the editor of "The War."

SIR—Agreeable to your request, I transmit to you a statement of facts relative to the explosion of the schooner *Eagle*, which I presume will forever put to silence the many misrepresentations which have been afloat respecting that affair. Having been the au-

thor of the plan, I feel it a duty incumbent on me to state to my fellow citizens the motives by which I was actuated, and the manner in which the plan was fixed and executed, and I leave it to my countrymen to approve or condemn the act.

My relatives in the state of *Ohio* and on the frontiers are numerous—they have suffered much by *Indian* hostility, excited by the *British* mandates, and the blowing up of the brave *Pike* and his band of heroes, after the enemy had actually surrendered, was to my mind, an act of such horrid cruelty, that it called loudly for retaliation. These are the principal reasons which induced me to contrive the following plan, which has succeeded in destroying upwards of one hundred of the enemy.

Ten kegs of powder were put into a strong cask, with a quantity of sulphur mixed into it. At the head of the cask was fixed two gun-locks, with cords fastened to the triggers, and to the underside of the barrels in the hatchway, so that it was impossible to hoist the barrels without springing the locks each side of the powder—and on the top was placed a quantity of turpentine and spirits of turpentine, which in all probability was sufficient to have destroyed any vessel that ever floated on the water, if she could have been got alongside, which was the object in view. The *Eagle* left this place for *New-London* on the 15th of *June*, and in eight or ten days after, she arrived within sight of the enemy, about 11 o'clock A. M. The enemy sent a barge with 20 oarsmen, and as many more in the bow and stern of the boat, to take possession of her. *Capt. Riker*, who commanded the *Eagle*, states that the enemy got within musket shot, and that a number of shots were exchanged before they abandoned the vessel, and when the enemy got possession, he worked for two hours to get her alongside of the *Ramifies*, 74; but the wind dying away, and the tide being against them, is supposed to be the reason of her not being conducted alongside; and that when the vessel blew up, four boats were seen alongside—and it is the opinion of *Captain Riker*, and a number of others who were very near the scene, that there could not have been less than 100 men on board and alongside. Some suppose the number to have been 120. After the explosion, there was not a vestige of boats or men to be seen. A boat from the 74 was immediately dispatched, but returned without picking up any thing. The body of fire appeared to rise upwards of 900 feet into the air, with a blue streak on the outside, and then burst like a rocket.

The above, as near as I can recollect, is the substance of the *Eagle's* cruise, and of the plan, which you are at liberty to give to the public, in such way as you shall think fit.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN SCUDDER, jun.

New York, *July 9th*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Major Chepin, [captured with *col. Børsler*,] with the company that was under his command [volunteers, we believe] has made his escape from *Canada*, and arrived at *Niagara*. They rose upon their guard and beat them. We have no particulars.

The *House of Representatives* sat with closed doors on Thursday—the subject before them unknown, but presumed to relate to war-measures.

There is nothing of importance from the *British* in the *Potomac*. A large party had landed on the *Virginia* shore opposite *Blackstone's* island. The reception they met with is not yet known. They appear to be going down the river. The militia are on the alert.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 22 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1813.

[WHOLE NO 100.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.



BY AUTHORITY.

It being a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time of public calamity, and war, humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence upon Almighty God, and to implore his aid and protection: therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of both Houses wait on the President of the United States, and request that he recommend a day of *Public Humiliation and Prayer*, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States, his blessing on their arms, and the speedy restoration of peace.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the U. S. and president of the Senate.
Washington, July 16, 1813.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution of the two Houses, have signified a request that a day may be recommended, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, as a day of *Public Humiliation and Prayer*; and whereas in times of public calamity, such as that of the war, brought on the U. States by the injustice of a foreign government, it is especially becoming, that the hearts of all should be touched with the same, and the eyes of all be turned to that Almighty Power, in whose hand are the welfare and the destiny of nations: I do, therefore, issue this my Proclamation, recommending to all who shall be piously disposed to unite their hearts and voices in addressing, at one and the same time, their vows and adorations to the great Parent and Sovereign of the Universe, that they assemble on the second Thursday of September next, in their respective religious congregations, to render him thanks for the many blessings he has bestowed on the people of the United States; that he has blessed them with a land capable of yielding all the necessities and requisites of human life, with ample means for convenient exchanges with foreign countries; that he has blessed the labors employed in its cultivation and improvement; that he is now blessing the exertions to extend and establish the arts and manufactures, which will secure within ourselves supplies too important to remain dependent on the precarious policy, or the peaceable dispositions of other nations, and particularly that he has blessed the United States with a political constitution founded on the will and authority of the whole people, and guaranteeing to each individual security, not only of his person and his property, but of those sacred rights of conscience, so essential to his present happiness, and so dear to his future hopes:—that with those expressions of de-

vout thankfulness be joined supplications to the same Almighty Power, that he would look down with compassion on our infirmities, that he would pardon our manifold transgressions, and awaken and strengthen in all the wholesome purposes of repentance and amendment; that in this season of trial and calamity, he would preside, in a particular manner over our public councils, and inspire all citizens with a love of their country, and with those fraternal affections, and that mutual confidence, which have so happy a tendency to make us safe at home and respected abroad; and that, as he was graciously pleased, heretofore, to smile on our struggles against the attempts of the government of the empire of which these states then made a part, to wrest from them the rights and privileges to which they were entitled in common with every other part, and to raise them to the station of an independent and sovereign people; so he would now be pleased, in like manner, to bestow his blessing on our arms in resisting the hostile and persevering efforts of the same power to degrade us on the ocean, the common inheritance of all, from rights and immunities, belonging and essential to the American people, as a co-equal member of the great community of independent nations; and that, inspiring our enemies with moderation, with justice and with that spirit of reasonable accommodation, which our country has continued to manifest, we may be enabled to beat our swords into plough-shares, and to enjoy in peace, every man, the fruits of his honest industry, and the rewards of his lawful enterprise.

If the public homage of a people can ever be worthy the favorable regard of the Holy and Omniscent Being to whom it is addressed, it must be that, in which those who join in it are guided only by their free choice, by the impulse of their hearts and the dictates of their consciences; and such a spectacle must be interesting to all christian nations; as proving that religion, that gift of Heaven for the good of man, freed from all coercive edicts, from that unallowed connexion with the powers of this world, which corrupts religion into an instrument or an usurper of the policy of the state, and making no appeal but to reason, to the heart and to the conscience, can spread its benign influence every where, and can attract to the Divine Altar those free will offerings of humble supplication, thanksgiving and praise, which alone can be acceptable to Him whom no hypocrisy can deceive, and no forced sacrifices propitiate.

Upon these principles, and with these views, the good people of the United States are invited, in conformity with the resolution aforesaid, to dedicate the day above named to the religious solemnities therein recommended.

Given at Washington, this twenty-third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

JAMES MADISON.

Impressed Seamen.

The facts presented in the following list and statement, furnished the editor of the *Essex Register*, by capt. Upton, may well excite indignant remark. But the villainy of the practice of impressment has been

so frequently exposed, and is so distinctly understood, by all persons (though some are base enough to palliate it) that we shall confine ourselves to one or two brief observations on the present occasion.

Why were not these men discharged before the war?

Why, after being discharged from an involuntary servitude, were they made prisoners of?

Why are they treated so infamously for demanding their discharge, and so cruelly after they obtain it, being stuffed into prison ships with barely enough to keep soul and body together, and confined like rebellious slaves?

The fact involved in the first question, give the lie direct to the assertion of those who declare the British will not retain our seamen knowing them to be American citizens.

The second, excites many considerations—the poor fellows were entitled to freedom, and a safe conduct home. A generous enemy would have thus attempted to repair the acknowledged wrongs of these much injured men. Suppose the procedure were corrected, by seizing upon an equal number of British subjects in the United States; English runners, agents, factors and shop-keepers, of whom we have 15 or 20,000, and placing them in the precise predicament of our seamen, as guarantees for their safety, or to be offered in exchange for them—could it be complained of?

The third, is a counterpart of the business of the old Jersey prison ship, conducted on the same principle and for the same views—showing the wonton cruelty, intollerable pride, and disregard of justice, in Englishmen.

FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER.

Capt. Judahun Upton, jr. (late commander of the private armed brig Hunter) who arrived from England in the cartel Admiration, has furnished us with the following list of American seamen on board the British prison ship San Antonio, at Chatham, who had been impressed into the British service, and have been delivered up from British ships, as prisoners, since the war. These unfortunate men, who have been discharged from imprisonment and thrown into prison, requested Capt. Upton to publish this list, that their friends in the United States might be made acquainted with their fate. Besides these, there were on board the other Chatham prison ships 320 Americans discharged in a like manner, and an immense number on board the prison ships at Portsmouth and other places in England. FOUR HUNDRED Americans were discharged from the Toulon blockading fleet alone. Notwithstanding the great number given up, it will be seen by the following list, that a still greater number were left on board the ships from which they were discharged.

Names.	Nativity.	ships left.	no. years. no. left.
Levi Oar	New-York	Ruby	18 1
Charles Parfit	New-Orleans	Orion	3y. 6m. 8
Edward Robinson	Maryland	Royal William	1y. 6m. 18
John Barnard	Virginia	Polyphemus	3 6
John D. Kirk	New-York	Implacable	7 0
John Ball	Rhode-Island	Argo	3 7
Andrew Melson	Do.	do.	1 4
William Prince	New-York	Ceres	4 2
George N. Hom	Philadelphia	do.	5 6
James Magrah	New-York	R. William	1 6
John Boyd	Massachusetts	La Loir	4 5
Elizah Armstrong	Maryland	Victory	8 0
Ezra Knight	Massachusetts	do.	6 0
Timon. Stawwood	Do.	Aboukir	3 8
Daniel Davis	Do.	do.	3 3
Asa Pendleton	Do.	do.	3 3
John Nichols	Do.	do.	3 3
Samuel Johnson	Rhode-Island	Viego	5 7
William Golliver	Massachusetts	do.	2 2
Jona. Ludlow	Do.	do.	2 2
Tobias Carline	New-York	Orion	8 6
Jona. Coleman	New-Jersey	do.	1y. 6m. 7
Joseph Williams	Massachusetts	Comet	4 2
Lewis Mullen	Virginia	do.	1y. 6m. 2
Samuel Wright	Rhode-Island	do.	1y. 6m. 2
William Gunnill	New-York	Romulus	2 2
James Boutin	Philadelphia	do.	4 4
James Turnbull	Carolina	do.	4 4
Olive Johnson	Massachusetts	do.	2 2
Henry Steg	Do.	do.	1 1
Joseph Thomas	Do.	do.	2 2
John Naid	New-York	Pomona	1y. 6m. 0
Gideon Raymond	New-Orleans	Argo	5y. 6m. 0
Charles Gray	Maryland	Salvador	15 0
James Marford	N. Hampshire	do.	15 0
Daniel Corben	Philadelphia	do.	15 0
Isaac Anderson	Maryland	do.	15 0

Names.	Nativity.	ships left.	no. years. no. left.
Asa Buddington	Carolina	Stag	15 0
Robert Roberts	New-York	do.	1y. 6m. 3
John Wright	Virginia	do.	6 0
John Ferguson	Massachusetts	Tyger	2 14
Peter Mills	New-Orleans	do.	2 2
Amerson Clark	New-York	do.	2 2
John Rose	Massachusetts	Doris	5 7
Edward Robbins	Do.	Elephant	10y. 6m. 3
Jesse Connor	Virginia	Partridge	5 1
John Bogart	New-York	Implacable	3 0
John Thompson	Massachusetts	Avenus	18 0
James Carver	New-York	Ulysses	5 5
Wm. Whitman	Massachusetts	Salvador	1 0
Richard Carr	Carolina	do.	1 0
John Barrer	Massachusetts	G. Phoenix	14 1
John Riley	New-Jersey	Circus	5 4
David Culler	Massachusetts	do.	1 0
John Dustin	Maryland	Dedham	2 0
John Mills	N. Hampshire	Bulle Poole	1y. 6m. 3
William Perkins	Do.	do.	do. 0
Jos. Commay	Massachusetts	New-Jersey	do. 0
Edward Price	Maryland	Circus	1 3
Jacob Evans	New-York	Mars	3 0
Amos Beane	Massachusetts	do.	2 2
Peter Henry	New-York	do.	2 2
Samuel Dilton	New-Jersey	do.	2 2
Andrew Wolfe	Maryland	do.	2 2
Thomas Landers	Virginia	do.	2 2
Thomas Courtis	Massachusetts	do.	8 8
John Burnett	Do.	do.	8 8
Henry Tink	Do.	Fembroke	4 6
Wm. Fillebrown	Do.	Cresy	1y. 6m. 3
Henry Perkins	Do.	do.	do 0
Joseph Williams	Vermont	do.	do 0
George Butler	Maryland	do.	do 0
William Nuns	Philadelphia	Barrosa	6 0
John S. Thomas	Virginia	Salvador	4 0
Wm. Smith	New-York	Doris	4y. 6m. 7
G. George Davis	Do.	Salvador	1 0
Joseph Williams	Rhode-Island	Comet	2 0
Jos. Benjamin	Pennsylvania	Antelope	7 1
James Barret	Massachusetts	Albion	2y. 6m. 2
David Burnham	Do.	do.	do. 0
Prince Francis	Do.	do.	5 5
John Best N.Y.	(died in prison, Portsmouth)	do.	7 7
Fred. Johnson	Connecticut	Antelope	15 0
Thomas Gilbert	New-York	do.	4 4
Benj. Church	Rhode-Island	Victory	5 0
Peter Patterson	Philadelphia	do.	4y. 6m. 0
Freeman Call	Massachusetts	La Hogue	1y. 6m. 0
James McDonald	New-York	Twined	10 0
John Horsman	Maryland	La Hogue	3 0
Russell Brana	Connecticut	do.	1y. 6m. 0
Ephraim Parfit	Vermont	do.	3 3
York Britin	New-Jersey	do.	6 6
Jeremiah Muss	Do.	do.	3 3
Janus Burk	N. Hampshire	Jason	1y. 6m. 1
John Martin	Massachusetts	Rosamond	1y. 6m. 2
Benj. Robinson	Do.	Royal William	6 9
William Lubber	Do.	do.	6 6
Thomas Booth	Maryland	La Hogue	5 0
John Abbott	Do.	do.	3 3
Henry Mitchell	Do.	do.	3 3
John Rice	Do.	do.	3 4
Wm. Johnson	Massachusetts	Antelope	12 0
William Denham	Do.	La Hogue	10 0
Thomas Mitchell	Do.	Salvador	2 0
Jos. Anderson	Maryland	Rodney	8 6
John Wright	Virginia	Mars	3 0
Benjamin Ball	N. Hampshire	Victory	8 0
Benjamin Church	Rhode-Island	do.	5 5
John Pool	Maryland	Java	5 0
John Davis	Philadelphia	Pherus	6 6
Wm. Serbner	Connecticut	do.	7 1
Samos Williams	Pennsylvania	do.	2 1
Sison Smith	New-York	do.	13 1
Dan. Simmonds	Philadelphia	Salvador	1y. 6m. 0
Wm. Sanderson	Maryland	Christian 7th	1 17
William Davis	Do.	Desire	2 0
William Hogan	Do.	do.	10 0
James Lathrop	Massachusetts	Polyphemus	1 0
John Hadley	New-York	R. William	1 0
Wm. Carny	Delaware	Alfred	3 0
Lewis Leicester	Virginia	Ulysses	5 0
Morris Little	Maryland	do.	9 0
Wright Church	New-York	do.	7 7
Freeman Marsh	Do.	do.	7 7
William Brown	Connecticut	do.	6 0
John Cove	Massachusetts	La Hogue	1y. 6m. 0
John Dunstan	Rhode-Island	Triunklou	1 0

The following narrative of one of the above impressed Americans, will show not only the disgraceful manner in which they have been forcibly dragged into a foreign service, but the cruel treatment they receive in consequence of refusing to fight against their country.

I, JOHN NICHOLS, a native of Durlam, state of Massachusetts, relate and say, that I sailed from Portland in the ship Franklin, commanded by James Marks, as chief mate, bound to Liverpool, where we arrived the seventh day of February, 1809. The same day I was taken by a Press Gang, coming from my boarding house to the ship, and carried by them to the rendezvous, Cooper's

Now, and detained one night. The next morning I gave the lieutenant my protection, and at the same time stated to them I was chief mate of the ship; also capt. Marks and Mr. Porter, supercargo, came and were refused admittance. I then asked the lieutenant for my protection; he answered "I will give it you with a Hell to it," and immediately tore it up before my face, and sent me on board the guard ship *Princess*, where I remained 1 week and then sent round to Plymouth on board the *Salvador* guardship; remained there one month, after which I was drafted on board the *Albion* 74, where I remained three years and fourteen days, in which time I was stationed on board a gun boat, and was in the grand battle between the Russians and French in the month of June, 1812.—Also in the mean time I wrote to my father in Durham, a great number of times, and received a number of answers, with a protection.—The American consul then applied for my discharge, which was granted, as I understood, but kept from me until the war broke out. I then determined to give myself up a prisoner of war, let the consequence be what it would. Consequently on the 28th October, I went to the captain and gave myself up as a prisoner of war, and refused to do any more duty. Then he told me I was an Englishman, and if I would not do duty he would flog me; and ordered me in irons and kept me in irons 24 hours, after which I was taken to the gangway and received 1 dozen with the cut on my bare back. The capt. then asked me if I would go to duty, I told him no, I would sooner die first. He then put me in irons again for 24 hours, and once more brought me to the gangway, and received as before, with the same questions and answer as preceded; and the same was repeated four days successively, and I received four dozen on my naked back. After the fourth day I was a prisoner at large. The 26th day of December I was sent to prison without my clothes, they being refused me by the captain after abusing me in the most insulting manner, and all I ever received for my servitude was fourteen pounds. During imprisonment, I have used my best endeavors to escape.

JOHN NICHOLS.

Witness, JEDUTHAN UPTON.

The War in Europe.

[Omitted for two weeks.]

[Though the following has lain over for two weeks, its general contents is as applicable now as it was then—and the view we had of the real state of things is partially realized by later intelligence. We believe that whatever is anticipated will be established at *Prague*; unless, indeed, *Bonaparte* may suffer *Prussia* to exist, which now appears possible.]

The French accounts of the great battle of *Lutzen* are decidedly contradicted by the reports of the allies, received by way of *London*. This might have been expected; for truth never reaches the *British* nation, if adverse to the views of the ministry, while they can prevent it. I recollect perfectly well, that the first news we received of the battles of *Marengo* or *Jena*,* reached us through the *English* papers, and the allies—those who are fighting for the "religion and liberty" of *Europe*, had gained a wonderful victory! *John Bull* is a mere cull, that a prostitute government continually filches.

Independent of the general credit due to *French* official accounts—and the fact must be admitted, that the bulletins have contained the best history of passing events that ever was published in *Europe*, time, the great test of all things, proving their nearness to truth—we judge the verity of the *French* statement by succeeding events, and conclude, that the defeat at *Lutzen* was complete; and consider the war in *Germany* as at an end. If, contrary to expectation, another general battle is fought west of the *Vistula*, it will be a fight of desperation, through the impossibility of avoiding it; and terminate in the total overthrow of the allies. *Napoleon* had followed the retreating forces upwards of fifty miles, at our last accounts from the armies; and beaten them in many partial actions.

It was strongly reported in *France*, that the two *Emperors* had actually opened negotiations for peace. We have much esteem for the character of *Alexander*, and hope he has learnt wisdom enough to attend to his own affairs, and remain quiet at home, hereaf-

* The deception was carried so far with one of these, as to fire the tower guns, at *London*, to make known the joyful intelligence!

ter; regardless of the cabals of the dealers in *British* tapes and bobbins at *St. Petersburg*, who (like the same kind of creatures in another country) would light the world with flames, and fatten every field with the dead bodies of men, if thereby they could dispose of one more bale of goods to better profit. He had no business with this war; and has paid dearly for violating the treaty of *Tilsit*. In all human probability, the conqueror will not let him off so easily on the coming occasion; but will bind him "hard and fast" to the observance of his agreement, by crippling his power to fly from it. *Prussia* will be extinguished—her name will be blotted from the map; and so it ought to be, for her government has been traitor to both sides; and France on the ruins of that monarchy, with slices from the adjacent countries, *Germany*, *Poland* or *Russia* will raise up a powerful kingdom with 8 or 10 millions of inhabitants, that shall look down future coalitions in that quarter, while *Bernadotte*, with *Finland* restored to him and otherwise strengthened, shall avow his purpose, and keep watch in the north. Without pretending to great political forecast, we venture to say, that *Sweden* and *Russia* will be at war with *Great Britain* in less than six months; or, at least, that they will adopt the whole system of *Napoleon* to harass his enemy; who is, also, the disturber of mankind.

Having considered this contest as belonging altogether and exclusively to *Great Britain*, we rejoice at its probable issue. Not that *Napoleon* has conquered, and much less that *Alexander* is beaten;—but on account of the effect it may have to dispirit and distress our barbarous enemy—a nation whose avarice and ambition is bounded only by the poles; who sheds blood in all countries and in every climate—the depopulator in *India*, the bandit in *Ireland*, the purchaser of scalps, and a ravisher and incendiary in *America*; whose influence reaches the palace of the king, the harem of the *Algerine*, the hut of the negro, and the wigwag of the savage, with a common object to slaughter and destroy. The modern *Tyre*, that offers up hecatombs of human sacrifices to the spirit of trade, attempting a monopoly of the commerce of the world.

It is pretended these things are necessary to the existence of *Great Britain*—if so, let her fall! Better is it that the "fast anchored isle" should be "driven from her moorings," than the whole earth and every sea be crimsoned with blood. The government is the most abandoned and wicked of all we have read of. Take the royal family for a sample. The world cannot produce any thing so debauched, so vile in practice, and so mean in talents; a pack of broad faced knaves, who, if not princes, would be kicked from a society of colliers, for their ignorance and crimes. If, by eternal war, such wretches and those immediately around them, only can exist, let their annihilation come!—If, by murdering the people of *Beluid*; by grinding to death the harmless *Hindoo*; by kidnapping and making slave of the free born *American*, and assassinating his wife and children, with ravishments and outrages that belong to devils incarnate rather than men; by spreading fire and sword over the fairest portions of the earth, and exciting coalition after coalition in favor of her commerce, her population is to exist, let their existence cease, and *London* become what *Cathage* is, of doubtful location!—To her is justly attributable every war that has vexed the civilized world for forty or fifty years past. The cup of her abominations is full, and we trust the day of retribution is at hand. It will come; for God is just.

It is sincerely to be lamented that those victories go to the aggrandizement of *Napoleon*. We regret

them, in the same way that we regretted the cession of the *Russian fleet to Great Britain*.* One is too powerful on land, and the other at sea, for the repose of mankind. But it may be well to remember and remark, that the "conspiracy of kings" which was to have *dismembered France*, was the direct cause of *Napoleon's greatness*; and that every succeeding *British coalition* has added to his power. Three or four times has he subdued all *Germany*—*Prussia* has been like the dust under his feet, on several occasions; and *Russia* repeatedly humbled. His right, as a conqueror, gave him absolute dominion over the two former; but he, tyrant as he is, exercised it with great moderation. What is *Austria* but an assemblage of *conquered countries*, held by the house of *Lorraine*? *Prussia* was the same—a little while ago that kingdom was not; by conquest it grew into importance, for the kings never gave up any thing they could hold. The *Russian empire* is founded on the same principle—her rulers have always conquered and held every country they could; and the empire is comprized of a greater portion of territory than all *Europe* contains; yet she is continually wrangling with the *Turks*, &c. for a little more land.—What did these *three*, who have lately so much enlisted the feelings of the friends of "*religion and liberty*" in *England* and the *United States*? In time of profound peace, they plotted the *dismemberment of Poland*, and they divided and held it among them, marching at once three armies into the territory of the republic!—As to *Great Britain*, the infallible, when did she fail to make a conquest that she could possibly or probably hold, out of her wonderful *forbearance and moderation*? NEVER; nor did she ever give up one foot of land she would retain at a treaty of peace. This is THE SPIRIT OF MONARCHY—the origin and the source of its power. If *Bonaparte* had annexed all *Germany* with *Prussia*, and a part of *Russia* to his empire, it could only be said that he had done as kings had done before him; and especially those of *Austria*, *Prussia*, *Russia* and *Britain*. Nay, he might well justify himself on this plea—that they had pledged themselves to each other, by the treaty of *Pilnitz*, so to have done with his country, *France*. They dared not complain that their own measure was meted to them.

If, after the destruction of the first and second coalitions, *Great Britain* had suffered *France* to have "managed her own affairs," the *Alps* on the one side, and the *Rhine* on the other, would have been the boundaries of the empire. But this was not permitted; and every petty prince was bribed or bullied into the wars for *commercial monopoly*—and, by heaping labor upon labor on the young *Hercules*, they only added to his glory, and exhibited the strength and resources of *France* to the astonishment of the world, and their own confusion and shame. Spared by the mercy of the conqueror, (who neither *burned* their villages nor *tombarded* their women and children) some of them have suffered themselves again to be deceived, and again have received the punishment due for meddling with things that do not belong to them. The whole quarrel lies between *France* and *Great Britain*—and we rejoice that *Great Britain* is defeated. We hope, and believe, she will soon be shut out of every port in continental *Europe*, and her people feel the necessity, the absolute necessity of changing, "peaceably if they can, violently if they must," their present system of government, which can be sustained only by perpetual wars. *Britain* has within her the seed of every thing that improves or adorns mankind—were her native virtues cherished by a wise, honest and libe-

ral government, there is no people better calculated to become the *pride of mankind*. But, alas! those glorious principles are lost in the corruption of her rulers—the debaucheries of her nobility, and the base avarice of her *dealing men*.

The treaty of Utrecht

AND

"RIGHT OF SEARCH."

A frequent reference to the *treaty of Utrecht*, has induced us to present its *essential article* to the patrons of the REGISTER. And, as the "right of search" has also been much spoken of, and claimed by the friends of *Great Britain* as possessed by "*immemorial usage*," we have been led to collect a few facts to shew the *antiquity and authority* of her "*rights*." We mean the "search" for *goods*; as to MEN, as claimed, there never was a single treaty made by which a search for them was permitted, or even hinted at. But it is the business of *British partizans* to give *men and goods* the same classification, that *both* may have the semblance of the "right," which belongs to *one* only. *Impressment* is illegal by the laws of *England*. A man may resist it, to the killing or destroying those who attempt it, and be justified. What kind of sophistry is it, that would make it lawful for *Englishmen* to do that on board an *American vessel*, which they cannot legally do at home, and to their own people? It is too pitiful—too mean and grovelling for comment. But we wish it distinctly understood, that the "*right to search for MEN*" on the high seas, was not pretended to, until *Great Britain* exercised it upon the vessels of the *United States*, about 21 or 22 years ago. Such a thing never was "acknowledged"—it CANNOT be "acknowledged" by an independent state—it WILL NOT be "acknowledged" by the *United States*, while the *Alleganies* have their foundations. Yet, as before observed, the *British* writers, on both sides of the *Atlantic*, artfully blending *men and goods* together, with *pottifagger cunning*, delude many; and propagate opinions they themselves know are hostile to truth:—in other words, and a plain language suited to the occasion, they *willfully tell what is false*.

The 17th article of the "treaty of navigation and commerce" between Anne, queen of Great Britain, and Louis XIV, concluded at *Utrecht*, March 31, (O. S.) 1713—is in the following words—

ART. XVII. "It shall be lawful for all and singular the subjects of the queen of Great Britain, and of the most christian king, to sail with their ships, with all manner of liberty and security, *no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandizes laden thereon*, from any port to the places of those who now are, or shall be hereafter at enmity, with the queen of Great Britain, or the most christian king. It shall likewise be lawful for the subjects and inhabitants aforesaid, to sail with the ships and merchandizes aforesaid, and to trade with

*It deserves pointed remark and universal attention, that by the laws, treaties or usages sustaining "the right of search" for *goods*, that the *goods* suspected may not be molested until the facts are ascertained in a regularly constituted court of law, on the peril of *piracy*; and the detained may also bring an action for damages and recover, if probable cause for the detention cannot be shewn. How then, in the name of all that lawful and just, shall a MAN be disturbed in the prosecution of a legal voyage—he made a slave of, at the discretion of any *British officer*, without remedy for damages, and happy in this, that after 15 or 18 years he may make his escape? It is too humiliating to think of.

*This fleet will not be restored, in our opinion.

the same liberty and security from the places, ports and havens of those who are enemies of both, or of either party, witho it any opposition or disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but also from one place, belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of the same prince or under several. And as it is now stipulated concerning ships and goods, that *free ships shall give a freedom to goods*, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the subjects of either of the confederates, although the whole lading, or any part thereof, should appertain to the enemies of either of their majesties, contraband goods being always excepted, in the discovery of which matters shall be managed according to the sense of the subsequent articles; it is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons, who are on board a free ship, with this effect, that although they be enemies to both, or to either party, they are not to be taken out of that free ship, unless they are soldiers, and in actual service of the enemies."

This treaty was renewed and confirmed at Paris in 1763—and a treaty between *Great Britain and Spain* with similar regulations, was made, and renewed at the same time. The treaty between *Great Britain and Russia* in 1766, has the like provision for the freedom of ships. Many treaties between *England* and the states of *Holland*, recognized the same principle—one of them as old as 1668—as did also her treaties with *Sweden* and *Denmark*, and every other commercial nation. It was engrafted into the treaties of the *United States* with *France*, *Holland*, *Sweden* and *Prussia*. It is the principle for which *Russia*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Holland*, *France*, *Spain*, *Austria*, *Prussia* and the *United States*, contended in 1780—1—the ground assumed by the famous "armed neutrality" of the northern powers—and, I believe, first fairly abandoned by the *United States* in our treaty with *Great Britain* in 1794; a treaty which owed its ratification to the popularity of President *Washington*, who preferred it only as a choice of evils. We may all recollect, it was opposed by an immense majority of the people—in every commercial place they memorialized or remonstrated against it—with all the weight of the influence of the executive (deservedly by great) it barely prevailed in the senate, and was afterwards nearly destroyed in the house of representatives, by refusing the supplies. Mr. *Ames*' famous and eloquent speech on that occasion, went not to sustain it because its principles were just, but to chose it rather than war: for it was almost universally believed, that if the treaty were not ratified, a war would immediately follow.

So much for the "right of search" and "law of nations," as built on the usage of the civilized world. *Great Britain** on one side, and all the rest of the nations on the other. Who ought to prevail?

The principle, that "free ships make free goods," is not what *Englishmen* insidiously call "the French modern law of nations"—for the double purpose of depreciating its quality because it is "*French*," as for fixing the idea that it is an innovation on the established rights of *Great Britain*—a "right" that she has always held, and cannot abandon. But the honest fact is, that *Great Britain*, in at least nine out of ten of the treaties she has made for 160 years past, has not only sanctioned that principle, but claimed it as a natural right that every independent nation ought to enjoy. It was not until her overgrown power at

sea had assumed pre-eminence, that her statesmen thought of the contrary.

To the researches of the editor of the "*Tankee*," a Boston newspaper, we are indebted for a curious document having immediate relation to this matter. It is an extract from one of the political essays of the celebrated lord *Lytleton*, and refers to the depredations of the *Spaniards* on the commerce of *England*. We annex it below—it is worthy universal perusal—every word and line of it applies with great force to the present dispute between the *United States* and *Great Britain*—well may the reader exclaim—

Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis.

"The original source of them [grievances] is the right of sovereignty which the *Spaniards* arrogate to themselves in the American seas. But they treat every British ship, which they are able to master, as if the sailing only in those seas was sufficient cause of confiscation. And their manner of trial is a mockery of justice, which would be highly ridiculous if the effects of it were not so terrible. The cause is tried in their own courts in America; *Spanish* advocates plead for our merchants, and the judges themselves almost always share in the prize. The consequence of this is, that every ship which is taken by them is confiscated.

"On what ground of the law of nations, or by what article of any treaty, have the *Spaniards* a right to stop or search our ships at all? Where a general trade is allowed, one species of goods may be prohibited—as for instance, wool, or fuller's earth; and the exporting it may be highly penal. But did this country ever pretend, when her naval power was at the height, to stop ships out at sea, in order to search whether such commodities were aboard? Would the little Republic of *Genoa* endure our doing it? Could any thing less than a conquest bring her to submit to it? The ground on which those rights stand is the law of nations, which establishes a freedom of navigation to all, and considers the sea as an universal benefit, not a particular property or dominion of one. There is no nation so powerful, none so proud in the world, as directly to deny this maxim; there is none so weak, none so abject as to give it up. We have been so far from parting with it by treaty, that in all those we have made, it is expressly stipulated, and indubitably confirmed, particularly in that of 1670, which declares that the freedom of navigation ought by no manner of means to be interrupted.

"Indeed the practice of searching is so very inexcusable, that it cannot be supported upon every notion of right—nothing can warrant it but superior force and the famous argument of *Brennus*, *vae-victis*; all sorts of mischiefs must arise from admitting it, or from merely suffering it, as we have sadly experienced—and no inconvenience can attend its being denied. But on the pretence to stop our ships on the high seas, is to insult our understanding and despise our power, as well as to infringe our rights and destroy our trade.

"Thus for some years things have gone on from bad to worse. *England* complaining and remonstrating. *Spain* chiding and insulting. Satisfaction sometimes refused, sometimes promised—never given: our negotiations and our losses always continuing and increasing, almost in the same proportion. At last, our merchants weary of those useless methods, applied a third time to parliament, and petitioned them for redress.

"In the course of their examination it appeared too plain, that we had been treated by *Spain* with the utmost injustice, the utmost barbarity, and the utmost contempt; and that no one effectual step had been taken to procure reparation of our losses; sa-

* Within a few years, only.

tisfaction to our honor; or security for our trade. It appeared, indeed, as far as *writing* would go, our ministry had tried to put a stop to these insults. They had spared no pains, they had spared no *paper*. Memorials, representations to the court of Spain had been as frequent, and as little minded.

"Upon the proof of all this, it was the sense of parliament, that more effectual measures ought to be pursued; and to enable his majesty to take them, great supplies were voted—great armaments made. The whole nation expected and desired a war, if such a peace could not be gained as would *retrieve our honor and secure our trade*. It was now believed our administration would shew that their former *remissness* did not proceed from fear or negligence: but that they would shew their spirit at the point of time when they might be sure to exert it with decisive advantages. This their friends gave out, and candid men were willing to believe it.

"Now the pretence for them (depredations) has been solely this, that they claim a right of *stopping and searching our ships on the high seas*, or near their own coasts; which claim of theirs is unsupported by treaty, and *directly repugnant to the laws of nations*, to the rights of our crown, and the freedom of our navigation.

"But if we leave this *loose*, or if we admit of any *limits*, within which a *search may be made*, on any *pretence*, we have yielded every thing; we have no security; all will be subject to dispute and chicane; we shall have the same weary round to run, after laying open all our wounds to the view of the world, after declarations of right, and lofty threats of resentment, after millions spent, we shall be in a worse condition than we have been yet by any former treaty; or than ever we should have been, if we had taken no notice of the complaints of our merchants, and not moved in them at all.

"As to the other point, the *cause* of all these *injuries*. I take it to have been the *contempt this nation has fallen into*, from what unhappily may have seemed to our enemies a *despicable tameness and pusillanimity in our conduct*. How far this is gone I am ashamed to say.

"If the peace we make does not retrieve our reputation, it is impossible it can last, *for it may be broke without fear*. Spain can have no reason to keep it, unless it is made on such terms as to convince her, that the temper and spirit of our court is changed; and that we will bear no longer what we have borne so long. We must have an express declaration of our right *not to be SEARCHED*. For to admit of such a treaty, would be no less an absurdity, than to be bribed with our own money to our own undoing."

The house of lords addressed their majesty on the subject of the *Spanish depredations*. To which his majesty returned his most gracious answer as follows:—

"My lords—I am sensibly touched with the many *injuries and injuries* sustained by my trading subjects. From the *cruelties and unjust depredations of the Spaniards*. You may be assured of my care to *procure satisfaction and reparation* for the losses they have already suffered, and *security for the freedom of navigation in future*."

The following is the 17th article of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded between the U. States and Great Britain, in 1794—commonly called *Jay's treaty*.

Art. 17. It is agreed, that in all cases where vessels shall be captured or detained on just suspicion of carrying on board enemy's property, or of carrying the enemy any of the articles which are contra-

band of war: the said vessel shall be brought to the nearest or most convenient port; and if any property of an enemy should be found on board such vessel, that part only which belongs to the enemy shall be made prize, and the vessel shall be at liberty to proceed with the remainder without any impediment. And it is agreed, that all proper measures shall be taken to prevent delay, in deciding the cases of ships or cargoes so brought in for adjudication; and in the payment or recovery of any indemnification adjudged or agreed to be paid to the masters or owners of such ships.

"Legitimate Princes."

In the WEEKLY REGISTER, vol. I. page 404, we exposed the absurdity of those who talked so much about "*legitimate princes*," "*legitimate territories*" and the like.—Be it remembered that *Great Britain*, who plead so lustily in favor of the "*legitimate princes*" of Spain, conspired with *Russia and Prussia* to wrest from *Denmark*, her "*legitimate territory*" of *Norway*, and confer it on *Bernadotte*; late a "*French renegade adventurer*," but now the "*legitimate*" crown prince of *Sweden*!—Heaven defend us; and keep the *United States*, free from all contract, connection or interest in "*legitimate princes*," whatsoever—a gang of *lawless rogues* "from A. to Z." The *Norwegians* are represented to be in a distressed state for want of provisions. One of the means resorted to to make them comply with the arrangement of the allies, was to cut off their supplies, from *Denmark* proper. 400,000 bushels of grain, destined for *Norway*, has been sent into *Gottenburg* by the *British*, and there detained by the *Swedes*.

Shameful Curiosities.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND PALLADIUM.

"There are particular facts now reduced to a moral certainty, which it behoves every citizen of Massachusetts seriously to consider and reflect upon, in order to make up his mind upon a very momentous question.

1st. It is morally certain that peace will not grow out of the mission to Russia.

2dly. That Great Britain will neither give up, nor even submit to the decision of any power on earth or on the sea, the question, as to her right of impressment of her own subjects from neutral merchant vessels on the ocean.*

3dly. There appears not the most distant hope, that our present distracted rulers will be inclined to make peace upon any other terms than the mad project of compelling Great Britain to acknowledge and agree to Bonaparte's system of the "Flags protecting all under it," so as to prevent the right of search.*

4thly. The remonstrance of the Massachusetts legislature will have no effect upon congress—they calculate upon divisions among us, which will frustrate the doings or intentions of the majority—of which they say, the counter remonstrance of the minority affords sufficient evidence—and that the minority can rule the majority.

From all these considerations, this momentous question *must* and will arise—and this is the only alternative.

Will the people of Massachusetts consent to continue this unjust, unnecessary and ruinous war—in order to preserve harmony and please the minority—OR WILL THEY ENDEAVOR TO MAKE PEACE?

It cannot be possible that another session of our legislature should pass by without this question be-

* See page 348.

ing considered; and it is not doubted, that it will be deliberately weighed, and the determination such as the good people of Massachusetts will be willing to abide.

The question will be upon the expediency; as to the right there can be no doubt.

The Rights of the People."

From the Georgetown (Col.) Federal Republican.

"A great many violations of the Canadian women, by the troops of the U. States, took place at the time of the late attacks. In support of the fact we can refer to respectable testimony, which is much more than any man of honor and credit will take upon himself to say respecting the events at Hampton, notwithstanding the falsehoods propagated from the highest authority in Virginia, with the laudable view of rousing and exasperating the honest people of the state to support of a most wicked and dishonorable war, which is abhorred, and can gain a temporary countenance only from falsehood and misrepresentation, among even the most deluded sections of the people."

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A bill is before congress for a loan. It is positively stated that one person in the district of Columbia is authorized, to take five millions of it. "No debt (if short of the value of the whole 800 millions of acres pledged for defraying the national expences)" says a statistical writer, "can reach the pockets of the people, unless congress should suffer reductions instead of making additions to the present prices, which they ought to do in due conformity, to keep pace with the rapid growth in the population of our country." The same writer observes, "it is proved by the three censuses that our population increases at the rate of three per centum, per annum, at an annual compound—hence 240,000 souls were added by the national product of the last year."

On Wednesday (says the *Norfolk Ledger* of the 24th) Mr. Swift, the Russian vice consul at Alexandria, embarked at this place in a flag of truce for admiral Warren's ship. He is bearer of dispatches from the Russian minister to the admiral.

The Russian Mediation.—In the course of the discussion on Tuesday last in the house of representatives, Mr. Grundy stated, (in relation to the first communication of the mediation of Russia,) the following as "undeniable fact" derived from an authority of the highest source—"that Mr. Dashkoff, on the 26th of February last, requested an interview with the secretary of state, according to frequent usage when he had business with that department, but without stating any object; that Mr. Monroe gave him one in a few days, in which Mr. D. communicated verbally the overture by the emperor of his mediation, stating, that if accepted he would make it in writing; that the secretary submitted the proposition to the president, who consulted the members of the administration on the subject, and on a subsequent interview Mr. Dashkoff was informed, that the mediation of his master would be accepted; that on the 8th of March, the minister wrote an official note making the overture in form, which was answered in the same manner on the 11th."

The ship United States has arrived at Newport from Gibraltar, a cartel. June 20, between the Madeira and the Canaries, was spoken by the sloop of war Sabine, and informed, that previous to her sailing from the Canaries, a few days before, a frigate

had arrived there from England, in a short passage, bringing intelligence that an armistice had been concluded between the two countries, and in consequence he considered the war at an end, and permitted the United States to proceed.—The *New-York Gazette* says, "it was pretty well understood, at the time of their departure, that our commissioners [to Russia] were to stop in England," and from hence infers a possibility of the truth of the intelligence. It is the first time we heard of such a design, and rather suppose that the armistice between France and the allies, was the one spoken of.

A New-York paper of the 27th inst. says, that the marshal, Peter Curtin, esq. has been removed, suddenly, by an order from the department of state. John Smith, esq. formerly senator from the state, is spoken of as his successor.

The schooner Bauyar, arrived at New-York from Bordeaux, had on board dispatches from our charge des affairs in France, and also for the French minister, all which were thrown overboard, being hard chased by two 74's, a frigate and a schooner in company. Several licensed ships had just arrived at Bordeaux from England, and reported that the stocks had risen considerably on the expectation of a peace. ¶ It may be well here to remark and observe the conduct of the French and British governments towards the United States—they trade with each other, though at war, yet conspired to prevent us, a neutral, from having a commerce with either, in the very articles they themselves deal in!—"A plague on both their houses!"—But the progress of manufactures in the United States, with the growing habits of the people, will soon make us careless of any of them.

From Halifax.—A cartel was about to sail for Salem with the remainder of the *Chesapeake's* crew.—Com. Brooke had so far recovered as to be able to ride out. The *Bellerophon* 74, re-captured on the Grand Bank, an English ship that a few days before had been taken by the *President*, and was looking for com. Rodgers. Four American ships, prizes have arrived at Halifax, from the *Chesapeake*, laden with flour. These are the vessels noticed in page 288. Two companies of "Independent Foreigners" have arrived at Halifax, in the Success, from the *Chesapeake*—they must be the fragment of the French troops lately at Hampton. The *Dover*, *Regulus* and *Melpomene* have arrived from Gibraltar, having on board the regiment De Maunon, destined for Canada. At Halifax, July 14, 3 74's, 5 frigates and several sloops of war. The *Shannon* was receiving three new masts—the *Chesapeake* was dismantled. The privateer Thomas, of Portsmouth had been sent in.

LICENSED VESSELS.—A late *Halifax* paper contains the decision of judge Croke in the case of the brig Orion, Jubin, from New-York bound to Lisbon, with a license, captured and sent in for a violation of the blockade, in which he decrees the restoration of vessel and cargo, deciding, that the license having been granted previous to the blockade, it protected her, and all vessels from condemnation, with such a license, although they should be captured departing from such blockaded ports in the U. States.

A letter from the duke of Bassano, dated May 30, 1813, a copy of which was enclosed at Bordeaux in a letter to a gentleman of Baltimore, has the following paragraphs—

"The emperor has perceived that the present situation of affairs might cause the Americans to lose a part of the advantages of their commerce. His majesty, has ordered that the question, which has come before him, should be decided, in the way most favorable to the interests of the Americans.

"Wherefore, The consuls of the United States, shall

have in France, in what relates to prizes, the same jurisdiction, which the French consuls exercise in the countries where they are the most favored.

"The American vessels and privateers shall be allowed to take, each, 50 muskets, 50 pistols and 50 swords, and the number of guns, which shall be necessary; from 3 to 24 pounders.

"When an American merchant shall choose to profit by this advantage, he shall be bound only, by the terms of the decree, to cause the name of the vessel, her destination, and the number of her crew, to be certified by a commissary of the Imperial marine—and it is provided, that, with that certificate, he shall be allowed to purchase the arms, and to ship them without any difficulty."

MILITARY.

We learn, with great pleasure, that major-general Hampton is happily improving the state of the military at Burlington. We look to Wilkinson for a regeneration of the principal force on the Niagara. Without it, judging from the past, we have little to hope of the future. The troops collected at Burlington, July 16th, were the 4th, 2nd battalion of the 11th, the 29th, 30th and 31st regiments of infantry, 2 regiments of volunteers, 2 companies of artillery, and 2 troops of cavalry, all in good health and spirits. Other bodies are moving to that post.

Brig. gen. Williams, arrived in Albany in nine days after the receipt of his appointment in South-Carolina. He went on to Fort George.

A Boston paper says that the secretary at war has given an order to the executive of Massachusetts for 1500 stand of arms.

Gen. Taylor, lately appointed a brigadier in the service of the United States, it is expected, and hoped, will be continued in his command at Norfolk, where he has so greatly distinguished himself, and rendered so much good to his country. The *Norfolk Ledger*, speaking of the appointment says—"The army at this place has become too large to have only one brigadier-general, and if any other militia brigadier was to be appointed, he would take rank of general Taylor, he being the youngest brigadier; as a brigadier of the United States' army, he will take rank of all the militia brigadiers in this military district, and if he remains here (of which we have no doubt) will continue to command, as is most devoutly desired by the army, and the citizens of this section of the country."

We observe, that by order of A. M'Lane, commandant of the *Veteran corps* of Wilmington, Delaware, the word "HAMPTON" is hereafter to be used by that association in lieu of "attention."

"From Fort George, (says the National Intelligencer) we have received information to the 16th inst. at which time all was tranquil and the troops were in high spirits.

"Brig. gen. Boyd is in command.—Gen. Dearborn had taken leave of the army, between whom and him much harmony prevailed; and the moment preceding his departure is represented as having exhibited an affecting scene. The bickerings which have been represented as existing among the officers have almost entirely subsided; and mutual efforts at conciliation have restored to the camp that good humor and harmony which private feuds had in some degree disturbed."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Northern Army, dated "Fort George, (U. C.) July 9.

"Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, p. m. an attack was made on two of our pickets, by a force of British and Indians.—A small detachment of 39 men, were immediately ordered, under the command of the adjutant of the 13th regiment, to proceed to the support of the pickets, while a large body was preparing to

follow under major Malcom.—The bravery of the young gentleman who commanded the first party, led him on to penetrate into a thick wood, where the British and Indians lay in far superior force; consequently, after a short but gallant struggle, his party was defeated, only five having made their escape—13 were killed, or after being wounded, were barbarously murdered in the following shocking manner—their *privates cut off and threw into their faces—and then their ribs on the left side cut open with a tomahawk, and their hearts torn out!!!*—They were then scalped and mangled in the most awful manner—some with their throats stuck with a knife. One poor unfortunate being survived until this morning—he had been slightly wounded in the head—and was, after being taken, struck on the head with a tomahawk, and stuck in the throat with a knife, and otherwise mangled. You could take hold of the hair of his head and move his whole skull—he died in excruciating agony, and was buried by us this morning with the honors of war. The residue of the party were either made prisoners, or afterwards murdered—the adjutant was wounded and seen led through the woods by two Indians. We succeeded in repelling the enemy with considerable loss—but as they had waggons prepared to convey their killed and wounded, we are not able to know their loss.

"Two of the five men who made their escape, were first made prisoners, and stated to the British (*who were painted as Indians, with streaks of red and green round their eyes*) that they were glad they were taken, and were going to desert the first opportunity; and carried on the plan so well, that they were suffered to remain in a house, while those who took them ran out to fire at some of our dragons—they took that opportunity and made their escape, though considerably annoyed by dogs. The above is a statement of facts—I shall make no comments.

"I have broken open this letter for the purpose of stating that the body (as is supposed) of lieutenant Eldridge, the adjutant of the 13th, has been brought in this moment, *naked, and mangled in the manner mentioned of the other.*"—*Aurora.*

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army to his friend in Baltimore, dated Fort George, July 12.

"On the 7th instant we had a warm engagement near Fort George. At 11 o'clock, p. m. our pickets were attacked by a large number of Indians. They drove in the pickets, and were met by a detachment of our infantry on the plain just at the edge of the woods, where a warm engagement took place, and lasted 25 or 30 minutes; in which the enemy was repulsed. A number were killed on both sides. Some of our men were taken prisoners and treated in a most cruel manner. A recital will make you shudder. I will merely mention the fate of a young officer, who came under my notice, whose body was found the day after the action, cut and mangled in the most shocking manner; *his entrails torn from his body, and his heart stuffed in his mouth.* We are resolved to shew no quarters to the Indians after this.

"We are anxiously waiting the arrival of general Wilkinson, who is daily expected."

Copy of a letter from maj. Chapin to gen. Dearborn.
Fort George, June 13, 1813.

Sir—I have just arrived from my confinement in Canada with my men, without our parole. Our return happened in the following manner: I received orders at Burlington Heights on Monday morning to go to Kingston, we set off accordingly under the care of a guard of 16 men: I had with me 28 men. We all went on very quietly till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time I gave a signal to attack

the guard, which were stationed in the following order—a sergeant and one man in the boat with my men, a lieutenant and 13 men in the boat with me and two officers. At the signal my men ran along-side of the boat that I was in. Lieut. Showers ordered them to fall astern. I ordered them on board; at which time the officer attempted to draw his sword. I seized him by the neck, threw him on his back—two of his men drew their bayonets upon me. I immediately seized both bayonets at the same instant and threw them on top of the officer, and kept all down together, at the same moment my men seized the guard and wrested from them their arms—we then having possession of the arms, changed our course and arrived here this morning half after two o'clock, all safe. We have brought two boats with us.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CYRENIUS CHAPIN.

Major-General Dearborn.

HAGERS TOWN, July 21.

To relieve the public anxiety excited by the imperfect accounts heretofore received of the capture of col. Bærstler and the troops under his command, the following letters from col. Bærstler himself, and col. Scott of the United States army are published by the permission of Dr Bærstler, to whom they are addressed:

Head of Lake Ontario, Upper Canada,
25th June, 1813.

DEAR FATHER,—It becomes my unfortunate lot to inform you, that yesterday I was taken prisoner with a detachment under my command amounting to 500 men—after an engagement of about three hours. I lost not many killed, about 40 wounded and five or six officers, myself a flesh wound of no consequence—I am on my way to Kingston—I shall write to you every opportunity—the officers under my command must say whether your son did his duty. I need only state to you that I was 17 miles from Fort George and surrounded on all sides by more than my numbers, and the enemy's force increasing, while mine was constantly diminishing, ammunition nearly exhausted, men wearied with a march of ten miles without a mouthful of refreshment, then the engagement, then to fight our way back the whole distance surrounded by woods and filled with Indians—on the score of humanity I determined to capitulate, as it was extremely doubtful whether a man of us would reach Fort George. What I say above will be sufficient for you—my country must apply to those under my command.

Your Son, CHARLES.

Col. Scot will please send and forward the above.

DEAR SIR,—I pray you to believe that your son is not condemned for being unfortunate.

Respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

W. SCOTT.

Dr. C. Bærstler.

Batavia, July 14.—On Monday last, upwards of 200 British prisoners, taken at different places in Canada, marched from this village for Geneva, under a guard commanded by captain Scott, of the 23d U. S. Infantry. During the time which they were here, both officers and men received every attention and liberty due to their situation.

Since our last eight British deserters from Canada have arrived in this place, making 20 which have come here within the last ten days.

Further particulars respecting the attack at B. Rock.

Col. Bishop of the British was wounded, as well as captain Saunders, of the 41st regt. col. Clark is supposed to have been killed, as he was seen in the last

boat that left the shore and grounded on the bar.—Out of at least 60 that were in the boat, not more than 4 or 5 escaped being killed or wounded; as there was full 300 men firing at the boat for 10 or 12 minutes—two British boats were compelled to come out in the channel and tow them in, for no time could we see more than two men rowing in the boat after she got off. The only stores taken by the British at Black Rock were a small quantity of whiskey and salt.

[Albany Argus.

Extract of a letter from Brig. Gen. Boyd to the Secretary of War, dated Fort George, July 20.

"I have the honor to report, that on the 17th inst. the enemy attacked our pickets, in a body of about 200 British, besides Indians. Detachments were sent out to support them, but with instructions to act defensively. After a contest of one hour, occasionally severe, the enemy was dispersed. Our loss was trifling—only 3 or 4 being killed, and a few wounded; the loss of the enemy has not been ascertained, but being exposed to some well directed fires of our light artillery, under the command of lieut. Smith, it is probable their loss must have been comparatively great. Col. Scott, who had the direction of our troops which were engaged, speaks highly of the ardor and steadiness of both officers and men. Being fought in detachments, many young officers had an opportunity of evincing their activity and bravery. To use the language of col. Scott, "the affair, though small, served to test the merits of the officers and men engaged. More ardor has seldom been displayed. Captain Vandeuken fought his detachment with good effect; and captain Madison, with his picket guard, was fully engaged. They could not lose their ardor under major Cummins. Capt. Birdsall's rifleman were nearest to the enemy in pursuit. Major Armstrong, who was officer of the day, was active in concentrating and arranging the troops and pickets. Capt. Towson, of the artillery, was wounded in the hand while voluntarily bearing col. Scott's orders; and an officer of the rifle corps slightly wounded."

Extract of a letter from Major-General Lewis to the Secretary of War, dated Sackett's Harbor, July 20.

"Our fleet has gone out of the inner harbor, and appearances are in favour of its going to sea in 48 hours at farthest.

"A little expedition of volunteers from the country, to which by the advice of commodore Chauncey I lent 40 soldiers, sailed from hence three days since on board of two small row-boats, with a six-pounder each, to the head of the St. Lawrence, where they captured a fine gun-boat mounting a 24 pounder, 14 batteaux loaded, 4 officers and 61 men. Two of our schooners have gone out to convoy them in. The prisoners have been landed, and are coming on under charge of a detachment of dragoons."

NAVAL.

A capt. Drake, who was lately on board the *Ramifies*, informs that they change her position every four or five hours, sweep her bottom every 2 hours, and row guard all night—looking out for torpedoes.

The privateer sloop *Wasp*, of Salem, of 2 small guns, fought the British king's schooner *Bream*, of ten guns, upwards of nine hours—viz. a running fight of 8½ hours, and a close engagement of 45 minutes. The privateer was taken. The lieutenant of the *Bream*, being a gentleman, treated capt. Ervin and his crew with marked respect for their valor.

The *America* privateer, of Salem, has arrived at Bath, after a cruise of six months, during which she made 10 prizes, 2 of which were ordered to France, 3 arrived in the U. States, 2 re-captured, and 3 given up to discharge the prisoners.

The America has parolled 130 prisoners and brought in about 30.

The ship *St. Lawrence*, of New-York, with a full cargo of British goods from Liverpool, has arrived at Portsmouth, a prize to the America. She had a British license, and will probably be condemned to the captors.

It is stated that government has purchased the corvette ship *Invincible Napoleon*, and are fitting her out for service. 10,500\$ were paid for her. See prize list, No. 429.

The *Essex* frigate. A Portuguese brig has arrived at Boston from Brazil. Accounts were received at *St. Salvador* June 18, that the *Essex* frigate had been for two months on the coast of *Chili*, during which she had taken two heavy *Lima* privateers and treated them as pirates; threw their guns overboard, and sent the men home with a letter stating, that if all American property was not given up with damages, the capital should be laid in ashes. We are at a loss to conceive how much truth there is in all this; but it leads us to believe the *Essex* is in the *South sea*! About the last of May the crew of a British packet was landed at *Cape Frio* (Brazil)—who had been taken by an American frigate, (the *Essex*). The brig left at *La Bahia*, "ship *William, Davis*, to sail July 1, as a cartel, for New-York with the crew of the *Matilda* privateer of Philadelphia, which was taken off *Pernambuca*, by the English frigate* *Lion*, after a short action in which the captain, most of the officers, and 20 or 30 men of the *Matilda*, were killed. The *Matilda* attempted to board the *Lion*, supposing her to be a merchantman, and had the people followed their officers they would (probably) have carried her, as the *Lion's* people had mostly left the deck, and a number of the *Matilda's* officers were on the fore-castle, but not one of their crew followed them."

* A ship laden with oil has arrived at Nantucket, in 92 days from the coast of *Chili*. She reports about 15 American ships in the *South Sea*! Several of them had been detained in *Conception Bay*, by the Spanish authority at *Lima*—They are probably the property that capt. *Porter*, of the *Essex*, has demanded the restoration of.

From *Lake Ontario*.—"It is a fact (says the *New-York Columbian*) that the redoubtable sir *James L. Yoe*, who, as the *Montreal* papers told us, was to put com. Chauncey to school, and teach him the elements of seamanship, has run into the inner harbor of *Kingston*, dismantled his vessels, and erected with their guns a battery on the shore. This gallant exploit he performed on learning that the *General Pike* was finished, and that the American commander, though inferior in force, was ready to bid him defiance on the lake. In this situation they were seen by one of our squadron sent in as a flag of truce. Commodore Chauncey, when our informant left *Sackett's Harbor*, had removed the guard-boats by which his flotilla had been surrounded, and was ready to sail. His object probably is, to attack the British in *Kingston*. We derive our information from a source, the correctness of which may be relied on."

The *Erie* flotilla. We have curious accounts from, and are weary with looking to *Erie*, for the sailing of the flotilla. The anchors for the sloops of war, it appears, left *Philadelphia* only last week; and the *Erie* paper of June 16, tells us that captain *Perrey* had "received information of the seamen being on their way to man his little fleet!"—It is said,

* There is no British frigate named the *Lion*. The vessel that took the *Matilda* was a very large and heavy armed ship belonging to Liverpool.

the British have launched a new vessel at *Malden*, to carry 24 heavy guns. It would seem as if our flotilla was to wait until she is ready!—Six British vessels, to wit, the ship *Queen Charlotte*, brigs *Hunter* and *Lady Prevost*, schooner *Mary* and two gun-boats, appeared off *Erie* on the 19th, with a probable view of attacking the place.

The latest date we have is of the 21st. An attack had not then been made.

A letter from *Burlington* gives the following as the naval force on lake *Champlain*, viz :

American—1 vessel (the *President*) mounting 16 guns—2 gun-boats, and 3 scows.

British—3 armed vessels—1 of 14, 1 of 11, and 1 of 10 guns, 4 gun-boats, and 3 row-gallies.

The ship *Rambler*, of *Salem*, from *Manilla*, with a cargo valued at \$200,000, has been captured and carried into the *Cape of Good Hope*, by the British. Capt. *Porter*, in the *Essex*, may return this in kind; as, being off the coast of *Chili*, he will unquestionably (no accident occurring) scour the *Indian seas*, and come home by the way of the *Cape of Good Hope*, making a voyage round the world!!

Plattsburgh, July 16.—A *Montreal* paper of the 10th inst. states, that sir *James Yeo*, went to *Sackett's Harbor* in disguise, examined the disposition of the forces there, and particularly the situation of the *General Pike*—He then came back to *Kingston* and selected a few choice men, with whom he proceeded with an intention to cut out or destroy the *General Pike*. He landed on *Horse Island*, and on calling over the crew found two of his men missing. He took an observation with a spy-glass, and discovered that the frigate had been removed within the bar—Inferring from this that the two men had conveyed intelligence to the Americans, he abandoned his object and returned.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

The *Young Teazer*.—It will be seen by the following letter that the account of the destruction of the armed schooner *Young Teazer* is confirmed. Mr. *Johnson*, the wretch who was the cause of this dreadful disaster, was first lieutenant on board of her. He had been commander of the *Old Teazer* of this port, which was taken some time since by admiral *Warren's* squadron, and *Johnson* was released on his parole, without waiting for an exchange he entered as lieutenant on board the *Young Teazer*;—and probably to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy he perpetrated the cruel act, which not only destroyed his own life, but the lives of almost all his companions. Had he blown his own brains out, or tied a gun about his neck and flung himself overboard, very few would have mourned, and no one would have found fault, as by all accounts he was not the most amiable man living:—Indeed he must have been possessed of the disposition of the devil, to plunge such a number of his friends into eternity, who had parents, wives and children to mourn their untimely fate, and to suffer for want of protection and assistance.

Extract of a letter from *Portland*, to the agent of the privateer *Young Teazer*, in this city, dated July 24.

"I have seen a young man direct from *Halifax*, who informed me, that he saw the men who brought the survivors of the *Young Teazer's* crew, prisoners to *Halifax*. They stated, that captain *Dobson*, while holding the tiller in one hand and the trumpet in the other, called all the officers to him on deck, to consult what was best to be done, when one of the sailors called out that lieutenant *Johnson* had gone into the cabin with a coal of fire, in an instant the *Young Teazer* blew up, and all the crew except 7 sailors perished. These stood on the fore-castle, and one of them has since died."

The enemy in North Carolina.—On the 12th inst. a British force of two 74's, 3 frigates, 3 brigs and 3 schooners appeared off Ocracock, and on the 13th having manned many barges, entered the harbor and got possession of that place and Portsmouth, and also of the privateer *Anaconda*, and letter-of-marque schooner *Atlas*, lying there. There was only about 20 men on board the former, but they kept up a fine cannonade on the enemy for 50 minutes; when finding further resistance useless, they fired two guns into her hold and through her bottom, and made their escape. In five minutes after the enemy had possession of the brig. The enemy's force consisted of about 800 men, 500 of whom landed at Portsmouth. After remaining as long as their safety would permit, 2 or 3 days, the enemy returned without burning the houses, or committing those enormities that have marked him, though *Cockburn*, had the command—who has now returned to the *Chesapeake*. One account says that the *Anaconda* sunk; but another states that they plugged up the holes, and took her away with the *Atlas*, both laden with live stock. An attack upon *Newbern* was expected, but not made. A report, however, that they had actually landed, having reached Mrs. *Gaston* (wife of the member in congress) then in a most delicate situation, threw her into convulsions, and she expired in eight hours. It is to the credit of the citizens of *North Carolina* to observe that they collected with the utmost promptitude, and in great force to combat the enemy, who seem very cautious in coming into contact with the militia.

Extract of a letter from major-general Croom to his excellency governor Hawkins, dated

Newbern, July 16, 1813.

SIR—"I have the honor to inform your excellency that I arrived here yesterday about 12 o'clock, and found about 400 troops had arrived in town from the neighboring counties. From the most correct information received of the state of the enemy's force, at Ocracock it consists of one 74, six frigates, two privateers, two schooners, and a number of other smaller vessels, with from 60 to 70 barges, and tenders. From the best information they have 2500 infantry and marines. Every morning they order on shore about one thousand men; five hundred to each of the places of Ocracock and Portsmouth; five hundred of which they return, and retain 250 at each place, each night on shore, as a guard. The force is under the command of admiral Cockburn, whose head quarters is at Mr. David Wallace's house in Portsmouth."

Extract of a letter from lieut. col. Tisdale, to his excellency governor Hawkins, dated

Newbern, July 16, 1813.

SIR—"I snatch this first moment from the hurry and confusion of alarm, to inform your excellency, that the British, on Monday last made an attack on Ocracock bar; by detaching from their ships a number of barges filled with armed men, after obtaining possession of the navigation and several of the shipping at that time lying there; among which were two valuable privateers, the *Anaconda* and *Globe*. They landed from their barges and their ships, (which are at anchor off the bar) between 6 and 800 men, on Portsmouth, where they now remain encamped."

[Accounts from Plymouth of the 18th, say, they have evacuated North Carolina.]

BLOCKADE OF NEW-LONDON.

Com. Hardy sent his compliments to Mr. Holt, the keeper of the light on Little Gull Island, requesting it might be discontinued. Mr. Holt returned his compliments saying that nothing but an order from

the general government, or force, should make him extinguish it.

The enemy blockading *New-London* evidently keeps up a regular trade for supplies. They appear to want for nothing that their good friends in the United States can furnish them with.—The fortifications of *New-London* are represented as being now very powerful, and there is a sufficiency of troops there to meet any expected emergency. They are commanded by major-general *Williams*, of the Connecticut militia; who is spoken of as an excellent officer. It is thought, from the batteries *Decatur* has erected, that he could protect his squadron, provided the enemy were to pass *New-London* unmolested.

"It has been represented (says a New-York paper) that the militia of the state of Connecticut, lately on duty at New-London, were dismissed in consequence of orders from the secretary at war; we are authorised to state, that they were dismissed in consequence of an agreement between the senators in congress from Connecticut, an agent deputed by governor SMITH, and general ARMSTRONG. An understanding was at the same time had, that general BRIDGES should call upon governor SMITH for such detachments of militia as might appear necessary from time to time. It therefore appears, that the above mentioned dismissal was in accord with the wishes of the state authorities; and the detachments that have been since made were furnished in pursuance of this agreement and understanding."

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

A vessel, in ballast, from Algieras, and one from New-Orleans with passengers, have arrived at *Philadelphia*. They saw the blockading squadron, but passed them unobserved.

Cape May, July 25.—On Thursday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M. a sloop stood in for Cape May, with a signal for a pilot; the wind then at north-east. Seven pilots, with a whale boat, immediately went off to her assistance. Finding no chance but to be taken in attempting to stand to sea, (the Martin sloop and tenders then in chase) they attempted to proceed up the bay, when the sloop of war tacked ship and gave chase, and gaining very fast soon came up under her lee bow, which cut her off from proceeding up the bay. Having no alternative but to run her on shore which was immediately agreed on by the captain and pilots, the sloop was put about to stand in shore; the sloop of war tacked ship in chase, keeping up a constant fire, when the pilots sent their whale boat ashore to inform the inhabitants of their intention, requesting them to assist in defending the vessel and cargo, consisting of flour and tobacco. The Martin came as near to the sloop as she thought prudent, when she hove too and sent four barges well manned to meet the tender which was making towards the sloop as fast as possible, and all joined in concert to destroy the sloop; by this time lieutenant Townsend came down with a detachment of about 30 men and a number of inhabitants, with a field piece, to receive them, reserving their fire until the enemy came within one hundred yards of the shore and then opened a fire from the field piece and musketry, which the enemy returned and kept up. The second and third shots from the field piece charged with round and grape, took such effect on their largest barge that she made off and called the others to her assistance, when they made off together to meet the sloop of war, and she finding her barges and tender beat off much injured, attempted to come to their assistance, and ran aground on Crow's Shoal. If the inhabitants had the use of two or three gunboats they would have taken or destroyed the sloop of war. Much credit is due to lieutenant Townsend.

and the detachment under his command for their exertions.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Virginia spirit.—The tale of *British brutality* reached *Stamton*, Va. on Saturday the 3rd of July. A new company, of more than sixty men, was formed in four hours; they elected their officers, and dismissed to put their "household in order." The ladies labored on *Sunday*, and on *Monday* the company paraded, uniformed and equipped, and mounted their horses and proceeded to *Richmond*!—At *Winchester*, also, a new company was formed on the occasion, and marched for head-quarters. It was no *party* question whether *woman* should be defended from outrage, or the state from *invasion*.

THE MOUNTAIN MEN.—Many companies of hardy youth from the mountains of Virginia, who "shoot out a squirrel's eye" with a rifle, have arrived at Richmond, &c. "to take a pull" at the barbarians that infest the shores of that state.

An official letter from com. *Cassin* to the secretary of the navy, confirms the account of the capture of a British barge, &c. by captain *Larson*, see page 339. The enemy appears quite wroth at this adventure. In revenge, they sent a tender to batter down the "Pleasure House" on the cape. They fired at it a long time, with their usual accuracy—too low, too high, too much on the right and too much on the left—and did not touch it. A strong body of militia were waiting for them to come within musket shot, but the discretion of *valor* forbade it.

It is stated that *Cockburn* has gone home to England, a passenger in the *Cressy* 74.

In proceeding down the *Potomac* the enemy landed or attempted to land at several places. In general, they met with nothing but "hard knocks." At *Mattox* creek, the approaching barges were gallantly met by a light infantry company under capt. *Hungerford*, who killed several of them and beat them off without loss—our brave fellows ran into the water to have a shot at them. *Blackstone's* and *St. George's* islands were in the possession of the British several days—but the shores of the main were all lined with the militia, anxious to avenge the deeds at *Hampton*. The *dead bodies* thrown into the river by the enemy have annoyed the inhabitants of the shore exceedingly. They are very sickly, and have also lost a good many men in their little excursions. A large party landed at the Cliffs of *Nomini* and had a brush with the militia; but they soon retired fearful of a strong force that immediately marched for them. At half past 7, A. M. twenty two sail (supposed to be the whole fleet up the *Potomac*, came down and anchored off *St. Mary's* creek, (near the mouth of the river)—at 10 o'clock 30 barges full of men went to shore, and proceeded up *Smith's* creek. The fleet, as at this time observed, consisted of 2 74's, 2 64's, 6 frigates, 5 brigs and nine smaller vessels:—The letter below will show their situation on the 27th. It appears that the difficulties encountered at the "Kettle Bottoms," may have prevented the attack upon *Washington*, if, indeed, an attack was really designed. The volunteers and militia have been dismissed, and returned home; and the regular troops, with the *Richmond* and *Washington* volunteers, who were stopped on their way to *Canada*, have resumed their line of march.

Extract of a letter from captain Forrest, commanding the Leonardtown troop of horse, dated, Tall Pine, July 27, 1813.

"Our situation is extremely critical. From two to three thousand of the enemy are in complete possession of the point of land below the Ridge, which is two and a half miles from Point-Look-Out. They have been 5 or 6 miles higher up procuring stock, and

have now in Mr. Armstrong's corn field about 200 head of cattle, &c. Several of our most respectable inhabitants have been taken by the enemy; among those I have heard of, are B. Williams, R. Armstrong, M. Jones, and J. Biscoe. Many negroes have also been taken, some of whom have escaped, and returned to their masters. Seven of the enemy's regulars have deserted and are now with us. The whole fleet is yet laying off Point-Look-Out. What will be their next movement I know not. They have landed 6 pieces of artillery, and it is ascertained that they have on board rockets in abundance.

Copy of a letter from midshipman McClintonck, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Kinsale, (Va.) July 13, 1813.

SIR—I have to inform you of the unfortunate event which occurred here on the 14th; the action between the British barges and the U. S. sloop *Asp*, commanded by Mr. Segourney. At 9 A. M. the *Scorpion* and *Asp* got under way from *Yeocomico* river, and stood out, at 10 discovered a number of sail, which proved to be the enemy; the *Scorpion* then made signal to act at discretion, and stood up the river; the schooner being a bad sailer and the wind ahead, we were not able to get out. Finding the enemy approaching us, we thought it best to return; immediately two of the brigs stood towards us, and anchored a short distance from the bar, where they manned their boats. Mr. Segourney thought it would be for our advantage to run further up the creek, which we did, but finding the enemy had left their vessels, we had not time to weigh anchor, therefore we were obliged to cut our cables. We were attacked by three boats well manned and armed, we continued a well directed fire on them, and after a short time they were compelled to retreat, and obtain a reinforcement. About an hour after they retired, we were attacked by five boats; we continued doing the same as before, but having so few men, we were unable to repel the enemy. When they boarded us they refused giving us any quarters; there was upwards of 50 men on our decks, which compelled us to leave the vessel, as the enemy had possession. They put her on fire and retreated. A short time after they left her we went on board and with much difficulty extinguished the flames. But it is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of Mr. Segourney, who fought most gallantly in defence of the vessel, and the utmost exertion was used by every man on board. Our crew only consisted of twenty-one; there are ten killed, wounded and missing. Your obedient servant,

H. MCCLINTOCK,

Midshipman in the U. S. Navy.

The honorable Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 340.

"The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,
"And not a sail, but by permission spreads!"

British Naval Register.

495. The ship *Fox*, for *Lisbon*, captured off *Cape Clear*, after a running fight of about an hour, by an American vessel unknown. She went down in half an hour after her capture.

496. Schooner *Leonard*, taken and sunk in *Dublin Bay*, by the Full Blooded *Yankee*.

497. Brig *Betsey*, with a full cargo of wine, raisins, &c. from *Malaga*, for *St. Petersburg*, sent into *Plymouth*, by the *Jack's Favorite*: valued at \$75,000.

498, 499, 500. Three vessels captured by the *America*, of *Salem*, and given up to discharge her prisoners.

501. Schooner ———, from the *Faulkland Islands* for Lisbon, captured by the Fox, of Portsmouth, and her cargo of skins taken on board the privateer. The vessel was afterwards recaptured by the Dover frigate.

502. Brig ———, heavily laden, sent into Bristol, Mass. by the Yankee.

503. A gun-boat mounting a 24 pounder, &c. (see official account, page 353) captured on lake Ontario—at which time, fourteen batteaux were taken, with 4 officers and 61 men.

Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE.

The following are given as the yeas and nays in the senate on the appointment of *Mr. Gallatin*—

For the appointment, Messrs. Varnum, Chase, Condit, Brent, Taylor, Tait, Bledsoe, Morrow, Brown, Howell, Robinson, Lacoek, Turner, Bullock, Bibb, Campbell, Worthington—17.

Against the appointment, Messrs. Mason, Gore, Dagget, German, Lambert, Horsey, Smith, Stone, Anderson, Gilman, Hunter, Dana, King, Leib, Goldsborough, Giles, Gaillard, Fromentin—18.

The nominations of Messrs. Adams and Bayard are confirmed by large majorities.

On Monday, July 12, the general assessment bill was read a third time and passed, by the following vote :

For the bill, Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gore, Howell, King, Lacoek, Leib, Morrow, Robinson, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Wells, Worthington—27.

Against the bill, Messrs. Dagget, Dana, Gilman, Goldsborough, Horsey, Hunter, Lambert, Mason—8.

Absent, only one member—Mr. Smith.
The bill to prohibit the use of British licenses, was passed on the 13th—

Against the bill, Messrs. Dagget, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason—12.

All the other senators present voted for it, 22 in number, absent Messrs. Smith and Wells.

The bill laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors, was under consideration.

A motion was made to strike out the clause which limits the duration of the bill to one year after the termination of the present war, and decided as follows :

For striking out, Messrs. Bibb, Brown, Dagget, Fromentin, German, Giles, Gilman, Gore, King, Lambert, Mason, Stone, Taylor, Varnum—14.

All the rest voting in the negative, 20 in number, except Mr. Smith, and Mr. Wells, absent.

It was moved to recommit the bill to amend so as to lay the duty on the spirits distilled, instead of on the capacity of the still—

Against the re-commitment, Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Condit, Howell, Lacoek, Morrow, Tait, Taylor, Worthington—13.

All the other senators voted for re-commitment (21 in number) except Messrs. Smith and Wells, absent.

On Saturday the 17th, the bill for levying a duty on stills was passed as follows—the committee having reported that time was not allowed to obtain the necessary information—

Against the bill, Messrs. Dagget, Dana, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Stone—9.

All the other senators present, 22 in number, voted for the bill. Absent, Messrs. Anderson, Leib, Robinson, Smith and Wells.

The bill for laying a duty on carriages was passed by the following vote—

Against the bill, Dagget, Dana, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Morrow—10.

All the other senators present, 20 in number, voted for the bill.—Absent, Messrs. Anderson, Campbell, Smith, Stone, Varnum, and Wells.

The bill laying a duty on sugar refined within the United States, was read a third time and passed by the following vote :

Against the bill—Messrs. Dagget, Dana, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert and Stone—10.

All the other senators present, 20 in number, voted in the affirmative. Absent, Messrs. Anderson, German, Mason, Robinson, Smith and Wells.

The bill laying a duty on sales at auction, was read a third time and passed, by the following vote :

Those who voted against the bill were, Messrs. Dagget, Dana, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason and Stone—11.

All the other senators present voted in the affirmative, 21 in number. Absent all as on the last vote, except Mr. German.

On Monday the 19th, the bill to lay and collect a direct tax was passed—

For the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brown, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Lacoek, Leib, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—20.

Against it—Messrs. Dana, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Stone, Varnum—11.

The bill imposing a duty on retailers was passed.

For the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Fromentin, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner—16.

Against it—Messrs. Dana, German, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Stone, Varnum, Wells—14.

The bill laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries, was read a third time and passed, by the following vote :

For the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Howell, Lacoek, Leib, Mason, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner—20.

Against the bill—Messrs. Dana, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Stone, Varnum, Wells—10.

[The editor has been particular to insert the yeas and nays, on important questions in Congress, because politicians often want them for reference—

Gen. Smith, of Maryland, being recorded as "absent" on several of these votes in the senate, it is stated that he was "engaged in business of importance"—we believe in some way connected with the military defences of *Baltimore*. It is further said, as if by authority, that he would have voted for the bill to prohibit the use of licenses and for all the tax bills.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, July 23.—On motion of Mr. McKee and amended by Mr. Goldsborough, a resolution was referred to the committee on military affairs, for the reimbursement of certain monies incidental to calling out the militia by the governors of the several states.

Saturday, July 24.—Mr. Nelson reported a bill "for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by the private armed vessels of the U. States," which passed its first stages.

The following joint resolution was submitted by Mr. Grundy :

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the president of the senate, and speaker of the house of representatives be and they are hereby authorised to adjourn their respective houses on Thursday the 29th day of July next.

The resolution was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

[It is expected congress will adjourn on Monday, the 2nd August.—En.]

The bill "authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding _____ dollars," passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Alston in the chair; and the blank for the amount to be loaned was filled with the words *seven millions five hundred thousand*.

A motion was made by Mr. Oakley, going to limit the rate of interest to be given, to 7 per cent. and to pledge for payment of said interest so much of the proceeds of the tax bills passed at the present session as may be necessary for that purpose. The motion was negatived.

For the motion

19

Against it

94

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day, and was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill "making further provision for the collection of internal duties and for the appointment and compensation of assessors," was read a third time and passed.

Monday, July 26.—Mr. *Ephes* reported a bill making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year 1813, which was twice read and committed.

The bill "for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by the private armed vessels of the United States," passed through a committee of the whole. Ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house took up the amendments of the senate, to the direct tax law, agreed to a part of the same, and rejected the remainder.

The bill from the senate for the relief of the owners of the Amelia Island vessels, the Good Friends, &c. was read a third time as amended by the house, and passed.

Tuesday, July 27.—The house on report of Mr. *Bibb*, agreed to a part and disagreed to the remainder of the amendments of the senate to the bill laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, &c.

Mr. *Troup* reported a bill explanatory of the bill for raising certain corps of mounted rangers; which was read three times and passed.

The engrossed bill "for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by the private armed vessels of the U. States," was read a third time.

For the motion 69

Against 37

So the bill was passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

The house spent some time in committee of the whole, on the bill making further appropriations for the support of government for the year 1813, but rose without coming to a decision thereon, and obtained leave to sit again. [Considerable discussion took place on the compensation proposed to be allowed as an outfit to Mr. Adams, as one of the Russian mission. Their objection was, that, as he already receives a salary as a resident minister, no other compensation is necessary in addition on account of his recent appointment.]

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. *Nelson*, for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine and report on the propriety of conferring public honors on the memory of James Lawrence, late of the U. States frigate Chesapeake, and of Zebulon M. Pike, late a brigadier-general in the armies of the U. States, whose distinguished death in the service of their country add lustre to the character of the American nation, the propriety of adopting, as the peculiar children of the Republic, the sons of those distinguished heroes, and the propriety of making provision for the support and comfort of the families of these deceased officers.

Wednesday, July 28.—The house resolved to insist on its disagreement to the amendments of the senate to the direct tax bill, and also to the bill taxing retailers, &c. and appointed managers of a conference with the senate on the subject of the amendments to both of said bills.

The amendments of the senate to the bill taxing bank and negotiable paper, were in part agreed to and in part negatived.

The amendment of the senate to the supplementary naturalization law was read and disagreed to. The bill is still pending between the two houses.

The house again in committee of the whole on the additional appropriation bill. The amount of \$43,000 proposed to be appropriated to defray the expenses of the Russian mission, was reduced to

38,500, with a view of allowing to John Q. Adams, for his services on said mission, 4,500 dollars instead of the usual outfit of 9000 proposed by the committee of ways and means to be allowed to him.

A motion was made by Mr. *Wright*, to amend the bill by adding thereto the following provisos:

Provided, That no compensation be made to John Q. Adams, minister resident, unless the British government agree to send a minister or ministers to the mediation of the emperor of Russia: *And, provided*, That the secretary of the treasury receive no part of the salary of the secretary of the treasury during the time he shall be absent from the seat of government on said mission."

And the question being taken on said motion, was decided in the negative.

A motion was then made by Mr. *Sheffey* to add the following proviso to the end of a section of the bill:

"*Provided*, That nothing in this act or any other act contained shall be construed to authorize any allowance to the minister plenipotentiary of the U. S. resident at the court of St. Petersburg, for any services as minister to negotiate a treaty of peace with G. B. beyond the sum of 4,500, included in the appropriation herein before mentioned, which sum is hereby authorised to be paid to the said minister, if the president shall deem it proper."

And after much debate, the question thereon being taken by yeas and nays, it appeared that there were

For the amendment 55

Against it 55

The house being equally divided, the speaker decided the said question in the negative.

And the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the U. States, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, in the following words:

A bill allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels.

Be it enacted, &c. That a bounty of twenty-five dollars be paid to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the U States, commissioned as letters of marque, for each and every prisoner by them captured and brought into port, and delivered to an agent authorised to receive them, in any part of the United States; and that the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorised and required to pay or cause to be paid to such owners, officers and crews of private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, or their agent, the aforesaid bounty for each person, captured and delivered as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby appropriated.

Thursday, July 29.—The house of representatives passed the bill for the additional service of government for 1813. They were engaged the remainder of the day on the bill from the Senate, for preventing the use of licenses, &c.

SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

Senate, Friday, July 23, 1813.—The bill laying an embargo was received, twice read, and referred to the committee of foreign relations. On Saturday, Mr. *Campbell* reported it as amended. On Monday, the amendments were agreed to; a motion was made to postpone it to the first Monday in December next, which was disagreed to—Yeas 16, nays 18. On

Wednesday its consideration was renewed; and it was rejected—Ayes 16, nays 18.

House of Representatives—Tuesday, July 20.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Graham:—

To the Senate and House of

Representatives of the U. States.

There being sufficient ground to infer that it is the purpose of the enemy to combine with the blockade of four ports, special licenses to neutral vessels, or to British vessels in neutral disguises, whereby they may draw from our country the precise kind and quantity of exports, essential to their wants, whilst its general commerce remains obstructed; keeping in view also the insidious discrimination between different ports of the U. States; and as such a system, if not counteracted, will have the effect of diminishing very materially the pressure of the war on the enemy, and encouraging perseverance in it, at the same time that it will leave the general commerce of the U. S. under all the pressure the enemy can impose, thus subjecting the whole to British regulation, in subserviency to British monopoly—I recommend to the consideration of congress the expediency of an immediate and effectual prohibition of exports, limited to a convenient day in their next session, and removable, in the mean time, in the event of a cessation of the blockade of our ports.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 20th, 1813.

The message was referred. On Wednesday, July 21, Mr. Calhoun made a report, from the committee, which as amended, stated, that it would be expedient to adopt the measure, submitted by the message to the consideration of the house. The report was agreed to, ayes 78, nays 51. It was then referred to a committee with instructions to report a bill conformably thereto. On Thursday, the bill passed 80 to 50.—[Rejected in the Senate as above.]

THE CHRONICLE.

"Americans are short-lived," said a wise Englishman to Dr. Franklin. "I do not know how that may be," returned the philosopher, "as the children of the first settlers are not yet dead."—*John Gilley*, lately deceased at Augusta, Maine, was aged one hundred and twenty-four years.

The trade of the Mississippi and its tributary streams is assuming immense importance. Several steam boats are building for the transportation of passengers and goods. *Pittsburg*, and all the western country, is supplied with cotton, sugar, &c. direct from *New-Orleans*, &c. The latter would nearly, or quite, bear the cost of transportation from *Pittsburg* to *Baltimore* and *Philadelphia*.

We have pleasant news from *Mexico* and *South America*. The *whig* cause prospers in both. A whole army of *torios* from *Peru* was lately captured by the *whigs* of *Buenos Ayres*.

British government bills at *Cadiz*, May 24—17 1-2 per cent. discount.

Extraordinary sheep.—Two merino lambs were exhibited at the court in Talbot county, (Md.) in May last, the fleeces of which weighed, one 20 and an half, the other 18 and an half pounds. The weight of the lambs were 174, and 159lbs. Their united fleeces, making 39lbs. at \$2 per pound, were worth SEVENTY-EIGHT dollars.

The subsidy that *Bernadotte* has received for a long time from *England*, is 50,000£ sterl. (\$220,000) a month—a mighty sum, when the value of money in *Sweden* is taken into consideration.—That is \$2,640,000 per annum; or nearly one half the amount of the ordinary revenue.

Two Spanish vessels of war have arrived at *Cadiz* from *Vera Cruz*, said to have on board nine millions of dollars. A 40 gun frigate, with 5 transports filled with troops, have sailed for *Montevideo*.

FRANCE AND THE ALLIES.—We have the details of another great battle, or rather of three battles, fought on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of May, between the *French* and the *allies*, in the vicinity of *Bautzin*, chiefly at *Warichen*, in which the latter were defeated and completely put to the rout, with the loss of 28,000 men; 10,000 of whom, wounded, fell into the hands of the *French*.—The allies had strongly entrenched themselves on the mountains, and their position was exceedingly strong—but the superior genius of the *French* prevailed; at the critical moment, so well observed by *Napoleon* on all occasions, he perfected his plans with his usual celerity, and declared "the battle was won," and so it was; for his enemies were immediately forced from all their redoubts, leaving the fields covered with the dead and wounded. For the details, which are very long, but not judged of sufficient interest to occupy this work, our readers are referred to the newspapers of the day. After the battle, an armistice was solicited (as it appears) by the allies, and granted by *Bonaparte*, on the 4th of June, to continue until the 8th of July, with 6 days further notice before the commencement of hostilities. By this armistice, the emperor has relieved all his states, with those of his allies, of the enemy. It appears to have been dictated pretty much as he wished it—its object, a peace; which has, doubtless, been concluded. Preparations were making at *Prague* for the reception of "persons of the highest distinction." It is probable that the emperors of France, Austria, and Russia, with the kings of Prussia, Saxony, &c. will meet there to discuss and settle their several matters and claims. About one half of *Silesia* remains in the hands of the *French*, by the line of demarkation agreed upon in the armistice; which also provides for supplies of provisions to *Dantzic*, *Stettin*, and other places, besieged by the allies.

The *French*, under the prince of *Eckmuhl*, (*Davoust*) carried *Hamburg* by storm on the 30th of May. They found here between 2 and 300 pieces of cannon. The city is ordered to be made a "strong place" by extensive additional works. The dukes of *Cambridge* and *Brunswick* arrived there from *England*. "Their journey (says the *French* account) amounts simply to this: they arrived, and they saved themselves."

The *Danes* have united their forces with the *French*. "Denmark marches with us," says the account. The prince *Christian*, the heir of the throne, had passed into *Norway* to put himself at the head of an army to enter *Sweden*. The *Swedes* and *English* having lately intercepted the provisions forwarded to that country by the *Danish* government, and stored them in the proximity of the *Swedish* frontier; the *Norwegians*, devoted to the horrors of famine, must retake them, if they can.

The *French* lost in these three days fighting, as they say, 11 or 12,000 men. If any thing were wanting to establish the superior skill of *Bonaparte*, the events of the 21st were sufficient. By a series of wonderful movements, he turned the right of the allies, and forced them first to retire, which soon became a flight, being routed and beaten from every position; though considered almost impregnable. The emperor's head-quarters were at *Bunzlau*, June 7. In retreating, the *Russians* burnt their baggage, and blew up their park of artillery. Austria, it appears, is to act as the umpire to produce a GENERAL PEACE; or, if *England* will not acquiesce, to

form a *continental one*—an alliance to coerce it. Such are the outlines and substance of the mighty events transpiring in *Europe*—events that must have a sensible effect upon our own affairs, so far as they are concerned in the war with Great Britain. We look for her immediate exclusion from every part of the continent; and great shall be the wailings and sufferings of the people, when “*no man buyeth their merchandize any more.*” Yet we wish that the intolerable pride with the villainy of her great men, may not destroy her. We desire she may be humbled—completely humbled, but not desolated and ruined, though her crimes might deserve it.

The following account of the death of *Duroc*, is so interesting, that we take it entire from the French official detail—

“The evening of the 22nd, at 7 o’clock, the grand marshal, duke of Frioul (*Duroc*) being upon a small eminence, conversing with the duke of Treviso and Kirgener, all three being on foot, and sufficiently distant from the fire, one of the last cannon balls of the enemy passed near the duke of Treviso, struck the grand marshal and killed outright gen. Kirgener. The duke of Frioul perceived, that he was mortally wounded; he expired 12 hours afterwards. The moment the posts were placed and the army had taken up its quarters, the emperor went to see the duke of Frioul; he found him in perfect possession of his mind, and exhibiting the greatest composure. The duke pressed the hand of the emperor and carried it to his lips.—“*All my life, said he, has been devoted to your service, and I only regret it on account of the utility it might still have been to you.*” “*Duroc!*” said the emperor to him, “*there is another life! It is there you go to await me, and there we shall one day meet again.*” “*Yes, sire, but it shall be in thirty years, when you have triumphed over your enemies, and realized all the hopes of our country. I have lived an honest man. I reproach myself with nothing. I have a daughter, your majesty will be to her a father.*”

The emperor pressing with his right hand the marshal’s, remained a quarter of an hour with his head supported in his left hand, in the most profound silence. “*No, sire, retire, this sight distresses you!*” The emperor leaning upon the duke of Dalmatia and the Grand Squire, left the duke of Frioul, without being to utter any thing but these words—“*Farewell, then, my friend!*” His majesty entered his tent, and received no one during the night.”

It seems the French cavalry has not yet recruited its losses in Russia; and that the destruction of the allies would have been much greater had not the emperor kept it in reserve, on that account.

We have nothing yet certain as to the part that *Bernadotte* means to take—he has, perhaps, fulfilled his contract—“the letter of his bond” to *England*, by marching so many thousand troops to *Germany*, and will march them—back again.

Berthier, prince of Neufchatel, under the title of “major-general of the army,” is still by the side of *Napoleon*, and appears his right hand man in the field and cabinet. There is, perhaps, no one that lives who understands the art and theory of war better than he. It is said that the whole DETAILS of the army are confided to his charge.

By an arrival at *Newspart*, we have London dates to the 11th June. Gen. Stewart, who is with the army of the allies, (about 60 miles beyond *Bautzen*) under date of May 25, and states generally, that the allies were rather overpowered than fairly beaten—that in retiring, they lost neither cannon, waggons or military stores—that the retreat was unbroken and formidable—that the battle of the 21st was terrible; the Prussians deserving particular praise for their firmness.

An article from *Berlin* confirms the above, and attributes a much greater loss to the French than to the allies. It claims 10 pieces of cannon taken by the allies, and a good many prisoners; and says that an entire column of the French of 5000 men was destroyed.

The *Swedes* had not yet taken an active part. The French at *Hamburg* had committed no act of violence against the personal property of the inhabitants, though the place was carried by storm.

The *London* papers are displeased with *Austria*—she has suffered certain *Polish* and *Saxon* troops to march through her territories to reinforce *Napoleon*. We also gather from them that *Bonaparte* had penetrated into *Silesia*, and insisted that the allied army should fall back between the *Wartha* and *Vistula*.

A model of an improved patented loom has been exhibited in *Baltimore* a few weeks ago, by a gentleman of *Montgomery* county, *Virginia*, which we have seen. The principles have been applied to many looms, and the practice is demonstrated by the simplicity of the thing itself. The proprietor says, and we cannot doubt the fact from what we have seen, that without extraordinary exertion, it drives the shuttle more than fifty times in a minute, weaving cloth a yard and a half wide. The common shuttle is used, and the quill fixed in the old way. The cost of fixing it to the usual loom does not exceed five dollars. It is applicable to all sorts of weaving.

Files of the Register.

On a thorough overhaul of the odd sheets of the first volume of the *WEEKLY REGISTER*, a short time ago, the editor had the pleasure to discover, that by printing, for the third or fourth time, a few of the numbers of that volume, he could complete and make perfect in the whole, 237 copies of the work: 200 of these will be disposed of at \$15 a copy, or the payment of three years subscription—two past and one in advance.

As these are all the sets the editor ever expects to have the disposition of (for the cost to be incurred by again reprinting the first volume, forbids every prospect of doing it) he would feel entirely satisfied, and, indeed, be better pleased, to let them go off in the usual course of business (and so his interest would lead him) than make an effort to hurry their sale.—From 15 to 20 copies have been called for monthly; and lately the demand has been much greater. But their value would, at this time, be very convenient; and, therefore, this notice is given, that those who desire the work complete may make sure of accommodating themselves and the editor, by immediate application, “accompanied by the cash.”

But those who wish chiefly a record of the papers and facts connected with the war, may commence with the second volume, (the first No. of which appeared in March, 1812) and be furnished with the four succeeding volumes, to March, 1814, by paying \$10—of that and the following volumes, there are 500 extra copies.

New subscribers are also solicited to commence with the other volumes—the present is the fourth, which finishes with August. All subscriptions must begin and end with a volume, and the money be paid in advance, 5\$ per annum.

☞ The files may be sent by mail to any post-office in the United States; and the editor insures their safe arrival.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 23 of VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 101.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Collège House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Expose of the French Empire.

LEGISLATIVE BODY,—*Sitting of the 25th Feb.*

THE MARINE.—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 187.

Holland contains a population, which has at all times been greatly distinguished in the sea service; but the ships of Dutch construction are not suitable for action. Celerity of movement is one of the first elementary principles of maritime warfare, and the Dutch ships are fitter for merchantmen than for evolutions and engagements in battle. This industrious people, had indeed performed miracles to overcome local obstacles in appearance insurmountable; but they did thoroughly overcome them. The administration perceived that there was but a single port in all Holland, but one navy yard, and as the only remedy for these local inconveniences, it transferred the marine force of Holland to the New Diepp, where, although the project was conceived but ten years ago, we now possess all the anticipated advantages, and we have thus a new and important post at the extremity of the North Sea.

The engineers of the army have carried on these works with the greatest and most laudable activity. The Helder, Flushing, Anvers and Cherbourg, are in such a situation that our squadrons are protected from all insult, and can give our armies, either from Poland or Italy, time to come to their relief if hard pressed: all that art could add to the national advantages of Brest and Toulon, was done by the former administration. The same cannot be said with regard to the mouth of the Charente. The harbor of the isle of Aix was unfit to contain a large number of vessels. The administration perceived the necessity for a more secure harbor in the sea of Gascony. The harbor of Samonard has been examined and fortified.—The road-steds of the Gironde have also been attended to, and an inland navigation for the largest vessels has been completed, so that it may be said that the road-steds of the isle of Aix, of Samonard, of Talamont, and of the Gironde, form but one port. Next to Toulon, Spezzia is the finest port in the Mediterranean. Fortifications on the land and on the sea-coast became necessary for the protection of our squadrons: those fortifications could already make considerable resistance.

Thus, in less than six years after a permanent system for maritime war had been laid down, the ports of the Texel, of the Scheldt, Cherbourg, Brest, Toulon and Spezzia, have been made secure, and in a military as well as a naval point of view, have every appropriate character.

At the same time that ports have been constructing and fortifying, navy yards were also forming for the building of ships. Under the old dynasty, the number of navy yards was reduced below 25. Brest could, at the utmost, merely afford materials for refitting: The formation of a navy, therefore, must have been altogether abandoned, or a navy yard formed upon the Scheldt, where twenty ships of the third rate, from 80 to 74 guns, could be built at once. That navy yard is constantly and cheaply supplied with materials from the Rhine, the Meuse, and by all the other outlets from France and Ger-

many. It was found practicable to build in the navy yards of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, frigates and vessels of 74 guns, upon our model, presuming that the navy yard and other auxiliary establishments would be found at the New-Diepp. In the navy yard at Cherbourg, vessels, three deckers, of 80 and 74 guns, are building. Ships are also building at Venice and Genoa, thus profiting by all the resources of Albania, Istria, Frioul, the Julian Alps and the Apennines. The navy yards of L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon, continue in as much activity as they are capable of, and employ all the materials which are furnished from the basins and rivers destined to supply them. In a very few years we shall be able to have 150 ships of the line, 12 of them three deckers, and a vast number of frigates. In the most prosperous state of the French navy, there were never before more than five three deckers. We can now easily build and equip from 15 to 20 ships of the line every year.

Thus the administration had done all that could be done with regard to the building and equipment of ships, but the most difficult point was still to be gained. Persons skilled in the arts connected with naval architecture, after reflecting upon the great extent and resources of the empire, concluded that the government, having at its command, by means of the rivers feeding our ports, almost all the wood of Europe, and immense iron and hemp, could form a marine as numerous as it pleased, or as its pecuniary means would permit. But it was asked where are the seamen to man the fleets? Camps and exercises can in a few years form a land army, but where are substitutes for camps and exercises to be found for a marine force? The institutions of Colbert, and the principles which he had laid down for recruiting the navy, became almost null; our commerce was excessively reduced: this maxim was received as an axiom—*no commerce, no navy*—this, however, was false reasoning, for it might with as much justice have been said—*no navy, no commerce*.

The administration then conceived the project of providing for the sea, in the same manner as for the land service, by having recourse to the conscription, without abandoning the resources which the inscription would furnish. The maritime departments were in part exempted from the conscription for the land service, and all their young men were called to the maritime conscription. Experienced seamen wished to include in this conscription, boys from 10 to 12 years old, on the ground that it would be impossible to make a seaman of a person already grown. But how could the difficulty of enticing on board ships; 60 or 80,000 children, be surmounted? The cost of instructing them for ten years, but above all the cost of their maintenance, were terrifying thoughts. A middle course was pursued: young men from 16 to 17, were called to the maritime conscription; and it was hoped, that, after a service of 4 or 5 years, when these young men should arrive at the age of 21 or 22, they would be well-bred seamen. But how can such a number of persons be made seamen, when we are almost totally deprived from the seas? Flotillas were built; 5 or 600 vessels, brigs, gun-boats, and schooners, navigated the

Zuyder-Zee, the Scheldt, and the road-steds of Boulogne, of Brest and Toulon, and protected and increased our coasting trade. At the same time our squadrons in the ports of Toulon, Charente, the Scheldt, and the Zuyder-Zee, were armed. The crews constantly on board, and manœuvring in the presence of the enemy, answered the expectations entertained respecting them. Those young men of 18 years, after having served five years, have attained their 23d or 24th year, and perform the most difficult manœuvres with an agility that is remarkable; in short, our squadrons perform their evolutions with as much precision and promptitude as at any period of our naval history. During the five years since this system has been in operation 80,000 young men taken by conscription, have been added to our maritime population. Much fitness was requisite in order to resolve upon making the sacrifices which such a system would require.

During the first years, in which this system was in operation, several damages were sustained, every sortie cost us as much as an action; but these effects of inexperience have gradually ceased, and now our squadrons suffer no more than ships engaged in ordinary trade. The officers are daily improving in their knowledge and practice of nautical objects and evolutions. At almost every sortie they get in sight of the enemy; and we ought to recollect, that the crews, thus passing several years without quitting their ships, as if they were in the open sea, deserve the warmest praise: it is thus alone, no doubt, that they can be made good seamen, but the fatigues are not the less painful. Two ships, the *Tourville* and the *Duquesne*, are stationed in the harbors of Brest and Toulon, where young men intended for officers of the marine, are theoretically and practically instructed.

In short, of our 100 sail of the line, we have at present 65 fully armed, equipped, and provisioned for 6 months, constantly ready to sail, and every day so manœuvred that none on board, except the proper officers, know whether, on weighing anchor, it is for mere evolutions or for a foreign voyage.

The maritime conscription annually furnishes 20 thousand young men. The enrollment of the fishermen also furnishes important resources. And whenever a continental peace shall place the whole conscription of the empire at our disposal, we may increase the maritime conscription to any extent.

The marines of our vessels were taken from the ranks of the army. A part of the gunners were taken from the imperial corps of the cannoniers of the marine. The administration of the marine has been desirous that one or other of these corps should be attached to the land army, and that the service should be performed by seamen accustomed to act aloft as well as below, who could ascend the masts and perform the duties of gunners or marines also. The advantage of such an arrangement was apparent; it has enabled us to double our seamen, and at the same time by detaching garrison soldiers with a few artilleryists to double our crews. The circumstances in which we have been placed, having to sustain two continental wars, have given us an adequate idea of the value of 40,000 veterans, fit for land or sea service.

It is the change in their destination which has rendered the calling out the maritime conscription of 1814, necessary.

England may have as many vessels and troops as she pleases; she may give to her trade such a direction as she may think best; but we also lay our claim to the same rights. If she pretends to impose upon us a secret condition that we must destroy our fleet, or that we must reduce its number to three

vessels, or that we must sign commercial treaties at variance with our interests, a peace upon such conditions never will be signed by the emperor or coveted by a single Frenchman. We desire peace, but if we cannot obtain it except upon such conditions, it will be better to prolong the war, and every year of war will increase our naval means, without the possibility of interruption from the enemy.

Our land army is composed of the imperial guard, which comprehends 20 regiments of infantry and 44 squadrons; of 151 regiments of the line, and 37 regiments of light infantry, making 189 regiments of infantry or 945 French battalions; of 15 regiments of artillery; of 30 battalions of light artillery; of 90 regiments of cavalry, 8 companies each; independently of four regiments of Swiss, of six foreign regiments and several colonial battalions.

I will not, gentlemen, speak of military or political events, I cannot add any thing to that which you already know, or to that which the emperor has told you in a few but emphatic words. It appeared to me that a plain exposition of our interior situation founded upon statistical facts and calculations, and a review of our military and maritime condition, would afford sufficient means for comprehending the immensity of our resources; the solidity of our system, and the thanks which we owe to a vigilant government, the labors of which are constantly devoted to the execution of whatever is great and glorious for the empire.

The accounts which will be shortly laid before you by the administration of the finances, will explain their prosperous situation; what I could say upon the subject would be imperfect and insufficient.

The fixed determination of our sovereign to protect equally every part of his empire, and to pursue steadily, the same system of an economical, enlightened and liberal administration, cannot but increase, if such is possible, the confidence and love which is felt by all his subjects.

[We are now able to supply the deficient parts of the Exposé—and the whole shall be inserted, as an important statistical paper, useful for reference.

Ed. Reg.]

Treasury Reports.

Letter from the acting secretary of the treasury, to the chairman of the naval committee, upon the subject of a reduction of the duties on prizes and prize goods.

Treasury Department, July 21.

SIR—The enquiry which forms the basis of your letter of the 20th, can only be answered by the conflict of opinion between the secretary of the treasury in his letter of the 8th of December last, to the honorable chairman of the committee of ways and means, and the person now acting in that capacity; a task of no ordinary kind, and which I undertake with great deference.

The data for ascertaining the amount of duties on prize goods captured by private armed vessels since the declaration of war, is as imperfect as was then stated, the amount of duties on prize goods captured by public as well as private armed vessels having been blended together.

There is, however, satisfactory ground to infer that the amount of duties on prize goods captured by private armed vessels, has rapidly declined and is certainly at this time very inconsiderable.

The causes which have produced this decline may also be a subject of controversy, in which, though I feel that I have the better cause, I apprehend the weaker argument.

The position assumed by the secretary, is that "no part of the duties on prize goods, ultimately falls on the captors. The duties on importations are paid by the consumers, whether the merchandise be captured by privateers, or regularly imported by merchants." To this I may answer, that the maxim derives more weight from the fidelity of argument and commanding character of the great author of the "Wealth of Nations," than from the universality of the principle.

It is undoubtedly true in the abstract, but my experience as a merchant has taught me to know the practical value of a maxim derived from an author of a light cast:

"What is the worth of any thing,
But so much money as 'twill bring."

If an article from whatever cause will not sell for the amount of duties added to the cost and other charges, whether the importation be made regularly by a merchant in the usual way, or in the cost of equipping and maintaining a privateer, the difference or

less will not fall upon the consumer, but upon the importer. This is no uncommon case, indeed instances are frequent in which imported articles sell for less than the prime cost and charges, exclusive of the duties. Who pays the duties in this case? The consumer? No! It is paid by the unfortunate importers. Were it otherwise, there would be no bankruptcies, your merchants would have but one side to their profit and loss account. "These are the accidental exceptions arising from such a superabundance of a particular article as will sink it below the prime cost and charges," and this has actually been the case with many prize importations. Indeed it is said, and I believe with truth, that in some of the southern ports the duties and the charges of sale have absorbed nearly the whole, if not the whole proceeds.

"The price for exportation in which case no duty is paid," forms but a very partial exception in this case, for when you have little or no export of foreign products, the benefit of drawback is lost.

The secretary has said, that "a reduction of duties will be of no use to the privateers, unless the merchandise continues to be sold at the same prices as if the duties had not been reduced." This is not strictly the fact. It is well known in the actual market that coffee, for instance, subject to ten cents per pound duty, and entitled to drawback, seldom sells for more than four cents over the price for consumption, and this must continue until the excess is very great or the exportation free, which is not likely to be the case during the war. The equality of price approximates as the obstacles to exportation increase; and if exportation was prohibited, or completely obstructed, the equality of price between the same kind of merchandise, entitled to drawback or sold for consumption, would be absolute.

The lower the price of the article the greater the consumption. The American people, enjoying the means, indulge their taste for variety, and habituate themselves to every kind of luxury. This produces an accommodation of taste which changes with great facility from the use of coffee to tea, from brandy to rum, &c. &c. as abundance or scarcity and price, shall indicate.

The question is not *new* "simply whether it be necessary and proper to pay from the treasury to the privateers, a bounty equal to the amount of the reduction of duties on prize goods," for there is literally now a very trifling amount of duties collected on prize goods, and therefore, any encouragement of this nature given by government to private armed vessels, will, if any prizes arrive, bring money into instead of extracting it from the treasury; and therefore, so far from the payment of a bounty for the purpose of encouraging privateers, the government will receive an amount of duties on prize goods, which otherwise would not be brought into our ports.

The secretary observes, that "if the article be not worth sending into port after capture, it must be altogether impossible for the importing merchant to pay its prime cost, freight and insurance, and with those charges to import such an article without considerable loss." An article may not be worth sending in after capture, in consequence of the heavy charges and great risk, perhaps equal to a premium of 50 to 75 per cent. whilst the importing merchant may import the same article, in neutral bottoms, at a premium of ten per cent, and receive his goods at a little more than the ordinary charges previous to the declaration of war. He, moreover, has the advantage of selling at such times and on such terms as his interest may dictate, and to regular customers. Whereas prize goods are necessarily brought to the hammer and sold in large parcels to speculators, uncontrolled by the prudent management of mercantile superintendence, frequently from 20 to 30 per cent. less than those of the regular importer; these causes operate as a bounty in favor of the regular importer and against the captors. The owner of the privateer receives but a moiety of the captured property; the cost of that moiety to him is the cost of equipment, maintenance, insurance, wear and tear, and depreciation of his privateer, (all which is very extravagant) and the insurance duties and other heavy charges on his prize.

The cause of the present enquiry proves the error of the secretary's prediction, "that a greater number of privateers will without bounty continue to be employed, than is necessary for the greatest possible annoyance of the enemy's trade."

The fact is, that from causes that occupy the present discussion, privateering is nearly at an end, and from the last observation I have been enabled to make, it is more from the deficiency of remuneration in the net proceeds of prizes, than from the vigilance and success of the enemy in recapturing.

One-fourth part of the year at least the elements will raise the blockade of our ports, and it is at that season that the harvest and the reapers are most abundant and successful in privateering.

There is sometimes wisdom in taking counsel from the enemy, and his dread of our privateers may be collected from the marked hostility and severity of treatment which the crews of privateers are subjected to when captured, and the insidious efforts to excite prejudices against them. The analogy between privateering and lotteries, does not appear to me to be so strict as the secretary seems to consider it. The adventure of a privateer is of the nature of a commercial project or speculation, conducted by commercial men upon principles of mercantile calculation and profit. The vessel and her equipment is an object of great expense, which is expected to be remunerated by the probable chances of profit, after calculating the outfit, insurance, &c. as in a regular mercantile voyage; as much so as the voyage of a letter of marque with a cargo, running all the chances of hostility, and incurring the consequent heavy charges of war.

Do not think that a "reduction of duties by increasing the profit would operate as an insurance on the risk of collusive or pretended captures of British prohibited merchandise," to such an extent as to warrant the withholding any proper encouragement to this most potent weapon of annoyance to the enemy which we possess. Frauds no doubt may be committed, but in the existing absolute prohibition of all British merchandise, from whatever quarter, there is much stronger inducement to collusion than can be

found in the reduction of one-half the duties in favor of prizes, and no doubt frauds are committed; yet these considerations are no deemed of sufficient importance to induce a repeal or relaxation of the system.

"The number of accessories to the fraud, the risk of capture by the vessels of the enemy, who do not participate in the profits of the collusion, the vigilance of our own cruisers, officers, and prize courts, appear to afford a very reasonable security against the practice to any very injurious extent; and the humane, generous, and gallant conduct of our citizens, employed in private armed vessels, proves a moral sense which merits more confidence and liberality than has been awarded to them.

I will not undertake to say that the reduction of the duties in favor of prizes captured by private armed vessels is the proper or only encouragement to be provided. I repeat the fact, that as a question of revenue the nation has every thing to gain and nothing to lose. One of the most effectual means of distressing the commercial and military marine of the enemy is the capture and detention of his seamen, as well as to enhance the difficulty of manning his ships as to provide for the exchange and to retain hostages to ensure the proper treatment of our own. Whatever encouragement may be desired for the destruction of the ships of the enemy on the ocean, and bringing into port his captured seamen, will inflict the deepest possible wound upon his commerce and marine, the vitale of his resources and power.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The hon. Hugh Nelson, chairman of the Naval Committee of the U. S. States.

Treasury Department, July 19, 1813.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th inst. enquiring what further provision is deemed necessary to be made during the present session of congress, for meeting the public engagements and defraying the public expenditures.

In the report made from this department to congress, on the 2d of June last, the means already provided for the service of this year, was stated to be sufficient exclusive of any additional expenditures which might be found necessary on account of the war and navy departments. New and additional expenditures are contemplated in those departments amounting to near a million of dollars, and calls of militia in various parts of the U. States, which have already taken place, which will probably be repeated before the close of the present year, may require a million of dollars more. An additional sum of about two millions may therefore be considered as necessary to secure the public service during the remainder of the year, from delay and embarrassment.

As the loan for the service of the year 1814, cannot with convenience be made sufficiently early in that year to meet the demands which must be sustained by the treasury at its commencement, it is proposed that in addition to the sum of two millions above mentioned for the present year, a loan should now be authorized sufficient, with the sums receivable from the revenue to defray the expenditures of the three first months of the year 1814.

The demands upon the treasury for those three months, are estimated as follows, viz.

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses	Dols. 400,000
For public debt, exclusive of treasury notes and interest thereon, falling due in the months of January and February, 1814, which will be provided for out of the surplus of the sinking fund for the year 1812	1,100,000
From the war and navy departments	6,000,000
	Dollars . 7,500,000
The amount receivable from the custom-house duties, during that period, may be estimated at	1,500,000
From sales of public lands, and from the internal duties which will go into operation on the 1st of January, 1814	250,000
The balance which will remain in the treasury on the 31st of December next, is estimated to amount to about 2,000,000 of dollars.—As this amount is somewhat larger than may be necessary to be permanently retained in the treasury, there may be applied from it towards the demands during the first quarter of the year 1814, the sum of	250,000
Making together	2,000,000
And will leave to be furnished by the loan	5,500,000
	Dollars . 7,500,000

The whole sum therefore, for which it is conceived eligible that an authority should now be given to the President to obtain on loan, before the close of the present year, is seven millions five hundred thousand dollars; of which it is estimated that two millions may be wanted for the service of the present year, and the residue towards the supply for the service of the year 1814.

If this loan shall be authorized, a sufficient sum from its proceeds may probably be brought into the treasury in the course of the present year, to take the place of two millions of dollars of the treasury notes already authorized to be issued and taken into the former estimates as part of the resources of the present year. A special authority to make a loan for this purpose suggested as proper to be granted by congress, in the report to that body of the 2d of June last; and the necessity for it arose from the consideration, that if five millions of dollars, being the whole amount of those notes authorized to be issued for the service of this year, should be actually issued before its close, there would be at that time in circulation, the sum of seven millions of dollars; a sum greater, consider-

ing the limited state of our commerce, and the small amount of the cotton-house bonds which will then remain outstanding, and to the payment of which they are applicable, than might perhaps be maintained in circulation, without some difficulty or depreciation. In the months of January and Feb. 1814, nearly two millions of dollars of treasury notes issued under the act of June 30, 1812, will be paid off; and if the issuing of that amount of those notes authorised by the act of February 25, 1812, can be postponed till that time, as it may be, if the loan now proposed should be authorised, they will merely take the place of the others, and the amount in circulation not exceed what a steady and effective demand requires.

It is not perceived that any provisions are necessary in the law for authorising the loan at the present time different from those contained in the act of Feb. 25, 1812, authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. JONES,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. Wm. W. Bibb, acting chairman
of the Committee of Ways and Means.

[The bill for a loan of 7,500,000 dollars, that passed in consequence of the preceding communication, provides "that the terms of the contract for this loan shall not be more disadvantageous to the U. States, than those of the last loan. The President is authorised to continue certificates of stock, which are not to be sold at less than eighty-eight per cent, or eighty-eight dollars in money for one hundred dollars in stock. Agents are to be appointed to whom a commission not exceeding one quarter of one per cent, is to be allowed for procuring subscriptions and selling stock. The surplus of the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars for the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt, is pledged for the payment of the principal and interest of the present loan. And the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient revenues for making up any deficiency which may take place."]

Distribution of Arms.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES. A REPORT.

The committee of military affairs, to whom was referred a resolution of the house of the 15th of June, instructing them to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary to be made in the act, entitled "an act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States;" and particularly whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary as to the time when the arms procured by virtue of said act, shall be distributed to each state and territory—REPORT:

That the funds appropriated by the act of the 23d April, 1808, for arming the whole body of the militia, amounted, on the 23d day of April last, to one million of dollars; that of this sum, 94,792 dollars have been actually expended, and that the whole number of arms procured up to this day, amount to 24,777 stands, all derived under contracts of supply; that of them the following disposition has been made, viz:

BEFORE THE 24TH DECEMBER, 1812.

New-Hampshire	1,000
Vermont	2,000
Rhode-Island	1,000
New-Jersey	1,000
Delaware	500
North-Carolina	2,130
South-Carolina	2,000
Georgia	1,000
Ohio	1,500
Kentucky	1,500
Tennessee	1,500
Illinois territory	216
Indiana territory	
Louisiana	250

SINCE THE 24TH DECEMBER, 1812.

Connecticut	2,000
New-York	2,000
Maryland	1,000
Louisiana	1,500
Ohio	1,500
District of Columbia	2,200

Making an aggregate of 26,000 stands delivered and leaving a balance of 8,777 stands subject to future distribution.

That the aforesaid distribution has been made in virtue of the authority conferred by the third section of the act of April, 1808, which is as follows: "that all the arms procured in virtue of this act shall be transmitted to the several states composing this union and territories thereof, by each state and territory respectively, in proportion to the number of effective militia in each state and territory, and by each state and territory to be distributed to the militia in such state and territory under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed by the legislature of each state and territory."

The language of this section is clear, and admits of but one construction. The proportion to which each state is entitled, is secured by it; each state having contributed its just proportion of money to the purchase, each state is entitled to receive its just proportion of arms: "shall be transmitted to each state and territory respectively, in proportion to the number of effective militia in each state and territory." "Transmitted," when? At such time as the executive may see proper. "This is the only construction, in the opinion of your committee, of which the language of the section is susceptible. If the intention of the legislature had been to

bind the executive to a simultaneous or periodical transmission, the language of the section would have been different: "shall be transmitted at the same time," or "shall be transmitted annually, or biennially, or triennially," would have been the language of the legislature. The time of transmission not being specified, therefore, but left, as your committee conclude, to a sound executive discretion, the question is, whether any alteration in the act of April, 1808, be in this respect expedient.

In legislation it is extremely difficult and frequently impossible to foresee all the exigencies which may arise under a particular act; and, consequently, extremely difficult, and frequently impossible, to make adequate provision for them. In some cases even the legislature foreseeing a possible exigency, it would be unwise to anticipate and provide for it by the express letter of the law. Would it become the legislature of the union, for instance, to anticipate the rebellion of a state against the authority of the U. States, and to enact that "no state in actual rebellion against the U. States, should be entitled to receive its proportion of arms?" Your committee presume not: a legislation of this character, would, to say nothing of the violence it would offer to the enlightened sensibility of the national legislature, be the means, when frequently indulged, of bringing about that very state of things which cannot be thought of without horror, and which ought not to be spoken of at all. In every act of legislation, therefore, something must be left to implication; something must be left to discretion. But there are other considerations, which, in the opinion of your committee, justify the discretion as to the time of transmission.

A war unexpectedly breaks out; a particular section is exposed to the assaults of the enemy; that section destitute of arms; shall the enemy be suffered to advance, to lay waste with fire and sword, because the President is bound by the letter of the law so to distribute the arms as that each state shall, at the same time, receive a proportion exactly equal to the number of its effective militia? No, would be the exclamation from one end of the union to the other; let the safety of a part be consulted, though the whole suffer inconvenience. Yet were such the letter of the law, the executive would, under any circumstances, be bound to respect it. The act of the 23d of April, 1808, was passed in a season of profound peace; contemplating future wars, it looked to no particular war; it had just gone into operation, had scarcely developed its first fruits, when the present war broke out. The war found the militia badly armed; it found particular portions of them worse armed and more exposed than others. Would it have been wise under these circumstances to distribute 30,000 stands of arms equally among 800,000 militia, or would it have been wiser to consult the wants and exposures of particular portions.

But suppose it were expedient, in the opinion of your committee, to define, with precision, the time of transmission, what period ought to be selected? If a yearly or biennial, or triennial distribution were adopted, it might happen by casualty or accident, that within the period limited no arms were received, or so few that the expense and trouble of distribution would exceed the expense of manufacture, and what would the distribution of a dozen or an hundred stands of arms avail the militia of a great state; they would be lost in the transmission, or suffered by the states to lie neglected and forgotten. In the distribution by the states themselves among their own militia, it is more than probable they would be governed by the same principle as that by which the recent disposition of the U. States has seemed to be regulated. Would a state having 1000 companies of militia, so scrupulously consult the principle of equality in the distribution of 1000 stands of arms, as to give one musket and a bayonet to each company? It may fairly be presumed not. The wants, the frontier position and actual exposure of particular parts of the state would be much more likely to regulate the distribution. These of the militia, to be sure, from whom, for the moment, they are withheld, might complain of a departure from the principle of exact equality; but with what concern would the legislative body of such state regard such complaint?

For these, and various other reasons which might be adduced, but with which your committee forbear to trouble the house, they are of opinion that, for the present at least, the act of April, 1808, requires no alterations. They are the more confirmed in this opinion because they have reason to believe that there has been no misconception of the law; that the seeming irregularity which has taken place has grown out of the exigency of the times; that a disposition exists to correct such irregularity as soon as circumstances would admit; that the correction is, in fact, at this moment proceeding; that in due time all the states must and will receive their respective proportions of arms; and, in fine, that the immediate representatives of the people in congress, inspecting as they do with never ceasing vigilance the execution of this as well as every other law, stand ready to apply the remedy whenever right, or justice, or expediency shall seem to them to demand it.

Copy of a letter to the Secretary of War respecting the distribution of arms.

Committee Room, June 29,

SIR—I am directed by the committee on military affairs, to whom has been referred a resolution instructing them to enquire what alterations are necessary in the act of the 23d April, 1808, providing for the arming the whole body of the militia of the U. States, to ask information on the following points, viz:

1st. What number of arms have been received by the U. States since the 24th day of December, 1812, under contracts or purchases for carrying into effect the aforesaid act of the 23d April, 1808?

2d. Whether, since the 24th day of December, 1812, any further disposition has been made of the arms acquired under the act of the 23d April, 1808, and, if any further disposition, to what amount, to what states and territories, and the number to each respectively?

3d. By what authority 8 thousand 100 stands of arms have been, as appears by a report from your department, made to the house of representatives the 24th December, 1812, loaned to several states

and territories, and whether the arms so loaned were arms acquired under the authority of the aforesaid act of the 23d of April, 1808; or any other information in possession of your department, touching the distribution of arms acquired under the act of 1808, and which will enable the committee to comply with the instruction of the house.

War Department, 6th July.

SIR—In replying to the note you did me the honor to write to me on the 30th ult. I beg leave to state, that two thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven stands of arms have been received into the public stores since December, 1812, under contracts made pursuant to law; and that deliveries of arms since that period, to the amount of seven thousand stands have been made as follows, viz.

2,000 to the state of Connecticut,
2,000 to the state of New-York,
1,500 to the state of Maryland, and
1,500 to the state of Louisiana.

The arms stated in the report of December last, to have been loaned, were in part acquired under the act of the 28th of April, 1808, viz.

1,500 delivered to major-general Wadsworth of Ohio, and 2,000 to the district of Columbia, and are considered as furnished under that law. In the former of these cases, the exigence growing out of the surrender of gen. Hull did not leave to this department time for the employment of the customary form of getting the receipt of the governor. The balance of loaned arms (2900) was not acquired under the aforesaid act.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my very high respect.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. Mr. Troup.

List of Acts

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE 13TH CONGRESS.

An act for the remission of certain duties to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.
An act concerning suits and costs in courts of the U. States.
An act to authorise the raising a corps of sea-fencibles.
An act to provide for the accommodation of the household of the President of the U. States.
An act making an appropriation for finishing the senate chamber, and repairing the roof of the north wing of the capitol.
An act for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the U. States.
An act to relinquish the claim of the U. States to certain goods, wares and merchandise captured by private armed vessels.
An act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.
An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries.
An act to amend the act in addition to the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes."
An act authorising the President of the U. States to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbors of the United States.
An act for the relief of the owners of the ships called the Good Friends, Amazon, and the United States, and their cargoes.
An act making compensation for waggon and teams captured by the enemy at Detroit.
An act to prohibit the use of licenses or passes granted by the authority of the government of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed upon the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.
An act to establish the town of Mobile a port of entry.
An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels.
An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries.
An act concerning invalid pensioners.
An act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.
An act fixing the time for the next meeting of congress.
An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.
An act laying duties on sugar refined within the U. States.
An act to establish the office of commissioner of the revenue.
An act to continue in force for a limited time certain acts authorising corps of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the U. States, and making appropriations for the same.
An act to regulate the allowance of forage to officers in the army of the U. States.
An act to reward the officers and crew of the ship of war Hornet, and Lieut. Elliot and his officers and companions.
An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.
An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States.
An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding seven millions five hundred thousand dollars.
An act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise.
An act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain and for militia disabled in the service of the U. States.
An act making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.
An act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.
An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors.

An act to authorise the appointment by the President of certain officers during the recess of Congress.

An act for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels.

An act for the relief of the officers and crew of the late United States brig Vixen.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the ordnance."

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the late district of Arkansas, in the territory of Missouri, and for other purposes.

An act authorising the sale of sundry lots, the property of the U. States, in the borough of Pittsburgh.

An act explanatory of an act, entitled "An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers."

An act to amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

An act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States.

(Private and local acts omitted.)

Torpedoes and Diving-Boats.

The much ridiculed torpedo is obtaining a high reputation. It seems reduced to a certainty that they may be used with wonderful effect. Those who laughed at them, *elegantly* and constantly vociferating "QUIZ TORPEDO FUGAR!" now, "sweet gentle souls," preach to us about the *morality* of using them. The morality of these folks is like the religion of a certain celebrated city, where, it was said, they *manufactured* vast quantities for *exportation* and *foreign* service—but had *none* for *home* use.—The enemy fights in the air with his rockets—he fights *under the earth* with his mines, and yet he is hugely "religious." May it not then become "a moral and religious people," like *we* are, to fight *under the water*, with torpedoes and diving-boats?

Experience in the construction and use of torpedoes is only wanting. Their principles and properties are ascertained with great precision, and we have enough of brave spirits to apply them. In a little while, we hope to hear of a *Torpedo Corps*, as of *Sappers* and *Miners*. The thing will be reduced to a complete science—such, at least, are present prospects. If so, farewell to the colossal power of the enemy at sea—"a consummation devoutly to be wished."

The following is from the *Norfolk Herald* of the 27th ult.

When we have a savage enemy at our threshold, who is waging a most bloody and brutal war, not only upon those who are arrayed in arms against him, but upon the aged and infirm, upon innocence and virtue,—it behoves us to adopt measure for measure, and retaliate upon him his own cruelties. This sentiment we cannot suppress, notwithstanding our horrors of multiplying the evils and calamities of war. And we exult that it is within the scope of our ingenuity, if not within the power of our arms, to deal a more deadly blow upon the enemy than he can possibly inflict on us.—The discovery of submarine explosion, as adapted to the destruction of shipping, has been long treated with ridicule and contempt by many. Possibly a wish to discountenance any effort to discover means of rendering the naval power of England less formidable and less difficult to encounter with success, may have influenced the decisions of many people respecting *torpedoes*: however this may be, yet certain it is, that congress did attract an unusual quantum of censure, abuse and ridicule, because it voted a sum of money towards ascertaining the efficacy or impracticability of using them against a naval armament.

The certainty that torpedoes are competent to effect all that their inventor has promised, begins to be established by experiment—by *practice*. That they may be rendered a most formidable engine

against the enemy's shipping, the subsequent facts will shew; and we make no doubt, that with proper encouragement from government, enterprizes of the same kind will multiply while our waters are infested with a single British man of war. *Revenge* for the barbarous and fiend-like conduct of the enemy at *Hampton*, and along our shores, will impel many adventurers to the attempt, even if interest did not hold out a sufficient excitement.

Mr. E. Mix of the navy, a gentleman of ingenuity and enterprize, has been for several weeks past preparing torpedoes to attempt the explosion of some of the enemy's shipping in Lynhaven bay. The British 74 gun ship *Plantaganet*, that has for a month past been lying abreast of Cape Henry light house, and has rarely had the company of any other vessel, appeared to Mr. Mix as the most favorable object for trying his experiment on.

Accordingly on the night of the 18th of July, accompanied by capt. Bowman of Salem and midshipman McGowan, of the U. S. navy, who volunteered their assistance during the whole of the enterprize, he left his place of rendezvous and proceeded down to the *Plantaganet*, 74, in a large open boat which he calls the "*CHESAPEAKE'S REVENGE*," and from previous observations found no difficulty in ascertaining the position of the ship. When he had got to within 40 fathom of her, he dropped the torpedo over, in the very instant of doing which he was hailed by one of the enemy's guard boats. The machine was speedily taken into the boat again, and he made his way off in safety. On the night of the 19th he made another attempt, and was again discovered ere he could accomplish his purpose. On the night of the 20th he succeeded in getting within 15 yards of the ship's bow, and directly under her jib-boom. There he continued making his preparations for 15 minutes, when a centinel from the fore-castle hailed "boat ahoy?" and he had to decamp. The centinel, not being answered, fired his musket, which was followed by a rapid discharge of small arms—Blue lights were made to find out the boat, but failed; they then threw rockets in different directions which illumined the water for a considerable width as far as they were thrown, and succeeded in discovering the position of the nocturnal visitor, when the ship commenced a rapid fire of heavy guns, slipped her cables, and made some sail, while her boats were despatched in pursuit. The daring intruders, however, escaped unhurt. The visits were repeated on the nights of the 21st, 22nd and 23d, without success, as the ship having taken the alarm, changed her position every night. On the night of the 24th, however, Mr. M. succeeded in finding her out, and having taken his position within 100 yards distance, in a direction with her larboard bow, he dropped the fatal machine in the water just as the centinel was crying "*all's well*." It was swept along with the tide, and would have completely effected its errand but for a cause not proper to be named here, but which may be easily guarded against in future experiments, it exploded a few seconds too soon.

The scene was awfully sublime! It was like the concussion of an earthquake, attended with a sound louder and more terrific than the heaviest peal of thunder. A pyramid of water 50 feet in circumference, was thrown up 30 or 40 feet, its appearance was a vivid red tingled at the sides with a beautiful purple. On ascending to its greatest height, it burst at the top with a tremendous explosion and fell in torrents on the deck of the ship, which rolled into the yawning chasm below and nearly upset:—Impervious darkness again prevailed. The light occasioned by the explosion, though fleeting, ena-

bled Mr. M. and his companions to discover that the forechannel of the ship was blown off, and a boat which lay alongside with several men in her was thrown up in the dreadful convulsion of the waters.—Terrible, indeed, must have been the panic of the ship's crew, from the noise and confusion which appeared to our adventurers to prevail on board; and they are certain that nearly the whole of the ship's crew hastily betook themselves to the boats.

Though he did not succeed on this occasion in destroying one of the enemy's ships, Mr. Mix is rather encouraged than disheartened. He is resolved to make another attempt as soon as time and circumstances will admit, and he appears confident from the experience that practice has given him, that he will be able to make further trials with a certainty of success.

Since the explosion, the *Plantaganet* has been guarded by a 74 and two frigates, which, with two or three tenders, comprize all the shipping at the present in Lynhaven.

We are happy to inform the public (says a writer in the *N. York Evening Post*) that a torpedo has been invented by a gentleman of New-York, simple in its mechanism and powerful in its effect, and which upon trial has been found to exceed the most sanguine expectations of the inventor. The experiment was made by placing the torpedo in the river, and by letting a raft float over it covered with stones of various magnitude. The instant the raft came in contact with the torpedo, a most dreadful explosion took place, throwing the raft and stones in various directions, and some of the stones at a very great distance. As a harbor defence nothing can be more efficient or useful. The expense of constructing a thousand would be but trifling, and with a tenth part of that number the city of New-York might be effectually secured from any attack of an invading fleet—government will doubtless take the subject into consideration, and individuals are already preparing to expel a cruel and ferocious enemy from our coasts.

OF THE DIVING BOAT

we observe the subsequent satisfactory notice, addressed to the editor of the *New-York Columbian*:

Mr. Holt—As many of our countrymen doubt that diving boats can be effectual in annoying an enemy's squadron that may enter our ports, I have transcribed for their information from the *European Magazine* for April 1812, page 245, an account of Diving-Boat invented in France, by Mr. Fulton, our worthy and intelligent countryman, who for inventive genius in mechanism, has not been equalled in the old or new world, and which has secured him celebrity, wealth and honor. AMERICANS.

Account of a Diving-Boat.

Citizen St. Auben, a man of letters at Paris, and member of the tribunate, has given the following account of the *bateau plongeur*, a diving boat lately discovered by Mr. Fulton, an American.

I have, says he, just been to inspect the plan and section of a nautilus or diving-boat, invented by Mr. Fulton, similar to that in which he lately made his curious and interesting experiments at Havre and Brest.

The diving-boat, in the construction of which he is now employed, will be capacious enough to contain eight men, and provisions enough for twenty days, and of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge one hundred feet under water, if necessary. He has contrived a reservoir for air, which will enable eight men to remain under water for

eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat; when she is to dive, the masts and sails are struck.

In making his experiments at Harre, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but held his boat parallel to the horizon at any given depth. He proved that the compass points as correctly under water as on the surface, and that while under water the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means contrived for that purpose.

It is not twenty years since all Europe was astonished with the first ascension of men in balloons; perhaps in a few years they will not be less surprised to see a flotilla of diving-boats, which on a given signal shall, to avoid the pursuit of an enemy, plunge under water, and rise again several leagues from where they descended. The invention of balloons has hitherto been no advantage, because no means have been found to direct their course: but if such means could be discovered, what would become of camps, cannon, fortresses, and the whole art of war!

But if we have not yet succeeded in steering the balloon, and even were it impossible to attain that object, the case is different with the diving-boat, which can be conducted under water with the same manner as upon the surface. It has the advantage of sailing like a common boat, and also of diving when it is pursued. With these qualities it is fit for carrying secret orders; to succor a blockaded post, and examine the force and position of an enemy in their own harbors. These are sure and evident benefits which the diving-boat at present promises. But who can see all the consequences of this discovery, or the improvements of which it is susceptible? Mr. Fulton has already added to his boat a machine, by means of which he blew up a large boat in the port of Brest; and if, by future experiments, the same effect could be produced on frigates or ships of the line, what will become of maritime wars, and where will sailors be found to man ships of war; when it is a physical certainty that they may be blown every moment into the air by means of a diving-boat, against which no human foresight can guard them?

"Legitimate Princes."

SWEDISH TREATY.

Substance of the engagement between the courts of St. Petersburg and Stockholm, signed at St. Petersburg on the 24th March, 1812, so far as the same are referred to in the treaty between His [Britannic] Majesty and the King of Sweden, signed at Stockholm on the 3d of March, 1813.

The object of the emperor of Russia and the king of Sweden, in forming an alliance is stated to be for the purpose of securing reciprocally their states and possession against the common enemy.

The French government having by the occupation of Swedish Pomerania, committed an act of hostility against the Swedish government, and by the movement of its armies having menaced the tranquility of the empire of Russia, the contracting parties engage to make a diversion against France and her allies, with a combined force of 25 or 30,000 Swedes, and 15 or 20,000 Russians upon such point of the coast of Germany as may be judged most convenient for that purpose.

As the king of Sweden cannot make this diversion in favour of the common cause consistently with the security of his dominions, so long as he can regard the kingdom of Norway as an enemy, His majesty the emperor of Russia engages, either by negotiation or military co-operation, to unite the king-

dom of Norway to Sweden. He engages moreover to guarantee the peaceable possession of it to his Swedish majesty,

The two contracting parties engage to consider the acquisition of Norway by Sweden as a preliminary military operation to the diversion on the coast of Germany, and the emperor of Russia promises to place for this object at the disposal and under the immediate orders of the prince royal of Sweden, the corps of Russian troops above stipulated.

The two contracting parties being unwilling, if it can be avoided, to make an enemy of the king of Denmark, will propose to that sovereign to accede to this alliance, and will offer to his Danish majesty to procure for him a complete indemnity for Norway, by a territory more contiguous to his German dominions, provided his Danish majesty will cede for ever his right to the kingdom of Norway to the king of Sweden.

In case his Danish majesty shall refuse this offer, and shall have decided to remain in alliance with France, the two contracting parties engage to consider Denmark as their enemy.

As it has been expressly stipulated that the engagement of his Swedish majesty to operate with his troops in Germany in favor of the common cause shall not take effect until after Norway shall have been acquired by Sweden, either by the cession of the king of Denmark, or in consequence of military operations, His majesty the king of Sweden engages to transport his army into Germany, according to a plan of campaign to be agreed upon, as soon as the above object shall have been attained.

His Britannic majesty to be invited by both powers to accede to and to guarantee the stipulations contained in the said treaty.

By a subsequent convention signed at Abo the 30th of August 1812, the Russian auxiliary force was to be carried to 35,000 men.

The *logic* of this treaty is wonderfully "*patriotic*"—To protect *their own* possessions from the "*common enemy*" (*France*) *Russia and Sweden* agree to despoil *Denmark of Norway*.—But they are laboring for the "*deliverance of Europe*!"

Let those who wail and hypocritically cant about the poor tool *Ferdinand and Spain*, reconcile those "*legitimate*" doings, if they can.

¶ The treaty between England and Sweden, contains eight articles, and seven separate sections.—by the first article, Sweden engages to send immediately 30,000 men to operate in Germany against France, under *Bernadotte*.—By the 2nd, England assents to the annexation of Norway to Sweden, and recognizes the rights of the crown prince.—By the 3d, England agrees to pay Sweden one million sterling, in advance and in monthly payments:—By the 4th and 5th, and separate sections, England cedes Guadalupe to Sweden, on condition that the Swedes grant to the English the right of deposit of merchandize at Gottenburgh, Carlsham, and Stralsund; and that they fulfill all the engagements of the British in favor of the inhabitants of Guadalupe,—exclude from the island all cruizers inimicable to the British,—prohibit the importation of slaves therein, and agree not to alienate said island without the consent of the English:—By the 6th, Sweden grants for 20 years the right of deposit of goods in the ports of Gottenburgh, Carlsham and Stralsund:—By the 7th, the parties agree not to make a separate treaty with France; and the 8th provides for the ratification of the treaty. Signed *Alex. Hope and Edward Thornton*; and by count *D'Engerstrom*, and baron *De Wettersstedt*, at Stockholm, the 3d March, 1813.

¶ This treaty was sustained by a stout majority,

of the ministerial "patriots" in both houses of parliament though opposed on principle, by some distinguished members. It appears that the subsidies already paid to Sweden amounted to £324,992.

MORE "LEGITIMATE" DOINGS.

The king of Sicily, in his own kingdom, is actually a prisoner of lord William Bentinck, the English ambassador!—His country house was surrounded by 3000 English troops.—The fact is, that the government of the country is entirely "usurped" by the British "banditti" who are so firmly established, that the Sicilian "patriots" are forced into "mournful obedience."

Proceedings of Congress.

THE SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

The following were the yeas and nays in the *House of Representatives*, on the report of the committee of foreign relations, recommending an embargo [see president's message page 359.]

YEAS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bibb, Bowen, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Chapell, Clark, Clifton, Condit, Conard, Crawford, Creighton, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of Vt. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Gibson, Goodwyn, Gourline, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Hawes, Hubbard, Humphreys, Hynesman, Ingersoll, Irwin, Kerr, Kershaw, Lefferts, Lyle, McCoy, McKim, McLean, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Parker, Pickering, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Rich, Roane, Roberts, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Sharp, Smith of Pen. Smith of Va. Strong, Tammehill, Telfair, Ward of N. J. Whitehill, Wilson of Pen. Wright, Yancy—73.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayly of Va. Benson, Bigelow, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Cilley, Comstock, Culpeper, Davenport, Durall, Ely, Gloninger, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hasbrouck, Huffy, Hungerford, Jackson of R. I. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. King of Mass. Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, McKee, Moseley, Oakley, Pearson, Pitkin, J. Reed, Richardson, Ruggles, Seybert, Sherwood, Stanford, Sturges, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, Vose, Wheaton, White, Wilson of Mass. Winter—51.

The report was then referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Grundy, Wright, Robertson, Bibb and Fisk, with instruction to report a bill in conformity thereto.

Thursday, July 22.—Mr. Grundy from the select committee appointed yesterday, reported a bill laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States; which was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole house for this day.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the said bill, Mr. Nelson in the chair, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with amendments; which were concurred in by the house.

After several unsuccessful motions to amend, the question was taken on engrossing the bill for a third reading, and decided by yeas and nays as follows:

For engrossing 78 Against it 56

Mr. Pitkin moved to postpone the bill indefinitely—negated.

The question was then stated "Shall the bill pass?" and decided by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bibb, Bowen, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Chapell, Clark, Clifton, Condit, Conard, Crawford, Creighton, Davis of Pen. Dawson, Desha, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Findley, Fisk of Vt. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Gibson, Goodwyn, Gourline, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Hawes, Hopkins of Ky. Hubbard, Humphreys, Hynesman, Ingersoll, Ingraham, Irwin, Kerr, Kershaw, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lyle, Macon, McCoy, McKim, McLean, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Rich, Roane, Roberts, Robertson, Sevier, Sharp, Smith of Pen. Strong, Tammehill, Telfair, Ward of N. J. Wilson of Pen. Wright, Yancy—80.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayly of Va. Benson, Bigelow, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Cilley, Comstock, Culpeper, Davenport, Ely, Geddes, Gloninger, Hasbrouck, Huffy, Hungerford, Jackson of R. I. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. King of Mass. Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Moseley, Oakley, Pickering, Pitkin, Potter, J. Reed, Ridgely, Ruggles, Seybert, Sheffield, Sherwood, Stippard, Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Sturges, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, Vose, Wheaton, White, Wilson of Mass. Winter—50.

The bill was ordered to be sent to the senate for concurrence, and the secret sitting closed.

IN SENATE.—FRIDAY, JULY 23.

The bill entitled "an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States," was received from the house of representatives by Mr. Grundy and Mr. Robertson; and the same was twice read and referred to the committee of foreign relations.

Saturday, July 24.—Mr. Campbell from the committee of foreign relations, reported the bill laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, amended; which was made the order of the day for Monday.

Monday, July 26.—The senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill laying an embargo, together with the amendments reported by the committee of foreign relations.

The amendment of the committee was agreed to; and several other attempts made without effect to amend; when

Mr. Bibb moved to postpone the bill to the first Monday in December next. This motion was disagreed to by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bibb, Brown, Dana, Fromentin, German, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Stone, Varium, Wells—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bledsoe, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Lacey, Leib, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—18.

After several other unsuccessful attempts to amend the bill, it was, on motion of Mr. Smith, postponed to to-morrow.

Tuesday, July 27.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill laying an embargo; when

The question was stated, "shall the bill be read the third time and passed?" and decided in the negative, as follows:

For the passage of the bill.—Messrs. Bledsoe, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Gaillard, Howell, Lacey, Leib, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—16.

Against it.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brown, Dana, Fromentin, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Stone, Varium, Wells—18.

Which decision amounting to a rejection of the bill, Messrs. Campbell and Varium were appointed a committee to inform the house of representatives that the senate do not concur in the said bill.

IN THE SENATE.

On the passage of the bill laying a duty on bank notes, &c.

For the passage of the bill.—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Fromentin, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Lacey, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—19.

Against it.—Messrs. Brown, Dana, German, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Stone, Wells—14.

Mr. Worthington, from the committee to whom were referred the memorials of Ichabod B. Crane and Roger Jones, captains in the army of the United States, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of the department of war be directed to lay before the senate, at its next session, a roster of all the commissioned officers in the army of the United States, in such form as will enable the senate to judge upon all questions of regular promotions.

On the passage of the bill for reducing the duties on prize goods—

For the bill.—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Condit, Fromentin, Howell, Lacey, Morrow, Tait—11.

Against the bill.—Messrs. Dana, German, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Turner, Wells—11.

The senate being equally divided, the president determined the question in the affirmative.

The bill to allow a bounty to the owners, officers, &c. of private armed vessels passed to a third reading by the following vote.

For the bill.—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Bullock, Condit, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Lacey, Morrow, Robinson, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varium—16.

Against the bill—Messrs. Giltman, Goldshorough, Gore, Kinz, Laubert, Wells—6.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, July 29.—Mr. Grundy, from the committee of foreign relations, reported the bill from the senate to prohibit the use of licences or passes granted by the government of G. Britain, without amendment; and the bill was made the order for this day.

The engrossed bill making appropriation for the expenses of the mission to Russia; and the engrossed bill allowing a bounty of 25 dollars to the owners, officers and crews of privateers for each prisoner brought into the U. States by them, were severally read the third time and passed.

The house went into committee of the whole Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill from the senate, making compensation for waggons captured or destroyed by the enemy at Detroit. Before the committee had gone through the bill, it was announced that a communication from the senate of a confidential nature was in waiting; on which the committee rose, reported progress, and the doors were closed for a few minutes, when they were again opened.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Hopkins of Kentucky in the chair, on the bill to prohibit the use of licences or passes issued by the government of G. Britain.

After several ineffectual attempts to amend the bill, the committee rose and reported it without amendment.

Mr. Oakley moved to amend the bill so as to extend the prohibition to the use of licences granted by the government of France, as well as those of Great Britain. This motion was negatived by yeas and nays.

For the amendment	38
Against it	70

Mr. Pitkin moved to tax privateers with damages when they shall seize and detain a vessel for a breach of this law, if upon trial it shall appear that the seizure was without probable cause. Negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Pickering then moved to strike out the words "Great Britain," and insert "all nations," so as to prohibit the use of licences issued by any nation.—This motion was likewise negatived by a large majority.

The bill was then read the third time, and passed by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bard, Barnet, Beall, Bibb, Bowen, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chapell, Clopton, Comstock, Condict, Conard, Crawford, Culpepper, Davis of Pen. Dawson, De' sha, Duval, Earle, Eppes, Farrow, Findley, Forney, Forsythe, Gholson, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Gourline, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Hopkins of Ky. Hubbard, Humphreys, Hungerford, Irwin, Kennedy, Kerr, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lyle, Macon, McCoy, McKim, McLean, Montgomery, Moore, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Pickins, Piper, Pleasants, Pen. Rhea of Tenn. Rich, Ringgold, Roane, Roberts, Roberson, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Smith of Pen. Stanford, Strong, Tannehill, Taylor, Telfair, Wilson of Pen. Wright, Yancey—78.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benson, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Champion, Cheves, Cilley, Cooper, Davenport, Ely, Geddes, Jackson of R. I. Kent of N. Y. King of Mass. Lewis, Lovett, Mosely, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Potter, Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Rozegles, Shaffly, Sherwood, Sturges, Thompson, Vose, White, Wilson of Mass. Winter—33.

Friday, July 30.—Mr. Traup from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to authorise the appointment by the President of certain officers during the recess of the senate.

This bill provides that the President shall have the power to appoint officers for the five regiments of Sea Fencibles.

It was read twice and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day. It was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Mr. Newton after some introductory observations, offered the following: *Resolved*, that the committee

of foreign relations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of provisions and naval stores in foreign bottoms, and that they have leave to report by bill otherwise.

The question on considering the resolution was decided by yeas and noes as follow: Yeas 64, Noes 33.

Mr. Grundy, moved to amend the resolution by striking out "*Committee of Foreign Relations*," and inserting "*Committee of Commerce and Manufactures*."—Adopted.

Mr. Wright opposed the resolution.

Mr. Bigelow made some observations in relation to the propriety and expediency of bringing forward the measure at this late period of the session and of its total inefficiency in producing the effect contemplated, if adopted; and concluded by moving that it be postponed till the first Monday in the next session of congress.

The question on this motion was decided by yeas and noes, as follow: Yeas 56, Nays 53.

Mr. Fisk from the committee of elections made a report on the petition of Burwell Bassett, contesting the election of Thomas M. Bayley, which on motion of Mr. Benson, after a desultory debate was postponed to the next session of congress.

Mr. Eppes from the committee of ways and means submitted some resolutions which had for their object an enquiry into the expenditure of public money by the government, as it relates to the departments of state, treasury, war and navy, since its commencement. They were adopted.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of business of minor importance.

Saturday, July 31.—Mr. Macon, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to the spirit and manner in which the war has been waged by the enemy, made a report, including a voluminous mass of testimony on the subject, which, together with such of the evidence as may be most important, we shall publish at an early day. The report concludes with the following resolution, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed to present the same to the President.

"*Resolved*, that the President of the United States be requested to have collected and presented to the house, during the continuance of the present war, evidence of every departure by the enemy from the ordinary modes of conducting war among civilized nations."

On motion of Mr. Grundy, ordered that five thousand copies of said report be printed for the use of the members.

Previous to adjournment—

The amendments of the senate to six or eight bills sent up from the house were read and concurred in.

Monday, August 2. No legislative business was done this day, except the enrolling and signing bills. The congress adjourned at 2 o'clock to meet again in December next.

We have the proceedings of the senate regarding the nomination of Mr. Gallatin, which shall be recorded. They have but little present interest but may be useful for reference.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The master of the cartel schooner Hope, arrived at Boston from Plymouth, E. reports, that American prisoners are not allowed to write to their friends out of England at all, and to those in England only through the transport board.

The cartel ship *Perseverance* has arrived at Providence from Barbadoes, with 368 American prisoners.

"Many of these prisoners, (says the *Providence Phoenix*) we learn, had been impressed, and some of them had been detained during eight long years; on being received on board the prison ships, after having refused to do duty in his majesty's floating hells, their bodies were found to be scarred with wounds, and their backs lacerated by the stripes inflicted upon them for their *obstinacy* in refusing to fight against their native country!"

It is worthy of note that the secret business that lately occupied Congress [respecting an embargo] was first publicly known and positively stated beyond the *Hudson*.

"We have seen a letter from a gentleman who assisted in driving the British from Black Rock, (says the *Albany Argus*) that mentions some incidents worth recording. Part of the militia ran away, but those who staid fought bravely; they emerged from a wood 70 yards from an enemy double their number, formed and drove him to his boats. The Indians conducted themselves with bravery and humanity; and did not commit a single act of cruelty upon the defenceless wounded or prisoners—a demonstration that they can be restrained. So strong were capt. Saunders' apprehensions that they would be permitted to inflict merited retaliation for the Anglo-savage cruelties committed on American prisoners, that the first words he uttered on recovering his senses, of which he had been deprived by his wounds, were "for God's sake protect me from the Indians!" Maj. King, who has been a participator in almost every action on that frontier, waded through a swamp for miles to have a share in this, and arrived just in time to assist in the attack on the enemy."

A person would have supposed, from the usual massacre of our people by the savages, in the presence of the British officers, that they had lost all feeling in respect to such things—and we are happy to observe that one of them had a little *sensibility* on the subject of being scalped alive.—What right had that man to claim a protection from the Indians? We rejoice that he *was* protected. Let the scalping knife, used in civilized warfare, be the companion of the sceptre of the "Defender of the Faith," or be hung up in the legislative hall of the "innocent Canadians," alongside the *mace*, where it rightfully belongs.

It is stated that three of ensign *Eldbridge's* party, taken a short time since in the vicinity of Fort *George*, by the allied forces, were burnt!

Extract of a letter from an American prisoner in England, dated on board his majesty's prison ship *Sampson*, Chatham, June 8, 1813.—"I have been now six weeks a prisoner, during which time I have been on board eleven of their floating hells. In this ship, besides Americans, are 500 Frenchmen, some of whom have been prisoners *ten years*. Lice, hunger and nakedness are no strangers here. There are 1200 Americans, and 5000 French prisoners in this harbor. Of the Americans about 700 have been heretofore *impressed*, and have been sent here from on board English men of war. Would to God I were at home again, for this is a most miserable place, and a most distressed country. We can't get *potatoes* under 11 pence currency the gallon."

A letter from Halifax, dated June 18, says "thirteen hundred barrels of flour arrived this day from the United States, and large quantities are coming in daily. There has been sent from this port to Quebec, last fall and this spring, upwards of 20,000 barrels; and now they are sending all they can to

Quebec, and other places in *Canada*, besides pork, beef, peas, beans, and in fact, every kind of produce raised in the U. States. Some of the highest of the officers have been heard to say, that if the American government had prevented their obtaining supplies from their friends in *Boston* and other places, the British provinces long before this time would have been in a state of starvation, and that they would have been compelled to surrender at discretion, or sue for peace."

We are assured that two gentlemen have offered to take all the loan of seven millions and a half. This is probable enough; for the stock of the former loan commands a handsome advance. But the proposals, we presume, will be published, and the subscriptions received, as usual. It is a curious fact that the British capitalists are very anxious to hold our stocks. But the above are two native merchants; one of them, who wants five millions, is said to be a *quaker*.

Navy General Order.

The palpable and criminal intercourse held with the enemy's forces, blockading and invading the waters and shores of the U. States, is, in a military view, an offence of so deep a die as to call for the vigilant interposition of all the naval officers of the United States.

This intercourse is not only carried on by foreigners, under the specious garb of friendly flags, who convey provisions, water and succors of all kinds, (ostensibly destined for friendly ports, in the face, too, of a declared and rigorous blockade) direct to the fleets and stations of the enemy, with constant intelligence of our naval and military force and preparation, and the means of continuing and conducting the invasion to the greatest possible annoyance of the country; but the same traffic, in resource, and intelligence, is carried on with great subtilty and treachery by profligate citizens, who, in vessels ostensibly navigating our own waters, from port to port, under cover of night, or other circumstance favorable to their turpitude, find means to convey succours or intelligence to the enemy, and elude the penalty of the law. This lawless trade and intercourse is carried on to a great extent, in craft, whose capacity exempts them from the regulations of the revenue laws, and from the vigilance which vessels of greater capacity attract.

I am, therefore, commanded by the President of the U. States to enjoin and direct all naval commanding officers to exercise the strictest vigilance, and to stop and detain all vessels or craft, whatsoever, proceeding, or apparently intend to proceed towards the enemy's vessels within the waters, or hovering about the harbors of the U. States; or towards any station occupied by the enemy within the jurisdiction of the U. States, from which vessels or craft the enemy might derive succours or intelligence.

W. JONES.

Navy Department, July 29, 1813.
To the naval commanding officers of stations, or vessels of the navy of the U. States.

MILITARY.

We have nothing important from *Fort George* or *Sackett's Harbor*. Com. Chauncey was on the lake, and the enemy remained at *Kingston*, at our latest accounts.

It is confidently believed, that in the late attack upon *Black Rock*, the British lost 100 men—among them col. Bishop. Our loss, 3 killed and 8 wounded.

Gen. *Wilkinson* arrived at the seat of government on Saturday last, on his way to the army in the north.

Col. *Corrington*, of Maryland, has been appointed a brigadier-general in the army of the United States. He is one of *Wayne's* pupils.

Major *Chapin*, who lately returned from the British, (see page 352) persuaded the captain of the Prince Regent to accompany him, with several other Englishmen—prisoners.

We learn from *St. Francisville* that 500 troops had left *Baton Rouge* for *Mobile*.

Col. *Christie* has died at fort *George*, and lieutenant *Tuttle* at *Sackett's Harbor*.

Two fellows have been taken up in Vermont on suspicion of purchasing horses for the enemy.

North Western frontier.—Letters from col. Bartlet, quarter-master-general of the North Western Army, dated at Upper Sandusky, announce the reception of a verbal message to gen. *Harrison* from brig. gen. *Green Clay*, stating that Fort *Meigs* was again besieged. Gen. *Harrison* was himself at Lower Sandusky, with 500 regulars and some militia, and 600

regulars more were within 22 miles of him. Brigadier-gen. Cass had marched with all the troops he could collect, and col. Owings, with his regiment of Kentucky regulars, had got to *Franklinton*.

A little while ago, we learnt that *Harrison* had boats prepared at *Cleveland*, &c. for the purpose of crossing the lake; we had many reasons to believe he was about to go forward, and were, therefore, much surprised that his own strong hold was attacked. But there was a sort of confusion in the accounts that we could not unravel, though, on the whole, we concluded it must be a false alarm. While in this state of mind, we received the following from our intelligent friend at *Chillicothe*—and, from a view of the whole ground, so far as it is presented, entirely agree with his suppositions:

Extract to the editor of the Weekly Register, dated "Chillicothe, July 27, 1813.

"The 'tug of war' comes again, harder than ever. A number of expresses have arrived at this place within the last three days, the enemy have 'again' besieged Fort Meigs! and bringing repeated orders for the militia to march with all possible despatch. The force of the enemy is variously stated at 2 to 8000, Indians and allies. Major gen. Harrison is at Lower Sandusky with a considerable force, waiting for the reinforcements from this state. In consequence of these requisitions, gen. McArthur, (still acting major-general of the militia) has called out his whole division, consisting of at least 10,000 men! The neighboring divisions are also said to be called out. The brigade which includes this place marches to-morrow morning to rendezvous at Franklinton on Monday next, the 2nd of Aug. Nothing is seen or heard but the busy note of preparation. All is hurry and bustle.

"It is no doubt matter of astonishment to many, to hear of another attack upon Fort Meigs; and so it is, if it really be so. But I confess I am too incredulous to believe that the repelling an invasion is the only object in view in the present call. Something greater than this is, I conceive, to be effected. This is the time to which we have looked for the consummation of all our hopes from the N. W. army. The plans of the commanding general, just as I suppose them to be, are worthy of him. Considering as I do, and many others do, that the attack upon fort Meigs is a concerted thing, in order to blind the enemy, and those here 'well inclined to his interest,' as to the real design, it will be easy to conceive the intention of Harrison is to garrison the posts with the militia, and embark all the troops there on board the fleet, which it is supposed has sailed, and make a rapid descent upon the enemy, and so prevent his escape from the vengeance of our arms."

My friend further says, that he himself is going as one the brigade—"hoping in a few days to see the blood-stained flag of Malden replaced by the stripes and stars." If so happy, may the commanding general direct that the "damned spot" shall be "washed" from the map—May its very foundations be rooted up, and a monument only declare where the BRITISH MARKET-PLACE FOR SCALPS once stood! ED.

Our Indians. "We have received authentic information, (says the *Ontario Messenger*) which enables us to assure our readers that the Indians who lately assisted in defending Black Rock from the attack of the British, conducted themselves in such a way as to reflect great honor upon themselves and to put to shame the enemy's boast of their superior humanity. The Indians brought in a number of prisoners without injuring a hair of their heads. Not a single instance of tomahawking or scalping occurred, although frequent opportunities for both

were afforded. A British officer, captain Sanders was shot down by an Indian, who advanced towards him, and the captain was in momentary expectation of being tomahawked. Instead of which the Indian commiserated his sufferings and passed on. The grateful captain is determined to reward the tawny native by a suitable present. Christians! Men! Americans! Compare this conduct of the untutored savage with that of the civilized, humane, magnanimous British on board the Chesapeake and at Hampton, and draw your own conclusions!"

Extract of a letter, dated Newark, U. C. July 15, 1813.

"I wrote you in answer to your's, dated —, in which I gave you a sketch of the affair at Stony Creek. About ten days since, one of our pickets was attacked by a large body of British and Indians, lieut. Eldridge of the 13th regiment, a promising young officer, was detached with 30 men to reinforce said picket. On his arrival there, he saw at a distance, several straggling Indians, and he rather imprudently advanced a considerable distance from the picket, when he was attacked on every side. He bravely maintained his ground against a much superior force for some time. Information was immediately sent to the general, when the 13th regiment was despatched to his assistance; but ere their arrival at the theatre of action, poor Eldridge and his party (except five who made good their retreat) were either killed or taken, and the enemy had fled, leaving the mangled remains of the poor soldiers lying on the ground. I saw several of our poor fellows after they were brought in, and which to me was the most dreadful sight I ever beheld; the skin was completely taken off their heads, their bodies cut open and their hearts taken out, together with other wounds. It so completely disfigured them, that their messmates could not recognise their features. One poor fellow (brought in alive) said he found he was completely surrounded and having no hope of escape, demanded quarter, but was inhumanly scalped and stabbed several times with a knife, and this done in the presence of British officers.—He died the next day after he was brought in. A deserter who came from the enemy this morning, observed, that only nine prisoners were taken, three of which were burnt."

RETIREMENT OF MAJ. GEN. DEARBORN.

On the morning of the 15th July (says a correspondent of the *Albany Argus*) there was considerable agitation in camp in consequence of a report that gen. Dearborn had received orders to retire from the command of the army at fort George. This report, on enquiry was found to be well grounded, and gen. Boyd and all the field officers immediately assembled and addressed to the senior general the following warm and earnest solicitations for him to remain in command; to which he made the subjoined reply.

Fort George, July 15, 1813.

To Maj. Gen. Dearborn, commanding, &c.

SIR—We the undersigned general and field officers of the army, who have served under your orders in the present campaign, having heard with regret, that it is your intention to retire from the present command, beg leave respectively to address you upon the subject.—We are far from presuming, sir, to interfere with arrangements made by authority, when announced; but humbly conceive the present circumstances of this army are such, as will, when taken into serious consideration, convince you that your longer continuance with us is of the first importance, at this moment, if not absolutely indispensable to the good of the service.

We are now in a hostile country, and in the immediate neighborhood of a powerful though beaten enemy—an enemy whose strength is daily recruited

by the arrival of reinforcements. In our own numbers too we have strength and confidence; our position has been well chosen for defence, and the moment for advancing upon the enemy may soon be expected to come. But to operate with success it is necessary we should have our complement of officers. But two generals now remain when our numbers give full employment for three; if you too unfortunately should be taken from us, at such a period as the present, the deficiency cannot be soon supplied; and in the mean time the enemy, and the period for the renewal of the operations are at hand. Sir, we are far from distrusting our own ability to execute the commissions with which we have respectively been honored by our government; and have no design of converting this address into one of mere personal adulation. We know your averseness to flattery, and as soldiers we are unaccustomed to flatter. But the circumstances under which we address you, obliges us to say that the knowledge we possess of your numerous services and merits in the ardent struggles of our glorious revolution—not to speak of more recent events in which we might be supposed to feel too warm a participation, has given us *an infinite higher confidence in your ability to command with energy and effect than we can possibly feel individually in ourselves, or generally in those who will be placed in stations of increased responsibility, by your withdrawal from the army.* As soldiers we trust we shall be found equal to our duties in any event; but as soldiers and lovers of our country, we wish to perform those duties under the most favorable auspices. Therefore we do most earnestly entreat you to postpone the resolution we understand you have taken, and to continue in the exercise of that command which you have already holden with honor to yourself and country, and with what is of less consequence, the approbation of those who now address you. If, however, contrary to our ardent wishes, and contrary to what appears the exigencies of this army, you should still feel yourself bound from any cause whatever to withdraw from this frontier, in such event we have to beg you will please to bear with you whithersoever you may go, the recollection of our great veneration for your revolutionary services, our respect for your political constancy and virtue, and the high sense we unanimously entertain of the benefits your country has already received at your hands since the commencement of the present war.

With these sentiments, and with the best wishes for a speedy and perfect restoration of your health, we have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servants,

JOHN P. BOYD, brigadier-general.
M. PORTER, col. light artillery.
JAMES BURN, col. 2d regt. dragoons.
H. BRADY, col. 2d regt. infantry.
CROMWELL PEARCE, col. 16th regt. inf.
JAMES MILLER, col. 6th regt. infantry.
WINFIELD SCOTT, col. 2d regt. artillery.
JOHN CHRISTIE, col. 23d regt. infantry.
H. V. MILTON, lt. col. 5th regt. inf.
JAMES P. PRESTON, lt. col. 12th regt. inf.
J. L. SMITH, lt. col. 24th regt. inf.
G. E. MITCHELL, lt. col. 3d artillery.
ABRAHAM EUSTIS, maj. light artillery.
THORNTON POSEY, major 5th regt. inf.
J. V. H. HUYCK, maj. 13th regt. infantry.
N. PINKNEY, maj. 5th regt. infantry.
R. LUCAS, maj. 22d regt. infantry.
F. WOODFORD, maj. 2d light dragoons.
J. JOHNSON, maj. 21st regt. inf.
W. CUMMING, maj. 8th regt. infantry.
J. E. WOOL, maj. 20th regt. inf.

W. M. MORGAN, maj. 21st regt. inf.
BENJ. FORSYTH, maj. rifle corps.
MAJOR CAMPBELL, 6th inf.
MAJOR NICHOLAS, 12th regt. infantry.
C. M. MALCOM, maj. 13th infantry.
E. BEEBE, maj. and assist. adjt.
GENERAL DEARBORN'S REPLY.

Gentlemen—It is with sentiments of grateful feeling and liveliest satisfaction that I have observed your expressions of personal friendship, and confidence. I regret that my ability to serve my country is not commensurate with the devotion and zeal I have ever felt for the cause in which it is now so honourably engaged: A cause in which the national character and the dearest rights of individuals are staked.—By referring to the general order of this date you will perceive the necessity of my retiring from the command of the army on this frontier. Be assured, gentlemen, that a recollection of the fortitude and soldier-like deportment of yourselves and the officers and men under your command in scenes of privation and sufferings; your regularity and discipline in camp; your cool intrepidity in the hour of threatening danger; and order and bravery in action, will be among my most pleasing remembrances through life; and I look forward with confidence to the future glory of the soldiers who conquered at York, and at Fort George.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept my warmest wishes for your health and happiness; and may your arduous services be duly appreciated by your government and a grateful country. Accept gentlemen, the assurance of my esteem and respectful consideration. H. DEARBORN.

To Brig. Gen. Boyd, and the Field Officers of the army at Fort George.

At one o'clock, the officers repaired to headquarters, to take leave of their chief, who had directed their successful efforts in retrieving the honor of the American arms, and who had been present with them in scenes of privation and danger.

There was no general ever gave a firmer countenance to the army in the hour of danger than gen. Dearborn. Disdaining to court popularity, he had acquired the confidence of every officer, as fully appears by their unsolicited expressions of it. The band had assembled on the parapet of Fort George, and as the general withdrew to the barge, a salute was fired from Brock's bastion. On waving the final adieu, a recollection of the many interesting scenes which had occurred during the present campaign, and the peculiar circumstances under which the general had retired from the command, depicted a deep sensibility on every countenance. Capts. Harris and Holland, with a squadron of cavalry, escorted the general to Cambria.

From the Buffalo Gazette of July 20.

BATTLE OF BEAVER DAM.—On Wednesday night last, major Chapin arrived in this village, having (together with his company) escaped from the enemy on Monday preceding. The major has given us the following narration of the action at the Beaver Dam, &c. which we now lay before the public.

On the 23d of June last, a party of the regular

† The general order alluded to contains the following paragraph.

“The major-general commanding having received orders from the secretary of war, to retire from the command of this army until his health shall be re-established, and until further orders,—the command devolves on brig. gen. Boyd.”—Were the major general permitted to consult his own feelings, no consideration could induce him to leave the army at this important crisis; but the first duty of a soldier is to obey his superiors.”

troops (consisting of 500 infantry and 20 light dragoons,) under the command of lieutenant-col. C. G. Berstler, together with 44 mounted riflemen, composed of militia from the country, under major Chapin, were detached from the American encampment at Fort George, for the purpose of cutting off the supplies of the enemy, and breaking up the small encampments they were forming through the country. On the 24th, about 9 miles west of Queenston, they were attacked by a body of above 500 Indians and nearly a hundred regulars, who lay concealed in the woods near the road they were passing. The attack commenced on the dragoons, who were placed in the rear. The infantry was soon brought into a position to return the enemy's fire to advantage and succeeded in driving them some distance into the woods. In a short time the Indians having taken a circuitous route, appeared in front and opened a fire upon the mounted riflemen, who were stationed there. Here they met with so warm a reception, that they were compelled a second time to retreat in much haste. After this every exertion was made to draw the Indians from the woods, to the open ground, but without much effect. The few who were bold enough to venture, were handled so roughly that they soon returned to their lurking places. In the mean while the enemy were receiving considerable reinforcements, which at length gave them a superiority. A retreat for a short distance was ordered, and effected with very little loss. The Indians soon made their appearance upon our right and left and the regulars and some militia in front, our troops were formed into close columns for the purpose of opening themselves a way through the enemy with their bayonets. At this juncture a British officer rode up and demanded the surrender of the American party. The demand was made, he said, to prevent the effusion of blood. *He asserted upon his honor, and declared in the most solemn manner, that the British regular force was double that of the American, and that the Indians were 700 in number.* Lieutenant-col. Berstler under a belief of these facts, and thinking it impracticable to get off the wounded, whom he was unwilling to abandon to the mercy of the savages, and deeming it extremely uncertain whether a retreat could be effected, thought proper to agree to terms of capitulation, which were at length signed by himself on the one part and lieutenant-col. Bishop on the other.

By these it was stipulated, that the wounded should be taken good care of, the officers permitted to retain their side arms, private property to be respected, and militia parolled and be permitted to return home immediately. The articles of capitulation were no sooner gained than they were violated. The Indians immediately commenced their depredations and plundered the officers of their side arms. The soldiers too were stripped of every article of clothing, to which the Indians took a fancy, such as hats, coats, shoes, &c. It is impossible to give any correct account of the killed and wounded, as the enemy did not furnish a list. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be much greater than ours. Between 30 and 40 Indians were counted that lay dead on the field. From their known practice of carrying off their killed and wounded, it is believed they must have suffered severely.

The regular troops were in a few days sent to Kingston, from whence it is probable they have proceeded to Quebec.

Major Chapin and his corps were detained under guard at the head of Lake Ontario, and no attention paid to that article which provided for their being parolled. On the 12th inst. they were ordered down the Lake to Kingston; for which place they were

embarked in two boats accompanied by a guard of men under the command of a lieutenant. Thirteen of the men with the lieutenant were stationed in the forward boat with major Chapin, and the other officers, while the remaining two (a sergeant and one man) took the direction of the other boat, which contained the soldiers. An agreement had been entered into previous to their departure, of seizing the first opportunity that offered, to regain their liberty, which they determined to effect or die in the attempt. When they were within about 12 miles of York, the boat which was filled with the prisoners, was rowed by them along side the other under the pretence of taking something to drink. The signal being given, they sprang upon the guard, who little expected such a manœuvre and in a short time disarmed them, and gained possession of the boats. They immediately altered their course from Kingston to fort Niagara, and after rowing hard for most of the night, and escaping with difficulty, from one of the enemy's schooners which gave them chase, arrived in safety, with their prisoners.

When the major and his company arrived in this village they were welcomed with several demonstrations of the public feeling.

Gen. Vincent remains at Burlington height with not more than 150 troops,—the enemy have a small garrison at that place, near the lake, mounted with a few pieces of cannon.

The main British army lies within three miles of Queenston, at a small village on four mile creek.

At the ten mile creek, gen. Rittenburg, lately from Montreal, lies encamped with a body of men.

The Indians about 800 in number, are lurking about the woods in the neighborhood of Fort George, and about the village of Queenston.

The above comes from very respectable authority.

Additional information.—The British appear to have been perfectly informed of the state of North Carolina. They had almost every news paper published there, and could detail all the facts connected with the interior of the country! The governor has gone to Ocracoke with a view of having a fort erected for the defence of the Inlet. A large number of troops will be stationed in its vicinity. Five gun boats are at Wilmington; where also are many companies of artillery, infantry, cavalry and riflemen collected. We hope a better account of the enemy in future.

Head-quarters, Kingston, July 6, 1813.

GENERAL ORDER.—Detachments of Indian warriors being about to return to their homes, his excellency the commander of the forces, cannot suffer these brave men to depart, without expressing the high sense he entertains of their good conduct, in the zeal and promptness with which they have obeyed his summons, to repair to the divisions of the army in active service—the skill and intrepidity displayed by them in battle, by which the defeat and surrender of a very superior body of the enemy's regular troops was principally achieved; and his excellency has particularly to applaud the exemplary instance of discipline and forbearance evinced upon that occasion, by their instantly refraining from all farther hostility the moment they were informed that the enemy had surrendered. The officers attached to the Indian warriors have distinguished themselves by their gallantry and good conduct. His excellency directs that these warriors may receive on their return a liberal donation of the usual presents, and that the wounded, and the families of such as have fallen, may receive a double proportion.

The superintendent general of Indian affairs, will cause this part of the order to be carried into effect without delay.

B. BAYNES, Adj. Gen.

NAVAL.

The letter of marque schooner *Orders in Council*, (late a privateer) has been captured on her voyage from Bordeaux to the United States, after a close chase of five days by three privateers at length driving her under the guns of a frigate. She completely disabled the cutter *Wellington*, of 12 long 9 pounders and 57 men, after an action within musket shot, of one hour and 22 minutes. American force 6 carriage guns, and a crew reduced by sickness and fatigue to 15 effective men.

Capt. *Capel* of the *La Hogue*, 74, lying off the Eastern coast, is unanimously represented as a *drunken brute*; vulgarly abusive, and cruelly severe—a disgrace even to the British flag.

The *General Pike* is a strong, stout and well built vessel. Length on deck 140 feet, beam 37 feet, burthen about 900 tons—has 14 ports on a side, and carries on the main deck long 24's—has also long 24's on the fore-castle and poop, (one each), moving on a circle, and four guns on her top gallant fore-castle; in all 34 guns.

Capt. *Ensworth*, of the *Nymph* frigate, on burning a fishing vessel observed, that he had orders to destroy every thing that would carry *two* men.

The Young *Teazer*, when blown up, as mentioned in our last, happily had on board only 37 persons, 29 of whom were destroyed.

The *Essex*.—By another account from *St. Salvador*, it appears that the *Essex* certainly had been in the *South Sea*. Capt. *Porter* sometime since sent a prize into Rio Janeiro, but the Prince Regent ordered her out, and he burnt her off the harbor.

The *Lion*, by the boarding of which the *Matilda* privateer was taken, had been built for a frigate to be presented to the Turks. She was completely fitted out for war, and carried 28 guns and 100 men.

The privateer *Rattlesnake*, of *Philadelphia*, has sailed from *Bordeaux*, on a cruise.

It is announced in the *Philadelphia Aurora*, that midshipmen *Weaver*, *Nichols* and *Berry*, late of the *Chesapeake*, have arrived in *Philadelphia*. It is stated that Mr. *Berry*, while “descending from the mizzen-top of the *Chesapeake*, was there met by some of the savage crew of the *Shannon*, and thrown to the quarter-deck: and while lying perfectly senseless, was cut over the head and otherwise beaten.”

Several vessels, under the *Spanish* flag, have been lately condemned at *Nassau*, N. P.

The British have on our coast eighty vessels of war, and on the passage, besides their force in the West Indies. With all of which, and 5 or 6000 land troops, and many smaller vessels, they have burnt *Havre de Grace*, *Frenchtown*, *Georgetown* and *Fredricktown*, and STORMED *Hampton*.

The captain of the *Nymph* frigate informed a coaster, than an *Algerine* corvette of 200 men, was spoken off cape *Sables* bound to *Halifax*, to retit. If this be true, the triple alliance, *British*, *Algerines* and *Sarages* is perfected against us.

BURRISH NAVY.—The present grand total consists of 1017 ships, of which 258 are of the line, 30 from 50 to 44 guns, 240 frigates, 64 sloops of war, 13 bombs and fire ships, 191 brigs, 42 cutters, and 65 schooners and luggers.

We learn, from a *London* paper, that the United States are building twelve ships of 74 guns!

Two frigates have been launched in England, built for the express purpose of matching our “non-descripts.” Several *razees* have also been fitted out to cruise for—lost honor.

The privateer *Yorktown*, of New York, with two prizes in co. has been caught by the British and sent to *Halifax*.

Com. *Chauncy's* squadron arrived at the head of

Lake Ontario about the 22nd ult. He brought up 170 seamen for com. *Perry's* flotilla at *Erie*.

The *Erie* flotilla. The British vessels appeared off *Erie* on the 20th, 21st and 22d ult, indicating a design to attack the place. On the last day, two of the gun boats went out and threw a few shot towards them, but the distance was too great to touch them. The force at *Erie* was supposed sufficient to have repelled them, had an attack been made. We expect the greater part of the seamen required arrived there about the 25th ult.

PRIVATEERING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE!

“A few days since, two private armed boats, each carrying a 6 or 8 pounder and 50 men, sailed from *Sackett's Harbor* to cruise in the *St. Lawrence*! On Monday the 19th, they fell in with a gun-boat, carrying a six pound cannonade, convoying 15 of the enemy's batteaux, captured them without the loss of a man, and brought them into *Cranberry creek*, about 40 miles above *Ogdensburgh*. The batteaux had on board 230 bbls. pork, 300 bags pilot bread, ammunition, &c. bound from *Montreal* to *Kington*. On Tuesday morning 3 of the enemy's gun-boats, with 250 soldiers from *Prescott*, arrived off the creek and landed their men. The privateersmen had hardly time to construct a breast-work of their bags of pilot bread, before they were attacked by 200 of the enemy; and, strange to tell, after an obstinate engagement, in which from 40 to 60 of the enemy were killed, his force retreated precipitately to their boats, except 15, who took to the woods and were pursued. Our loss is trifling, though it is not specified. 67 British prisoners, captured in the batteaux and gun-boat, arrived at *Watertown* on Tuesday evening. [Albany Argus.]

CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON.

Extract of letter from an officer in the navy to an officer in the army.

“I believe from what you say, that you are disposed to think that captain *Lawrence* intended to board the *Shannon*, the fact was stated to me otherwise, and captain *Lawrence* has frequently told me, that our superiority in gunnery was so manifest that he would never board until his masts were disabled.

The second broadside, capt. *Lawrence*, (with every other officer on the upper deck who was not killed) was mortally wounded and fell exclaiming “fire away my lads.” By the time the *Chesapeake* had ranged a little ahead of the *Shannon*, her jib sheet was cut and the slings of the fore-top sail yard, which brought it on the cap, her spanker brails being cut, and no doubt her bow-lines and braces, her spanker flew out and luffed her into the wind, when she took aback, got stern way and fell with her quarter foul of the *Shannon's* starboard anchor.—Capt. *L.* all this time lying on the deck calling the boarders, *lieut. Coxe* being one, came on deck and assisted in carrying capt. *L.* below!! in the mean time com. *Brooke* boarded at the head of 20 men; he was shot in the neck by the *Chaplain* (*Livermore*) who at the same time he (*Brooke*) cut down with his sabre.

“*Livermore* has since arrived at *Boston* and says if there had been an officer with 20 men on the quarter deck, the fate of the action would have been different, for it was three or four minutes before other boarders joined the first.

“After the enemy had undoubted possession of the ship, they still continued in a most ferocious and barbarous manner to shoot and cut our brave tars, and their first lieutenant was shot by an American from the main top, while mangling the dying and the wounded on the quarter deck!!

“Our midshipmen were plundered of their clothes, and when they complained to the com-

manding officer, he told them "by G—d if I hear any more of your complaints I will put you down in the hold with the men." For the truth of this, sir, I will answer with my life, and I hope you will not suffer the contrary to be advanced in your presence.

"It was with difficulty the Shannon was kept afloat the night after the action, the Chesapeake on the contrary received scarcely any damage from the shot of her opponent. The English officers did not hesitate to say, they could not have withstood the fire of the Chesapeake ten minutes longer."

BLOCKADE OF NEW-LONDON.

Certain fellows have lately been seized at *New-London*, on charge of holding communication with the enemy.—The *fore-yard* of the *United States* to them, if guilty.

The students of Yale College, (Con.) have offered to form a company of infantry, provided the state will furnish them with arms. The plan we understand has the approbation of the college authority.

A letter from *New-London* to the editor of the *Columbian*, dated July 26, says—"Redeeming or ransoming vessels has become quite common. Instances frequently occur of owners or captains coming on shore to obtain specie for the purpose. I wish a stop might be put to this business, by our vessels keeping snug in our harbors; as commodore Hardy, or his government, is receiving more money in this way (in addition to information) than is paid to the revenue in the district of Connecticut.

"The commodore has declared, that he is determined to retain on board of his ships, every prisoner taken belonging to *New-London*—so that in case he should be blown up by a torpedo, they should go with him."

A *New-York* paper says—"We also learn that four boats which had been sent out by commodore Decatur, to reconnoitre, had returned with two lieutenants, a midshipman and five seamen, belonging to the British squadron, whom they had surprised on shore."

BLOCKADE OF THE DELAWARE.

Washington, August 4.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Angus, commanding the U. States' Delaware Flotilla, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Flotilla, Cape May, July 29th, 1813.

SIR—Lying off Dennis's Creek this morning, I discovered that an enemy's sloop of war had chased a small vessel, and taken her near the Overfall's. I immediately got under weigh, and stood down the bay. The sloop of war stood so near the Overfall's, that she grounded slightly on the outer ridge of Crow's shoals. I thought proper to endeavor to bring him to action. I succeeded and got within three quarters of a mile and anchored the boats (consisting of 8 gun-boats and 2 block sloops) in a line ahead. A heavy frigate had by this time anchored about a half mile further out. After a cannonade of 1 hour and 45 minutes, in which the ships kept up a constant and heavy fire, heaving their shot from a half to three quarters of a mile over us, they doing us but little damage, their shot seldom striking us, the sloop of war and frigate, finding our shot to tell on their hulls, manned their boats ten in number (2 launches the rest large barges and cutters) with from 30 to 40 men in each, and dispatched them after gun-boat No. 121, sailing master Shead, which had unfortunately fell a mile and a half out of the line, although it had been my positive and express orders to anchor at half cable length apart and not farther. From the strong ebb tide, they succeeded in capturing her, after a gallant resistance, (for three times did No. 121, discharge her long gun, apparently full of canister, among the whole line of boats when at a very

short distance, which must have done execution, and not till after he was boarded did the colors come down) before any assistance could be given her; however, we got near enough to destroy three or four of their boats, and must have killed a vast number of men. It being a calm, they succeeded in getting her away, by sending all their boats ahead and towing her, but have paid dearly for their temerity; they must at least have had one third of their men killed and wounded. They put one shot through the foot of the Buffalo's jib, and one through the under part of the bowsprit, and cut gun-boat No. 125, sailing master L. Moliere's rigging in several places, and an 18lb. shot struck her long gun and indented it several inches; but happy am I to say, that not a man was wounded in any of the boats, except the one captured, and have not yet learnt their fate. I feel much indebted to Lieut. Mitchell, and officers commanding gun boats for their spirited conduct in carrying into execution my orders; and if I may judge from the gallant resistance made by sailing master Shead in engaging when surrounded by the boats of the enemy, that every officer and man of the flotilla will do his duty in all situations.

I have the honor to be, &c.

SAMUEL ANGUS,

Commanding U. S. Del. Flotilla.

P. S. The action commenced at 7 minutes before 1 P. M. and ended 37 minutes after 2 P. M.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Progress of the enemy.—The British evacuated *Point Look-Out* on the 27th ult. Their depredations there were of the usual character—they plundered every thing and any thing, robbing even the women and children of their clothes, and destroying such articles as it did not suit them to carry away. They lost several men by desertion, and seized some citizens as prisoners; but permitted the return of all but two, who, it was expected, would also be given up. On the 30th the whole fleet stood up the bay. Aug. 1, 2 frigates, 2 brigs and a schooner were off *Plumb Point*, 15 miles below *Annapolis*. On the 2nd, the enemy had hardly changed his position.—This day there arrived in the vicinity of *Annapolis*, 800 regulars from *Washington*, under col. *Carberry*. Aug. 4—at 12 o'clock a brig was discovered from the *Baltimore* observatory, and the usual flag hoisted—other heavy vessels were a short distance below.—Our flotilla, under capt. *Gordon*, of the U. S. navy, consisting of 3 or 4 schooners, a gun-boat and some well-manned barges, lay at the mouth of the *Patapsco*, like "grey hounds in the slips" for an opportunity to "do something," if the chance presented.—The steam boat that left *Baltimore* this day, filled with passengers, among whom were many members of congress, was turned back by capt. *Gordon*, in consequence of the nearness of the enemy, whose progress has been so slow that he has made very few prizes, such as *wood-flats* and the like. In the evening the brig retired towards the squadron. Aug. 5, the wind a-head, none of the enemy in sight from the observatory. Our flotilla as yesterday. August 6, nothing new.

Whether the enemy really design to attack *Baltimore*, is very uncertain; but the means of defence go on as though it were confidently expected. The fort is now in capital condition, and with the natural and artificial obstructions to the navigation of the river, thought capable of repelling any force that can act against it by water. The western side of the *Patapsco*, (on which the fort may be considered as standing*) presents great difficulties to the

*The fort is, properly speaking, on the north and eastern side of the *Patapsco* river, but on the south

landing and marching of any considerable body of troops, by its marshes, swamps, creeks, woods and under-brush. The eastern side partakes of these disadvantages, and will be a great theatre for the riflemen, but a force, if landed, will probably come that way. To guard against this, 700 men of the county brigade are ordered to a narrow pass of high land, 7 or 8 miles from the city, towards *North Point*, which they may also, in some degree, defend. On the elevated grounds east of and adjacent to *Baltimore*, there are collected a fine park of artillery, say from 35 to 40 pieces, 18's, 12's, 6's and 4's—all on flying or field carriages; and the number may be greatly increased in a few minutes notice. If *Carberry's* regiment comes on (and so we suppose it will,) we shall have upwards of 1300 regulars, with a fine body of sailors for the batteries or barges, as necessity requires. The local militia, volunteer and other companies, as well as the regiment of artillerymen and the marine corps, have several times been noticed; and so great is the confidence of our citizens in their various means of defence, that even the women and children are as generally tranquil this day (Aug. 6) as though the enemy were not within 200 miles of us.

Extract of a letter from col. M'Dowell, commandant, to the governor of Virginia, dated

"Camp at Mattox Church, July 30.

"Last night col. Parker informed me that the fleet, except one 74, three frigates and five smaller vessels, had gone out of the river, and that they were supposed to have gone up the bay. In my next I will communicate the particulars relative to a flag that I sent to admiral Warren on the subject of some negroes that were taken by his men on board the fleet. I neither demanded the property nor complained of its seizure, nor did I commit myself in any way in regard to the matter. I merely by the flag afforded the individuals who had lost their slaves an opportunity of reclaiming them, and of ascertaining with certainty the extent of their loss. Captain Stephenson accompanied captain Tucker with the flag, and will hand you this. He can and will give you any details you wish to hear."

¶ We understand that the gentlemen who went with the flag of truce, saw admiral Warren in the *San Domingo* and *Cockburn* in the *Marlborough*—that after considerable opposition on the part of Warren, he at length informed them they might see the negroes in the morning and carry them off if they consented to go—when lo! in the morning on sending Mr. Payne (who was to identify the slaves) alongside the *Barossa* (a troop ship where they were said to be) Mr. Payne was informed that two or three days before they had been sent to *Bermuda*! (no doubt to be treated as *West India slaves*!) Warren is represented as a venerable looking man of 65;

and western side of the great basin round the head of which *Baltimore* stands, distant two miles from the city. It is on a point of land formed by this basin and the *Patuxco*, and commands both. An enemy landing on the western side of the *Patuxco*, must, therefore, cross that river, which is from one to two miles wide, to get to the fort; and unless, indeed, he can pass up the river, by the fort, with his vessels, (which appears impracticable) but little danger can be apprehended from that quarter—which also is guarded against by a fine battery a little way above the fort making a cross-fire, and many travelling pieces of cannon. This is called the "*Sailors' battery*," it being designed they shall handle the guns, and well they know how to manage them.—This battery is not to be confounded with the *Marine* [or water:] battery of the fort.

and *Cockburn* as about 36, with a visage and lowering brow worthy of the hero of *Hampton*. In the course of the conversation, it was evident that they were in the habit of reading the American papers. One of the officers sagely enquired, if the president had not lost a majority in congress?—They appeared on to be busy at carpenters' work, particularly on a species of frame, which was supposed to be part of the machinery for firing the Congreve rockets.—Something must be on the tapis.

Eng.

CERTIFICATE.—The enemy robbed the pulpit and communion table in the Episcopal church of all the trappings, &c. together with all the plate, although inscribed with the name of the Donor, and of the parish to which they belonged. They committed rape in several instances—and murdered a sick man in his bed, who had been struggling for life upwards of five weeks, with two doctors attending him, and who had at the same time, three or four blisters running—and shot a ball through his wife's thigh—they wantonly destroyed every species of property that they themselves had no use for—And, in fact, were guilty of every inhuman and savage act, except scalping, that could be perpetrated by human beings.—They even stripped the shirt off the back of *George Hope, sen'r*, about 70 years old, and took the shoes from his feet, after pricking him with the bayonet. JOHN WESTWOOD, *Hampton*.

THE CHRONICLE.

The tory city of *Montevideo* was closely besieged by the whigs of *Buenos Ayres*, at our last accounts, and its immediate surrender was expected.

A priest in the high church of *Seville*, on the day of *St. Ferdinand* and the Catholic, made a long and vehement discourse against the cortes, as heretics and free masons, for abolishing the *Holy* inquisition!—The probability is, that the fanatic will lose his life for his audacity, being taken into custody by order of the government.

It is stated that the emperor of *Morocco* has declared war against the dey of *Algiers*.

Price of stocks this day at one o'clock.—3 per ct. cons.; 3 yr ct. red. 53, 1-2 5 8; 4 per ct. 70 1-2 5 8; 5 per ct. shut; omnium 3 2 7-8 3-4 pm.; consols for acct. 56 3-4 7-8.

We have London dates to the 17th of June. The papers are much occupied by lieutenant-gen. Stewart's accounts of the late battles in Germany, the substance of which was noticed in our last. The French for the punishment of *Hamburg*, have demanded a contribution of 14 millions of *Francs* (upwards of \$2,500,000) to be paid in four weeks, one half in cash, the rest in bills on *Paris*. "Those who were most liberal in their subscriptions for the liberty of Germany, says the British paper "are to pay the greater part of it" The amount is probably exaggerated. The British government borrows the present year fifty-two millions of pounds (\$230,880,000) 27 millions of which is raised by loan, the balance by exchequer bills. An article from *Stockholm* mentions that *Murat*, King of *Naples*, had offered 40 thousand men to *Austria* for the purpose of recovering her former dominions in *Italy*, provided that *Austria*, *Britain*, *Russia* and *Prussia* will guarantee to him his own kingdom!—and letters from *Sicily* say that a cessation of hostilities "seems agreed upon between *Sicily* and *Naples*. The *English* paper says—"It will be an additional wonder of the age, if another French marshal, raised to a throne, is to be adopted among our friends and allies."

John Smith (late senator) has been appointed marshal of *New York*, vice *Peter Curtin*.

Samuel Harrison Smith is appointed commissioner of the revenue.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 24 of vol. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1813.

[WHOLE NO 102.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Executive Proceedings.

IN SENATE—SATURDAY, JULY 31.

On motion of Mr. Leib,

Ordered, That there be furnished to any member applying for the same, an extract from the executive record, comprehending the messages of the President of the United States in relation to the nominations of Albert Gallatin, John Q. Adams, and James A. Bayard, as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, to negotiate a treaty of peace and commerce with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and a treaty of commerce with Russia, with the proceedings of the senate thereon.

On motion of Mr. Dana,

Ordered, That the secretary of the senate cause the extract which may be furnished from the executive record, as before mentioned, to be printed for the use of the members who may request the same.

EXTRACT.

Monday, May 31st, 1813.—The following is an extract of a message this day received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Graham :

To the Senate of the United States.

Commissions having been granted during the recess of the Senate to the following persons, I now nominate them to the same offices respectively annexed to their names : Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams, and James A. Bayard, to be jointly and severally envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to negotiate and sign a treaty of peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia ; to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Great Britain ; and the said John Q. Adams, Albert Gallatin, and James A. Bayard, to be jointly and severally envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Russia.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, May 29, 1813.

The message was read.

Ordered, That it lie for consideration.

NOTE—A few other nominations of minor importance were contained in the message.

Wednesday, June 2.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the message of the President of the United States of the 31st May, nominating Albert Gallatin and other officers ; and

Mr. King submitted the following motions for consideration, which were read :

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of the communications from the emperor of Russia, offering his mediation to bring about a peace between the United States and Great Britain, together with copies of the answers to such communications, and noticing the dates at which the same were respectively received and answered.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of the commissions granted to Albert Gallatin, John Quincy Adams, and James A. Bayard, to negotiate treaties of peace and commerce with Great Britain, and a treaty of commerce with Russia.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be

requested to inform the Senate whether Albert Gallatin, commissioned as one of the envoys to treat of peace and commerce with Great Britain and of commerce with Russia, retains the office of Secretary of the Department of the Treasury ; and in case of his so retaining the same, to inform the Senate under what authority and by whom the powers and duties of the head of the treasury department are discharged during the absence of Albert Gallatin from the United States."

Thursday, June 3.—The Senate proceeded to consider the first resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. King, and

On the question, "Will the senate agree thereto?"

It was determined in the negative—yeas 13, nays 18.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Dagget, Dana, Gorman, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambart, Leib, Smith, NAYS—Messrs. Bledsøe, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Cutts, Gaillard, Laroek, Morrow, Robinson, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

The senate proceeded to consider the second resolution yesterday submitted by Mr. King ; and

On the question, to agree thereto?

It was determined in the negative.

The senate proceeded to the consideration of the third resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. King ;

On the question, "Will the senate agree thereto?"

It was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the secretary by the said resolution before the President of the U. States.

Monday, June 7—The following written message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Graham :

To the Senate of the United States.

In compliance with their resolution of the 3d inst. the senate are informed, that the office of secretary of the treasury, is not vacated, and that in the absence of Albert Gallatin, commissioned as one of the envoys to treat with Great Britain and Russia, the duties of that office are discharged by Wm. Jones, secretary of the navy, authorised therefor according to the provision of the act of congress, entitled "An act making alterations in the treasury and war departments," passed May 8th, 1792.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, June 3, 1813.

The message was read for consideration.

The senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Albert Gallatin ; and

On motion by Mr. Gilman,

It was agreed to take the question (to advise and consent) by yeas and nays.

Ordered, That the further consideration of the nomination be postponed until to-morrow.

Tuesday, June 8.—The senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Albert Gallatin ; and

On motion by Mr. Bledsøe,

That the further consideration of the nomination be postponed until to-morrow, and

It was agreed that the senate adjourn.

Wednesday, June 9.—The senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Albert Gallatin.

A motion was made by Mr. Anderson,

To refer the said nomination to the consideration of a select committee ; together with the message of the 7th June ; and the senate adjourned.

Thursday, June 10.—The senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Albert Gallatin, together with the motion to refer the consideration thereof to a select committee, as also the message of the President of the United States, received the 7th June, to enquire and report thereon.

On the question to agree to the motion for reference;

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 14.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fremontin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Smith, Stone, Wells—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Cutts, Lacey, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—14.

Resolved, That the nomination of Albert Gallatin, together with the message of the President of the United States received the 7th inst. relative to the said nomination, be referred to Messrs. Anderson, King, Giles, Brown, and Bledsoe, to enquire and report thereon.

Monday, June 14.—Mr. Anderson, from the committee appointed the 10th inst. on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, reported:

"That in obedience to the resolution authorising the committee to enquire and report thereon, he had addressed a letter to the President of the U. States, enclosing a copy of the resolution under which the committee were appointed; that he afterwards called on the President of the United States, who informed him, that he did not consider the authority given to the committee, by the resolution, such as to authorise them to call on him in their official character; but, that, if they were especially instructed to call upon him, he would freely receive them, and appoint a time for that purpose," and

Mr. Anderson submitted the following resolutions for consideration, which were read:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the senate the powers and duties of the secretary of the department of the treasury, and those of an envoy extraordinary to a foreign power, are so incompatible, that they ought not to be, and remain, united in the same person.

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the nomination of Albert Gallatin, (secretary of the department of the treasury) as an envoy extraordinary to treat of peace and commerce with Great Britain, and of commerce with Russia, be instructed to communicate the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, and respectfully to confer with him upon the matter thereof.

Tuesday, June 15.—The senate proceeded to consider the first resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. Anderson, and

On motion, by Mr. Robinson, it was agreed that the question be taken thereon, by yeas and nays; and after debate adjourned.

Wednesday, June 16.—The senate resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Anderson, on the 14th inst. and

On the question to agree to the first resolution, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 14: as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fremontin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Smith, Stone, Wells.

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Howell, Lacey, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the senate, the powers and duties of the secretary of the department of the treasury, and those of an envoy extraordinary to a foreign power, are so incompatible, that they ought not to be, and remain united in the same person.

On the question to agree to the second resolution,

it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 14, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fremontin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Smith, Stone, Wells—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Howell, Lacey, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—14.

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the nomination of Albert Gallatin, secretary of the department of the treasury, as an envoy extraordinary to treat of peace and commerce with Great Britain, and of commerce with Russia, be instructed to communicate the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, and respectfully to confer with him upon the matter thereof.

Monday, July 19.—On motion, by Mr. Anderson.

It was agreed by unanimous consent to amend the record of the verbal report made by him in behalf of the committee, on the 14th June last, as follows:

In the fourth line of the report of the committee on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, after the word "states," insert "a copy of which accompanies this report." Line twelve, after "him" insert "and the specified object should be designated." Line fifteen, after the word "consideration," insert "as chairman of the committee;" so that the record of the report will stand amended as follows:

Mr. Anderson, from the committee appointed the 10th inst. on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, reported:

"That in obedience to the resolution authorising the committee to enquire and report thereon, he had addressed a letter to the President of the U. States, a copy of which accompanies this report, enclosing a copy of the resolution under which the committee were appointed; that he afterwards called on the President of the United States, who informed him that he did not consider the authority given to the committee by the resolution such as to authorise them to call on him in their official character, but, that, if they were especially instructed to call upon him, and the specified object should be designated, he would freely receive them, and appoint a time for that purpose."

Copy of a letter from the chairman of the committee on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, to the President of the United States.

CAPITOL HILL, 11th JUNE, 1813.

SIR—I take leave to enclose you a copy of a resolution of the senate. The committee appointed by that resolution, have directed me to inform you that they will wait on you at such time as you may please to appoint, in order to commune with you upon the matter referred to them.

Accept assurances of my high respect.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

Mr. Anderson then made this further report, to wit:

"The committee to whom was referred the nomination of Albert Gallatin, to be one of the envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to negotiate and sign a treaty of peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia, to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, and to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Russia, together with the message of the President of the United States, of the 7th June, report:

"That according to the instructions of the senate of the 16th June, the committee, through its chairman, addressed a note to the President of the U. States, on the 12th inst. a copy of which accompanies this report, and in reply thereto, the president addressed a note to the chairman on the 14th inst. which note also accompanies this report, appointing

Friday the 16th inst. to receive the committee, to communicate the aforesaid resolution of the senate, and apprising the committee of his late message to the senate, containing the grounds on which he should be obliged to decline the proposed conference with the committee; upon due consideration of this reply, the committee deemed it an incumbent duty to wait on the President according to his appointment, and to present to him both the resolutions of the senate in relation to the nomination referred to the committee, and did accordingly wait on him and present them. When the President was pleased to observe to the committee in substance, that he was sorry the senate had not taken the same view of the subject which he had done, and that he regretted that the measure had been taken under circumstances which deprived him of the aid or advice of the senate. After the committee had remained a reasonable time for the President to make any other observations if he thought proper to do so, and observing no disposition manifested by him to enter into further remarks, the committee retired without making any observations on the matter of the resolutions, or in reply to those made by the President.

Copy of a letter from the chairman of the committee, on the nomination of Albert Gallatin, to the President of the U. States.

JULY 12th, 1813.

SIR—The committee to whom was referred the nomination of Albert Gallatin, to be one of the envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, to negotiate and sign a treaty of peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of the emperor of Russia, to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Great Britain, and to negotiate and sign a treaty of commerce with Russia, together with the message of the President of the 7th of June, have directed me to enclose to you a copy of two resolutions passed by the senate, and to request that you will be pleased to appoint such time to receive the committee as may entirely comport with your own convenience.

The committee sincerely lament, that your indisposition for some time past, has been such as would have rendered it improper to have addressed you upon this subject at an earlier period; and are now much gratified to learn that you are again so far restored to your health as to be enabled to attend to your official duties.

Accept my best wishes for a perfect restoration of your health, and assurances of my high respect.

JOSEPH ANDERSON,

Chairman of the Committee.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

James Madison presents his respects to Mr. Anderson, and informs him that he will, on Friday next, at 11 o'clock, receive the committee of the senate instructed to communicate to the President their resolution of the 16th ult. The committee are apprised, by his late message to the senate, of the grounds on which he will be obliged to decline the proposed conference with the committee upon the matter of that resolution.

Wednesday, July 14, 1813.

Whereupon the nominations of Albert Gallatin, John Q. Adams, and James A. Bayard, agreeably to the message of the President of the United States of the 31st May last, were resumed.

On the question, will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of Albert Gallatin?

It was determined in the negative—yeas 17, nays 18, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Howell, Lacey, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Smith, Stone—18.

On motion by Mr. Worthington, to postpone the nomination of John Q. Adams, and James A. Bayard, until to-morrow;

It was determined in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Bullock, that the nomination of John Q. Adams and James A. Bayard, be postponed until to-morrow;

It was determined in the negative—yeas 16, nays 19, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Bibb, Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chase, Condit, Gaillard, Howell, Lacey, Morrow, Robinson, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brown, Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Smith, Stone—19.

On the question will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of John Q. Adams?

It was decided in the affirmative—yeas 30, nays 4, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Chase, Condit, Dagget, Fromentin, Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Dana, German, Lacey, Varnum—4.

On the question, will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of James A. Bayard?

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 27, nays 6, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brent, Brown, Bullock, Chase, Dagget, Fromentin, Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Smith, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Dana, German, Lacey, Morrow, Robinson, Varnum—6.

Resolved, That the senate do advise and consent to the appointment of John Quincy Adams and James A. Bayard, agreeably to their nominations respectively; and that they do not advise and consent to the appointment of Albert Gallatin.

Ordered, That the secretary lay the foregoing resolution before the President of the U. States.

¶ The proceedings respecting the proposed mission to Sweden, in our next.

Barbarities of the Enemy.

A committee having been raised on this subject in the house of representatives of the United States early in the session, Mr. Macon, the chairman, at the close of the session, made the following report:

The committee, to whom was referred that part of the President's message "which relates to the spirit and manner in which the war has been waged by the enemy," REPORT:

That they have collected and arranged all the testimony on this subject which could at this time be procured. This testimony is submitted to the consideration of the house, arranged under the following heads:

- 1st. Bad treatment of American prisoners;
- 2d. Detention of American prisoners as British subjects, on the plea of nativity in the dominions of Britain, or of naturalization;
- 3d. Detention of marines as prisoners of war, who were in England when the war was declared;
- 4th. Compulsory service of impressed American seamen on board of British ships of war;
- 5th. Violation of flags of truce;
- 6th. Ransom of American prisoners from Indians in the British service;
- 7th. Pillage and destruction of private property on the Chesapeake bay, and in the neighboring country;
- 8th. Massacre and burning of American prisoners surrendered to officers of Great Britain, by force in the British service. Abandonment of the human

of Americans killed in battle or murdered after the surrender to the British. The pillage and shooting of American citizens, and the burning of their houses after surrender to the British under the guarantee of protection;

9th. Outrages at Hampton, in Virginia.

The evidence under the first head demonstrates that the British government has adopted a rigor of regulation unfriendly to the comfort and apparently unnecessary for the safe keeping of American prisoners generally. It shews also instances of a departure from the customary rules of war by the selection and confinement in close prisons of particular persons, and the transportation of them for undefined causes from the ports of the British colonies to the island of Great Britain.

The evidence under the second head establishes the fact, that however the practice of detaining American citizens as British subjects may be regarded as to the principle it involves, that such detentions continue to occur, through the agency of the naval and other commanders of that government. It proves too, that however unwilling to allow other nations to naturalize her subjects, Great Britain is disposed to enforce the obligation entered into by their citizens when naturalized under her own laws. This practice, even supposing the release of every person thus detained, obviously subjects our captured citizens, upon mere suspicion, to hardship and perils from which they ought to be exempt according to the established rules in relation to prisoners of war.

The evidence under the third head shows, that while all other American citizens were permitted to depart within a reasonable time after the declaration of war, all mariners who were in the dominions of Great Britain, whether they resorted to her ports in time of peace for lawful purposes, or were forced into them under pretence of illegal commerce, are considered prisoners of war. The injustice of this exception is not more apparent than the jealousy it discloses towards that useful class of our fellow citizens. But the committee can but remark, that if the practice of hiring American seamen to navigate British vessels is generally adopted and authorised, and that it is suffered appears from the advertisement of George Maude, the British agent at Port Royal, which is to be found with the testimony collected under the first head, that the naval strength of that empire will be increased in proportion to the number of our seamen in bondage. The present war having changed the relation of the two countries, the pretended right of impressment can no longer be exercised, but the same end may be accomplished by the substitution of this mode. Every seaman thus employed (the terms of whose engagement have not been ascertained) increases the naval strength of the enemy, not only by depriving the United States of his active services, but by enabling Great Britain to carry on and even extend her commerce without diminishing the number of sailors employed in her vessels of war.

The testimony collected under the fourth head proves, that it is the ordinary practice of the officers of the British armed vessels to force impressed Americans to serve against their country by threats, by corporeal punishment, and even by the fear of immediate execution—an instructing commentary upon the professions of the government, of its readiness to release impressed American seamen found on board their ships of war.

On the evidence collected under the fifth head, it is only necessary to observe, that in one case, the case of Doctor McKeehan, the enormity is increased by the circumstance of the flag being divested of

every thing of a hostile character, having solely for its object the relief of the wounded and suffering prisoners who were taken at the river Raisin on the 22d January, 1813. The treatment of Dr. McKeehan, not by the allies of Britain, but by the officers of her army, can only be rationally accounted for by the supposition, that it was considered good policy to deter American surgeons from the relief of their countrymen, as the Indian surgeons had a more speedy and effectual mode of relieving their sufferers.

The evidence respecting the ransom of American prisoners from Indians, collected under the sixth head, deserve attention, principally from the policy it indicates, and as it is connected with Indian cruelties. Considering the savages as an auxiliary military force in the pay of Great Britain, the amount of ransom may be regarded as part of their stipulated compensation for military service; and as ransoms would be increased and their value enhanced by the terror inspired by the most shocking barbarities, it may be fairly concluded, whatever may be the intention of the British government, that the practice of redeeming captives by pecuniary means will be occasionally quickened by the butchery of our fellow citizens, and by indignities offered to their remains; as long as the Indians are employed by the enemy. The justice of this conclusion is confirmed by the testimony of those witnesses who were retained after ransom as prisoners of war.

The testimony collected under the seventh head shews, that the private property of unarmed citizens has been pillaged by the officers and crews of the British vessels of war on our coast, their houses burnt, and places of public worship mutilated and defiled. It appears that the officers, animated by the presence of admiral Cockburn, particularly distinguished themselves in these exploits. This evidence proves, that they were governed by the combined motives of avarice and revenge; not satisfied with bearing off, for their own convenience, the valuable articles found, the others which furnished no allurements to their cupidity, were wantonly defaced and destroyed. It has been alleged in palliation of these acts of wanton cruelty, that a flag sent on shore by the admiral was fired upon by the American militia. The evidence proves this not to have been the fact. This pretence has been resorted to only to excuse conduct which no circumstances can justify.

The committee forbear to make any observations upon the testimony collected under the eighth head, from a perfect conviction that no person of this or any other nation can read the simple narrative of the different witnesses of the grossest violations of honor, justice and humanity, without the strongest emotions of indignation and horror. That these outrages were perpetrated by Indians, is neither palliation nor excuse. Every civilized nation is answerable for the conduct of the allies under their command, and while they partake of the advantages of their successes, they are equally partakers of the odium of their crimes. The British forces concerned in the affair of the 22d, at the river Raisin, are more deeply implicated in the infamy of these transactions, than by this mode of reasoning, however correct. The massacre of the 23d January, after the capitulation, was perpetrated without any exertion on their part to prevent it; indeed, it is apparent, from all the circumstances, that if the British officers did not connive at their destruction, they were criminally indifferent about the fate of the wounded prisoners. But what marks more strongly the degradation of the character of the British soldiers, is the refusal of the last offices of humanity to the bodies

of the dead. The bodies of our countrymen were exposed to every indignity and became food for brutes in the sight of men who affected a sacred regard to the dictates of honor and religion. How indeed is the character of that army which is reduced to the confession, that their savage auxiliaries will not permit them to perform the rites of sepulchre to the slain. The committee have not been able to discover even the expression of that detestation with which such conduct must inspire from the military or civil authority on the Canadian frontier, unless such detestation is to be presumed from the choice of an Indian trophy as an ornament for the legislative hall of Upper Canada.

The committee have considered it their duty to submit the evidence collected under the ninth head of the atrocities committed at Hampton, although these enormities have been committed since their appointment. These barbarities may be rationally considered as the consequence of the example set by the officers of the naval force on our coast. Human turpitude is always progressive, and soldiers are prepared for the perpetration of the most dreadful crimes by the commission of minor offences with impunity. That troops who had been instigated by the example of their officers, to plunder the property and burn the houses of unarmed citizens, should not proceed to rape and murder, need not excite surprise, however it may inspire horror. For every detestable violation of humanity an excuse is fabricated or found. The wounded prisoners on the northern frontier were massacred by Indians; the sick murdered and women violated at Hampton by the foreign troops in the pay of Great Britain. These pretexts, admitting them to be true, are as disgraceful as the conduct which made a resort to them necessary. Honor and magnanimity not only forbid the soldier to perpetrate crimes, but require every exertion on his part to prevent them. If, in defiance of discipline, acts of violence are committed upon any individual entitled to protection, the exemplary punishment of the offender can alone vindicate the reputation of the nation by whom he is employed. Whether such exertions were made by the British soldiers, or the character of the British nation thus vindicated, the evidence will shew.

The shrieks of the innocent victims of infernal lust at Hampton were heard by the American prisoners, but were too weak to reach the ears or disturb the repose of the British officers, whose duty, as men, required them to protect every female whom the fortune of war had thrown into their power. The committee will not dwell on this hateful subject. Human language affords no terms strong enough to express the emotions which the examination of this evidence has awakened; they rejoice that these acts have appeared so incredible to the American people. And for the honor of human nature they deeply regret that the evidence so clearly establishes their truth. In the correspondence between the commander of the American and British forces will be found what is equivalent to an admission of the facts by the British commander. The committee have yet to learn that the punishment of the offenders has followed the conviction of their guilt. The power of retaliation being vested by law in the executive, no measure is considered necessary to be proposed, but the resolution annexed to this report.

As such enormities, instead of inspiring terror as was probably intended, are, in the opinion of the committee, calculated to produce a contrary effect, they submit for the consideration of the house the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to have collected and presented to this

house, during the continuance of the war, evidence of every departure by the enemy from the ordinary mode of conducting war among civilized nations.

Expose of the French Empire.

LEGISLATIVE BODY,—*Sitting of the 25th Feb*
OF AGRICULTURE.—(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 362.)

France, from the extent of her territory, and the fertility of her soil, ought to be considered as absolutely an agricultural state. Yet we were for a long time obliged to procure from our neighbors the principal articles of necessity—from that dependence we are now almost entirely released.

The average product of the annual crop in France is 270 millions of quintals, from which is to be deducted 40 millions for seed. The crop of 1811, which was one of the worst years known, was taken into consideration, in calculating this average product. The 230 millions of quintals, remaining for consumption, at actual prices, would amount to five milliards of francs; but at the average price for the last 15 years, its value would not exceed two milliards three hundred millions of francs.

The population of the empire amounts to 42 millions of persons; of course, the average crop would give to each person 520 lbs. of grain, and this according to calculations made at various times exceeds the quantity required.

After a long enquiry made by order of the old government, it was computed that each person required 470 lbs. and that France merely produced a quantity adequate to that consumption. Our products in grain, therefore, have evidently increased a tenth.

In 1789, France imported grain from other countries to the amount of 70,000,000 of francs, but in 1812, a year in which a scarcity was more sensibly felt, the crop of 1811 having been incomparably worse than that of 1788, we have imported grain only to the amount of 18 millions of francs. And yet although the price has been high, the actual necessity has not been so sensibly felt as in 1789.

The government did every thing to prevent or remedy the disagreeable consequences of the bad crop of 1811.

The principal object of its anxiety was to facilitate the transportation of grain from those places where there was an excess to those in which there was a scarcity. The result of its cares was—to increase to more than two millions of quintals of wheat the quantity existing in the departments, which supplied Paris, Normandy, Lyons and Marseilles—to open to trade new channels, which it has successfully followed—to keep the prices of bread in Paris at so moderate a price and in such quantities, that its tranquillity has been as great as in the most productive years; to add new and economical means of sustenance to those already in use—and in short to render almost nugatory the consequences of a scarcity greater than any of those which succeeded 1780.

The expenses of these proceedings has not exceeded 40 millions of francs, and of this the half has been employed in giving relief to the poorest class of the people.

Next to grain, wine is the principal production of our soil. 3,800,000 hectolitres are converted into brandy, and produce 650,000 hectolitres of brandy, which at 80 francs yield an annual revenue of 50 millions of francs. The remaining 36,200,000 hectolitres are equal in value to 749,500,000 francs, even counting 15 millions of hectolitres at the moderate value of five francs.

The produce of the vine, therefore, is an object

equal to 800 millions of francs (about 150 millions of dollars.)

We may easily ascertain the progress made in this species of cultivation, by comparing the average annual exportation prior to the revolution, and the average annual exportation during the last ten years, and the average internal consumption at those two periods.

The value of the exports of wine prior to the revolution was 31 millions, it is at present 47 millions. The exports of brandy amounted to 13 millions, they now amount to 30 millions. In 1791, the wine consumed in all the territories of France did not exceed 16,500,000 hectolitres, it has more than doubled since, although the population of the empire has not with the increase of the territory advanced above a third.

Eight millions of *hectares* in wood-land and forests, besides scattered woods, insure to France a supply for fire and building. Recent enquiries prove that we have of wood suitable for ship building, a sufficient quantity to construct several millions of ships of war—1,800,000 of this wood-land belong to private persons, the residue belongs to the state at large, or to the communes. The annual income from the forests amounts to 100 millions. Order is established in this important branch of agriculture; the forests are reviving and will be preserved; new roads and canals render access easy to those which could not hitherto be improved; the numerous civil, military and marine works and buildings, are abundantly supplied, and we do not make use of more than five millions of wood per year; before 1789, above eleven millions were consumed.

Flax and hemp, as independent articles merely, yield an annual product of 80 millions; of this product 1,200,000 quintals of hemp yield 48 millions; 500,000 quintals of flax furnish the residue. These quantities would be more than adequate to all our interior wants, but we are even enabled to manufacture for exportation; and now, as formerly, we barely import from 10 to 12 millions of raw flax and hemp per annum.

The annual value of our vegetable oils, is about 250 millions of francs, 25 years ago we imported to the amount of 20 millions; at present we not only do not import any, but shall be able to export to the value of 5 or 6 millions. This is owing to the introduction of the culture upon a large scale of various oleaginous plants, particularly *colzat*, and also to the acquisition of many provinces rich in olive grounds.

Formerly it was not permitted to cultivate tobacco except in particular places in a few provinces. We were then compelled to import that article, which is so generally used. Our annual importation amounted to eight or ten millions, but this amount has been reduced by the re-exportation of the article in a manufactured state. At this time 30,000 acres of land are specially appropriated to the cultivation of tobacco, and produce 30 millions of pounds. The average value of the raw material is 12 millions, and we now merely import such small quantities as are necessary to give variety to the manufacture of our own production.

We are now richer than formerly in the various articles of forage, hay, straw, &c. as is proved by the increase of our meadows, the reduction of the quantity of our fallow land, and by the multiplication of our cattle. But I do not attempt to fix the value of these articles, since they form an important part of the produce of our soil and of the labors of our husbandmen, and because being in some degree comprehended in the computed value of our cattle, would seem to be enumerating the same thing twice.

After having thus mentioned our most important vegetable productions, *silk* at once claims our attention. This precious material is to France or Italy, an article both of produce and manufacture: France and Italy alone, in Europe, possess it in any quantity of consequence, and in quality those silks are preferable to any others known.

Of the raw material the annual product of both states is 70 millions, 30 of which are the product of France. Our average produce of silk collected from the cocoons is 22 millions of pounds; that of Italy is 30 millions of pounds. Formerly we imported 25 millions of spun silk: the average importation for four years has been ten millions, and nevertheless we now export double the quantity of silks which we formerly exported. This great improvement is the effect of the re-union of Piedmont and trans-alpine departments to France; these yield a part of the total product of our silks; but it is also owing to the improvement in the propagation and management of the silk worms. The average produce of new silk in ancient France did not formerly exceed two millions.

Thirty-five millions of sheep yield 120 millions of pounds of wool, nine millions of which are of the fine and improved kinds. The whole amount of uncleaned wool is 129 millions of pounds. The fine wool is the effect of the improvement of 1,500,000 heep, an improvement which daily advances, and of which until recently we were not aware. The system of giving aid to every industrious individual, who cannot act with effect with his own means, is strictly pursued.

During the present year 54,000 sheep of the improved breed, have been produced in the 23 depots of merino rams, established by government. The stock of the finest breed is preserved in numerous establishments formed by wealthy proprietors, and in the ten sheep-walks formed by the state. We still import wool; we annually procure about 31 millions of the fine wools: from a consideration of the great improvement which we have already made, it is evident that we should very soon be released from this necessity. Sheep furnish one of the most important articles of consumption, particularly in the south. The annual product of these useful animals may be stated at 56 millions.

France has 3,500,000 horses. The annual increase of them amounts to 280,000; 250,000 reach the age of four years, and yield an annual product of 75,000. The breeding of horses was greatly neglected at the epoch of our internal disorders; the administration is successfully employed in introducing the most useful breeds. Choice stallions will annually furnish from 60,000 mares an improving race: the depots of the government alone at this time contain 1400 stallions. Thus we shall very soon dispense with the importation of unsuitable horses, to the amount of 3 millions of francs. France formerly bred 1,700,000 horses of the most useful ages; these, with colts, increased the number to 2,300,000, and since the accession of territory the proportions will be nearly the same.

Horned cattle are not merely valuable as instruments for agriculture, they furnish us with an useful article for subsistence, and yield through our tanneries and other branches of industry many materials of the first utility. Their number is 12 millions. We annually consume 1,350,000 bullocks and cows, and 2,500,000 calves, the value of which is at least 161 millions of francs. The number of our horned cattle is considerably increased, the care that should be taken of them is now better understood; and the average length of their existence is longer than formerly. For about twenty years the

importation and exportation were about equal; at present their exportation is thrice as great as their importation—the number exported exceed 10 millions. The milk, butter and cheese of 6,500,000 cows, yield a product equal to 150 millions of francs. Formerly our importations of butter and cheese greatly exceeded our exportations; at present the reverse is the case; in 1812 the exportation amounted to ten millions of francs. The skins of the beasts of draft or burden, that the annually, amount to about 36 millions of francs: this product has never equalled our demands.

There are annually consumed 4,900,000 swine, the value of which is 274 millions of francs.

Mineral productions hold a distinguished rank amongst the rich productions of our soil. Our iron mines, which furnished in 1789, 1960 thousand quintals of pig iron, and 160 thousand quintals of cast iron, now yield 2,860,000 quintals of the former, and 400 thousand quintals of the latter; it is an increase of one-half besides. We, nevertheless, import some iron from abroad. The intrinsic value even of our unwrought minerals is 50 millions of francs.

Our coal mines yield a product of above 50 millions; which is five times as much as their product in 1790; but the principal part of this increase is owing to the re-union of the empire.

France annually consumes 560 millions of pounds of salt, of which the average value is 28 millions. Our salt marshes could yield thrice as large a quantity.

In this detail of the products and agriculture, I have not included several articles of much importance; and I have been necessarily obliged to leave entirely unnoticed a great many others, which, although of less consequence, if they had been comprehended, would in their aggregate have amounted to great value—vegetables, grain of various kinds; fruits; asses and mules; goats and milk and cheese; sheep; tallow; poultry; scattered timber; fish; honey and bees-wax; and nurseries—all these, when taken into a general calculation, amount to 450 millions.

Our delightful climate and excellent soil, therefore, yield an annual produce, in raw materials only, of 5 milliards 32 millions of francs.

OF MANUFACTURES

But the products of our soil have not acquired their real utility and value until our industry has prepared them for consumption and for use, and it is only when our industry has been applied to our raw materials that they encrease our riches.

You have, gentlemen, already remarked, that the raw material of silk is to us an object of 30 millions; we receive from Italy 10 millions of spun or prepared silk, and with these we manufacture stuffs to the amount of 124 millions: we have therefore a profit in the manufacture equal to 84 millions, which is about thrice the value of the raw material. In 1812 we exported 70 millions in stuffs entirely silk or mixed. The kingdom of Italy, from which we receive exact returns, keeps for its own consumption, or for export to the rest of Europe, a quantity of silk equal to that which gives us the results above mentioned. The city of Lyons, the foremost in the manufacture and trade in silks, has at present in active employment 11,500 looms. This quantity is at least equal to what was at various times considered as the most prosperous state of that trade.—The average annual export of silks, for 25 years, was 26 millions; it is now 64 millions.

The number of our woollen manufacturers is considerably encreased. The ease or affluence, which is every where diffusing, has had a great influence

upon our internal consumption, particularly in the finer cloths. A comparison of the number of loom and manufactories at various times gives us a very accurate idea of the encrease. The consumption of the raw materials, therefore, and particularly of the fine wools, has greatly encreased, and is very considerable.

Yet, notwithstanding the improvement of our flocks, we import wool in a much greater quantity than formerly. The amount of our importations before the revolution was 14 millions, it is now 31 millions; it is to be remarked, however, that the encrease is in the fine wools, and that the quantity of coarse wool is much the same as it used to be.

The quantity of woollen goods manufactured in France amounts to 370 millions of francs. The raw material furnished by our flocks amounts to 129 millions, that which we import to 31 millions.—These 160 millions deducted from the 370 millions leave 210 millions as the value of our manufacture. The workmanship is more than double the value of the wool. We annually sell to foreigners 28 millions of cloths. Thus foreigners give us for the manufactured article, in which is comprehended the price of our workmanship, equal to more than one-half, a price almost equal to that which we paid for the raw material. The average annual exportation of cloth, formerly, was not more than 12 millions.—We have completely established amongst us the manufacture of cassimeres, and have improved the various ingenious machines for the several parts of the manufacture. Wherever pains have been taken to improve, purchasers have of course disappeared, but this has at the same time had the effect of encouraging those who are more industrious and better informed.

Our tanners, skin-dressers and glovers, manufacture to the amount of 95 millions, and add besides a value of 53 millions to the 36 millions of our own skins, and of 6 millions to the imported skins.

Hatting occupies 19,000 work-men, and yields a product of 23 millions.

Cotton cloths are much encreased.

Besides using all the hemp and flax of our produce, we annually import the raw materials to the amount of 11 millions, and in some years even 13 millions. This is almost 2 millions more than we imported prior to 1790: it is about an eighth of the value of this raw material which we manufacture.

Our linen, thread and cordage of hemp, amount to 168 millions. Our linen and thread of flax, and our laces amount to 124 millions. Thus the total value of flax and wool manufactured in France is 232 millions. Of this 80 millions are for the raw materials which we ourselves produce, and 30 millions for the raw materials imported, the remainder is the price of manufacturing 59 millions.

This description of manufacture aids our external trade annually to the amount of 37 millions.—For three or four years it was on the decline, but in 1812 the foresight of the government which soon perceived that decline, restored our exportations to their former state. The value above stated, 57 millions, was the same prior to 1790. But at that time, we imported annually 18 millions in those kinds of goods; now we import no more than 7 millions—at present, therefore, we have a striking superiority—this is in a great measure owing to the exportation of lawns, cambrics and laces, articles, in the value of which, workmanship forms so great a proportion, that 93 millions of the raw materials yield 232 millions of the manufactured articles.

Industry employed on imported raw materials, is undoubtedly less important; but if circumstances, which the manufacturer cannot overcome, oblige

us to make use of those materials in our manufactures, industry diminishes that inconvenience by giving us at least all the increase in value produced by the workmanship—this inconvenience is also in some measure diminished by our rendering the manufacture so perfect as to compel not only those who have the raw materials, but those who have not, to purchase from us to a great amount.

Our cottonades have in the market an advantage, from their pliancy, the softness of their tissue, their price and their fineness and relative durability, when compared with stuffs of the same description.

Cotton gives the manufacturer superior facilities to those which he obtains from other materials. Ingenious machinery have carried the manufacture of cotton to the highest degree of fineness. Government has proffered a reward of a million of francs to the inventor of any machine, which shall render the manufacture of flax as fine as that of cotton, and which shall, at the same time, reduce the price of the workmanship of the raw materials. Already great advances have been made, we are, I trust, on the point of making that great discovery.

But even heretofore cottonades have maintained advantages, which it would have been dangerous for us, not to be sensible of. Government has been busily employed in devising measures for diminishing the importation of the raw material, and for securing it to France. It had been often said that we could not execute an important part of the workmanship, the weaving, and that even the spinning could be more perfectly executed abroad. Government at once repressed all foreign webs; alarms were excited as to the effects of this prohibition; but very soon our own looms, in great numbers, furnished cotton cloths at least as perfect as any manufactured abroad. Nevertheless, we still continued to weave with cotton spun abroad; and when the government announced its intention to suppress the importation of spun cotton, new fears were excited; but a happy experiment has dissipated them; and the result of a second experiment will be still more favorable—the prohibition has now become fixed; and thus we are released from all dependence upon others for cotton goods, and instead of importing, we now export cotton goods to the amount of 17,000,000 of francs.

Prior to 1790, cotton was imported into France to the amount of 24,000,000, either spun or in its raw state, that is equal to 12,000,000 of pounds of cotton; we also imported to the amount of 13,000,000 in manufactured articles, and the smuggling of cotton cloths was very considerable—70,000 workmen were at that time employed in divers manufactories of cotton in France. Since our troubles, or from the 10th year to 1806, cottons were imported into France to the amount of 48,000,000 annually; and then besides received cotton woven to the amount of 46,000,000. From 1807 to 1811, the annual import of spun cotton was raised to 72,000,000, but the average import has not been more than 55,000,000: This sum, according to valuations made at the custom houses, was equal to 20,000,000 of pounds of cotton. The importation of cotton cloths or yarn, was at once reduced to the amount of a million, and during the last two years the importation has ceased altogether—on the other hand, we have annually exported on average to the amount of 17,000,000. At this time, 233,000 workmen are employed in manufacturing cotton.

The cottonades manufactured in France amount to 260 millions of francs. If from this sum we deduct the price of the raw material, it follows that a value is added to it in workmanship equal to 235 millions.

Twenty millions of pounds of cotton, at the ac-

tual market price, cost the manufacturer 134 millions of francs; this is about double the prime cost, whereas if the raw material cost but 55 millions, which is really its intrinsic value, that sum added to the actual cost of workmanship 150 millions, making altogether 211 millions, it would follow that the price of the raw material would be but one-fourth the value of the goods manufactured with it.

And after the wearing out of the various kinds of linen and cotton cloths, distinct or mixed, their value is not lost; they supply our paper mills, and in this way produce to the amount of 36 millions of francs.

The trade in books, printed upon the paper thus made, amounts to 12 millions.

The soap manufactures amount to 34 millions.

The soil of France annually produces tobacco to the amount of 12 millions, that is in its raw state, when manufactured its value is six times that amount, equal altogether to 60 millions of francs.

13,730 breweries produce 8,500,000 hectolitres of beer, the value of which is 40 millions.

In 33 departments there are annually made 10 millions of hectolitres of cider, which at 5 francs the hectolitre, its average price, makes 50 millions of francs.

Cabinet making yields an annual sum of 19 millions.

Coach and chair making, 11 millions.

The products of our iron mines, which amount to 50 millions, are more than doubled in value, in workmanship, in our forges, furnaces, steel factories and nail factories—these make the amount about 76 millions.

The mode of employing turf and charcoal in forges and furnaces, is fully ascertained and followed.

The other mines, those of copper, the products in allum and gypsum and our marble quarries, yield 12 millions.

The manufactures, whose principal materials are metals, such as hardware, cutlery, military arms, works in bronze and in gilding, amount to 67 millions; these manufactures are in a state of great prosperity.

Silver, smithery and jewellery occupy 8000 workmen, and amount to 96 millions, comprehending one-third in workmanship.

Clock and watch making occupies the same number of hands; and amounts to 30 millions, the raw materials are equal to one-third of that sum.

Looking-glasses, glass in general, china ware, and the different manufactures of mineral substances, occupy 43,000 workmen; their value is 82 millions; they never were in so flourishing a state as at present.

Taking distinctly, each of these manufactures is an object of much importance for annual exportation; but altogether, they form an aggregate, which prior to 1790, furnished 38 millions for exportation, and they now yield 43 millions.

I have not noticed dying or dyed goods, &c. in the value of which the foreign raw material forms a considerable part; nevertheless, this branch of industry amounts to 15 millions in workmanship only.

The public and private works, habitations and monuments, the opening of roads, the formation of new canals and new ports, and the draining of marshes; the liberal arts, the productions of which give so much for the wants of civilized man, and which daily acquire additional importance—none of these have I calculated, although they add so much to the public wealth and to private prosperity. I have merely enumerated the articles which are objects of daily consumption.

These objects only, in bare industry, yield us riches to the amount of thirteen hundred millions of francs.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

See the report on the "Barbarities of the enemy,"—page 379.

LAW CASE.—On Wednesday last, before Judge *Blund*, there was brought by *habeas corpus*, two apprentices of certain citizens of *Baltimore*, alleged to have been unlawfully carried away and detained, by a captain of the 27th reg. M. M. now on duty at the fort. It appeared, that in consequence of orders from the maj. gen. this regiment was ordered out to defend the state [which is actually invaded] that those persons, above the age of 18 years, were so notified, they refused or neglected to attend, and were taken to the camp by force. The learned judge on the following day decided, that in the case existing the law Maryland rendered those persons subject to the "rules and articles of war." He returned them to their officer to perform the tour of duty as originally required. We expect to publish a regular report of the case in our next number.

A number of impressed American seamen on board the British fleet off *Toulon*, hearing of the war, refused to combat any longer on the side of the enemy of their country. Instead of receiving a discharge they were thrown into prison at *Malta*, perhaps to be tried for *mutiny*!—An American gentleman at *Malta* endeavored to procure a list of their names, &c. but was obliged to desist as soon as his object was known. These are the "magnanimous" English!—Where is the VILLAIN in *America* that has refused his prisoner the kind offices of a friend? The most odorous turn-key in the United States, would not dare a thing like this. With us there is no crime that a man can commit, that forbids the access of his friends, at seasonable hours. The extent of the evil, with the cruelty of impressment, has never been duly considered by the people of the United States—but they will see it, by and bye, in its true colors. The following interesting statement is extracted from the *Norfolk Herald*—it narrates the case of a young man who was impressed after being parolled—But "his majesty wants men and must have them."

"A young man by the name of *Thomas King*, a native of *Charleston*, S. C. and formerly a seaman on board the U. States' brig *Vixen*, having been parolled at *Jamaica*, was returning home in the cartel *Rebecca Sims*, when he was pressed on board the British *74*, *Poitiers*, as she was entering the *Delaware*, under the pretext of his being an Englishman. The *Poitiers* soon after was ordered for *Bermuda*, where having arrived, young *King* was transferred to the Ruby guard ship of 64 guns. Having determined to attempt his escape the first opportunity that offered, he purchased of one of his messmates a small pocket compass, which he always carried about him; and occasionally kept his eye on a fine large sailing boat belonging to the ship, which was commonly kept alongside. On Sunday the 25th July, some of the officers had taken this boat out a sailing, and returned alongside in the dusk of the evening, where she remained some time with her masts, sails, rudder, &c. all standing; when this youthful adventurer, having secured two loaves of bread and some water, got into the boat, cast off the fast, and drifted along with the tide till he had got some distance off, when he hoisted sail and took a very unceremonious

leave of *Bermuda* and the *Ruby*. Thus, in an open boat, with scarce provision enough to last him two days, he committed himself to the winds and waves, to traverse an expanse of 6 or 700 miles!—When inclined to sleep, he lashed the tiller to his arm, so that if the boat wore round, it would cause a sudden jerk of the tiller, which would awake him again. He experienced no debility or sickness from the scantiness of his meals, and with fine weather and a fair wind, nearly the whole way, he made a landing about 10 miles to the southward of *Cape Henry*, on Tuesday the 3d inst. being a passage of 9 days! The boat is 7 tons burthen, and, if she could be got round here, would probably sell for 150 dollars."

A letter from *Cadiz* says that several *Algerine* vessels are fitting out cruise for Americans, bound to *Cadiz* and *Lisbon*. But the British consul at *Algiers*, very humanely, endeavored immediately to effect an arrangement to prevent the capture of the licensed vessels. It is not known how he succeeded. But we trust the business of licenses is done: the late law of congress, with the instructions of the secretaries of war and of the navy, we trust, will stop this vile traffic with the enemy. The public vigilance and scorn must aid the legal authorities; and so it will, in the grain-growing states; for those who are to be benefited by licenses, if benefit can arise from dishonor, are decidedly opposed to the trade—and we rejoice that measures have been taken to destroy it. Henceforth, while the coast is lined with enemy ships, and *New York*, the *Delaware* and *Chesapeake* blockaded, no sort of mercantile ingenuity will pass the various naval and military posts that defend the great depots of provisions. We exult in this. The true spirit of the licenses, is thus laid down by Judge *Croke*, at *Malifar*, in the case of the *Orion*, an American licensed vessel, sent into that port for a breach of blockade. The ship was cleared, on the plea that her license was dated anterior to the notification of the blockade: by which kind of management the trade might have continued for years.—The judge's opinion is worthy of remark on several accounts—he says:

"Adopting from British and neutral cases the principle that the effect of licenses is to be deduced from the intentions of the British government, as far as it can be ascertained from circumstances, let us endeavor to discover what must have been its intention with respect to these licenses. I have just observed, that the object of them was for the benefit of the BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE. THE ARMIES EMPLOYED IN THE CAUSE OF LIBERTY, WERE STARVING IN SPAIN. Most of the ports of Europe were shut against British vessels. It was necessary to have recourse to the United States, as long as these necessities continued which these licenses were intended to remedy, it must be supposed to be the intention of government that the supply should be continued. The existence of these licenses themselves, unexpired, and unrevoked, is *prima facie* presumptive evidence that those articles are still wanted, till that presumption is overruled by a declaration to the contrary. In the next place, though the license is general and extends to any port in America, yet in fact the blockaded ports of the *Chesapeake*, and the other southern ports of America, are the only ports from which flour and corn can be expected. The northern countries of the U. States do not grow enough for their own consumption, and are supplied from the southern ports. If government therefore wishes to be supplied at all, it is only from the blockaded ports that it can receive the supply."

There has been a battle in *Boston* bay—a great deal of fire and smoke, but, fortunately without the loss of life or limb: The facts appear as follows—

The brig *Despatch*, a *licensed* vessel, belonging to *Boston*, was captured on the coast by the privateer *Castigator*, regularly commissioned, of *Salem*. News of the incident having reached the owners, they fitted out two boats, and filled them with about 50 armed men, for the avowed purpose of retaking the brig, then in the bay—which being apprehended, arms and ammunition were sent from the privateer to the prize master and his crew, to repel an assault. The boats approached—they were ordered to keep off—they persevered—a fire commenced from the brig—it was returned by the boats and a smart skirmish ensued—but, finally, the brig was re-captured by boarding, and the prize-master and his crew confined in the hold. On proceeding towards *Boston*, she was stopped by a shot from the fort, taken possession of by the garrison, and delivered over to the custom-house officers, in whose custody she was libelled by the owners of the privateer. The principals in the re-capture were arrested, and an examination of the facts had before judge *Davis*, of the U. S. district court. Their counsel endeavored—first, to soften the affair into a *riot*—and, secondly, to shew that as the alleged offence was committed within the county of *Suffolk*, that the United States' courts had no jurisdiction on the case!—Without attending much to the first, as being of little consequence at that time, the judge, of course, repelled the latter plea, and held the parties to bail. "After the defendants had been recognized, (says the *Boston Chronicle*) enquiry being made for the witnesses who had testified on behalf of the United States, that they might be recognized as usual, information was given that some of them had, during the trial, been arrested by the state authority, to answer for their conduct before the state courts. The honorable judge expressed a strong disapprobation of such a hasty procedure, and observed, that it was by no means the mode of ascertaining and deciding the right of the parties, in that stage of the investigation." The privateer's men were held under recognizance, by the state court.

Thus stands the affair, which has excited great animation in *Boston*; and a question not of small moment is at issue.—By a good Providence, no lives were lost.—We hope the disgraceful proceeding may teach the "Boston folks" a little charity for those unfortunate ebullitions of individuals that have sometimes prostrated the law in other places, and to which the best governed community is liable.—The "republican" papers are very caustic on the occasion, and sarcastically observe, that all the persons engaged in the *battle* (the owners of the privateer and the owners of the brig) are "*friends of peace*." The proceedings and result shall be noticed hereafter. The brig was from *Cádiz*.

Forty-one Spanish merchants of *Havana* have issued a very warm "*Declaration against the British Pirates and court of Admiralty at Nussau*," in consequence of the condemnation of many Spanish vessels there, bound to and from the ports of the United States, on various pretences. A determination to retaliate is stated to have existed; in consequence of which many British vessels are said to "*cut and run*." There is some prospect that these "*good allies*" will soon be at *loggerheads*, to which we are perfectly agreed. The Spaniards are loud in their complaints of the *insolence* of the British naval officers, and narrate several cases of impudence—one of them states that the commander of a British vessel, lying in the harbor and under the guns of the *Moro* castle, on being questioned as to removing some flour from an American vessel then near him, without a manifest being presented, said "that the government of his B. majesty extended to wherever

he placed his buoys!"—Of the depredations of the pirates, they give the following character: "Napoleon, the infamous the execrable Napoleon, has not ruined as many honest and industrious men in America, as the English court of admiralty at Providence." On the right of the trade they say—"We shudder at the hateful course that subjects the Spanish flag to legal examination; for, at last, this is the claim, established on the high seas, by force." They complain that public and private letters have been violated, and demand protection at arms.

We are happy to believe that the British vice-admiralty courts, by condemning several vessels under the *Swedish* flag, are about to correct the *treasonable* trade that many of our citizens have carried on under it.

The editor of the *Democratic Press* unequivocally asserts, that the seals of two letters, written by Mr. *Crawford*, our minister to *France*, immediately preceding his sailing from New-York, were violated before they reached the gentleman to whom they were directed. Such is, as *Cubbett* says, "the ever watchful influence of England."

The "general orders" from the secretary of the navy, inserted in our last, has greatly alarmed the "well inclined to the British interest." We have heard some curious anecdotes of several persons that *expected* to have had several thousand barrels of flour captured by the British: It is not in the plan of this work to notice individuals, and we merely state the fact, for record. But that order has given much offence to many; and the following, from the war department, will not still the animation of the "*friends of commerce*." We have sincerely regretted that an embargo, as recommended by the president, was not laid; for a most scandalous traffic has been carried on with the enemy, even within our bays and harbors. The proper authorities have at length interfered; and we suppose that, hereafter, cargoes of *fresh beef* will not be taken in "for *St. Bartholomew's*," or craft loads of *water* be sent "for *Norfolk*"—while the British are in the bay!—The public ear will be astounded with a clamor against the government, for "cutting off the little trade that was left us"—or we much mistake the character of the British party: but the real American will rejoice that means are adopted to forbid an intercourse disgraceful to our country; calculated to palsify the efforts of the government and people in defence of their rights and their homes, and stigmatizing us as a selfish nation of traitors. The *honest* merchant will not be disturbed in his pursuits, nor will he say ought against the needful arrangements.—

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant and inspector-general's office.

Washington, August 5, 1813.

All officers of the army of the United States, commanding districts, posts or fortresses, are commanded to turn back, and in case of any attempt to evade this order, to detain, all vessels, or river or bay craft which may be suspected of proceeding to, or of communicating with, any station, vessel, squadron or fleet, of the enemy within the waters of the United States.

By order of the secretary of war,

C. K. GARDNER, As. Aj. Gen.

As was expected. Since the preceding paragraph was prepared for the press, we have received the following in a *Boston* news-paper. What a pity the Monsoon was not permitted to violate his "majesty's strict blockade of the Chesapeake!"

"Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alexandria, to his correspondent in this town, [Boston] dated July 31.

"I have now to inform you that the ship *Monsoon* is below detained by the frigate *Adams*. Captain Williams went down the day before yesterday. I thought yesterday the prospect flattering, provided he was allowed to pass and when the embargo bill was lost, had no doubts of that. However, the secretary of the navy and Mr. Madison have made a sort of embargo, or directed the stoppage of vessels. I expect the ship will have her papers endorsed, and be sent back. Shall probably learn her situation in time to write you again on Monday. Brig *Potomack* lies in the river all ready.

"People here are much astonished at the order of Mr. Jones, in Boston, it probably excites as much. But for this order all the vessels would have been off in a few days.

"N. B. The ship has returned, with her papers endorsed."

It is a certain fact that no *honest* and *truly* American vessel of the size of an *oyster boat*, is permitted to pass up or down the *Chesapeake*, if the *British* can help it—Shall, then, a large ship be suffered, if her character be *American*? Pshaw! 'tis not worth the moment's thought. The shores of this bay and its many waters, is the greatest grain market in the world; and the enemy must "*clear out*" before he or his *allies*, active or *passive*, shall have one ear of wheat, or ounce of flour, *unless he comes ashore and gets it*.

Ingenuity. In examining the "ship news" of the papers for incidents worthy of record (a wearisome task!) we are often diverted with sage comments, and *ingenious* sentences!—While some of the printers carefully omit a notice of the prizes we make, they *wonderfully* magnify those captured by the *enemy*. For instance—suppose the ship *Margaret* and *Robert*, of *Salem* was captured, we *might* find all these notices of it in *one* paper.

"The valuable ship *Margaret* and *Robert*, has been captured by the British and sent into Gibraltar, by which the revenue will lose \$20,000."

"The rich ship *Margaret* of *Salem* has been sent into Gibraltar, by which the revenue will suffer the loss of about \$25,000."

"The ship *Robert*, of *Salem*, has arrived at Gibraltar, a prize to *his majesty's* ship ——. The duties on her cargo would have amounted to \$30,000."

Dont' laugh, reader!—I pledge thee, such are the arts of the "able editors,"—who, by the bye, feel no compunction at *mistranslating* a paragraph or *omitting* it altogether as may suit a purpose!—*Official* papers do not always escape these manglings and garblings.

THOMAS FORREST, 2nd officer, WALTER RODGERS, 3d officer, and JAMES TAYLOR, prize master of the late privateer schooner *Dolphin*, charged by capt. STAFFORD with having deserted from the vessel while she was engaged with the British in the *Rappahannock*, have been tried by a court martial and acquitted.

Extract of a letter, dated London, June 16.—"There have been five *FIR-BUILT* FRIGATES launched at Deptford, within four months past, to be fitted immediately for AMERICA.—They are made to run, not to fight, I presume."

MILITARY.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army at Fort George, dated July 31st, 1813.

"A large boat arrived two days since from Little York, containing one lieutenant and eight of his Britannic majesty's militia, captured by eight of our men (three regulars and five militia) taken at Beaver Dams. The lieut. and his party were conducting them to Kingston—our men rose on the English and brought them here. Another boat with fourteen of

of Børstler's men had just come in from York, bringing with them their centinel and one other person."

"Com. Chauncey sailed from Niagara on the 28th with Col. Scott, Maj. Chapin and 1000 men, on a secret enterprize. We learn from the passengers in Sunday's western stage, that the squadron had returned, after accomplishing the object of the expedition, viz. the capture and destruction of the enemy's stores and public property at York. The report does not specify the quantity of provisions and stores found in the place, but states that the wounded and sick men of Børstler's corps were found there and brought off; that we made some prisoners and destroyed a brig on the stocks, and burnt the barracks and other government buildings, which had been spared when the place before fell into our hands, from an idea, perhaps, that the foe would imitate the generous example. His indiscriminate destruction of every species of public property which has fallen in his way (to say nothing of the pillage and wonton waste of private property) has shown the fallacy of our hopes, and demonstrated the necessity of retaliating upon him his own mode of warfare.

We have stated the above information as we received it; and although we believe it correct, do not vouch for its authenticity." *Albany Argus Aug. 10.*

Yeo is still at Kingston. Chauncey has the whole command of the lake; and, we trust, will keep it.

Brig. gen. Williams arrived at Fort George on the 28th ult. and has the command of Boyd's brigade.

Gen. Dearborn has arrived at Boston. Having closed his pay account previous to his leaving *Albany*, it is believed he has resigned his commission.

The Secretary of War passed through Baltimore on Thursday last, on his way to the northern frontier to be nearer the seat of war, and with the greater despatch and effect perform the functions of his office. The place where he will locate himself is not mentioned. Gen. Wilkinson will go on in a few days.

Two persons were hung at Sackett's Harbor on the 16th ult. for repeated desertion.

With great pleasure we learn, that gen. Hampton is busily employed in making soldiers of the officers of the army at Burlington. They are frequently and severely drilled; and given to understand that they must and shall ascertain and perform their several duties. This is striking at the very root of our disasters. The best materials for an army that the world could furnish, have been sacrificed to the pompous ignorance or inconsiderate courage of those who should have applied them to victory, as PIRE did.

Governor Tompkins, of New York, with his usual promptitude, has issued his order for detaching 4550 of the militia, required by the United States for the defence of the state. He has directed that maj. gen. Moore shall command the whole detachment. The term of service is three months.

We have accounts from Fort Meigs of the 27th ult. The allies were round the fort, yet had not attacked it, even with artillery: but have used several stratagems to get the troops out of the Fort.—They retired a mile or two, and commenced a heavy fire, so as to make our people believe they were engaged with a detachment sent by Harrison to relieve them. In this they might have succeeded, but for the lucky arrival of capt. McCune, from Head Quarters, who told them that no reinforcement could be at hand. The garrison then consisted of 2000 men, in high spirits. Harrison's head quarters were at Lower Seneca, July 29. The Ohio militia were pushing on under the command of gov. Meigs.

in person. We have long looked for important events from this quarter.

Descent on Plattsburg.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 4.—On Friday last, the British flotilla, consisting of two sloops of war, three gun boats, and about 40 batteaux loaded with troops, sailors and marines, about 1400 in all, crossed the line at Champlain, and on Saturday afternoon arrived and landed at this place and began the work of destruction, which lasted until Sunday at 10 o'clock, when they embarked and stood out of the bay: the batteaux and two gun boats went north and were last night in Missisquoi bay: The two sloops and the other gun boat stood for the south and went 10 or 12 miles south of Burlington, and yesterday morning passed Cumberland-head in company with two sloops that they had taken, having burned the Essex sloop, and taken a Durham-boat loaded with flour.

On the first information of the approach of the enemy, Gen. Moores gave orders for calling out the militia, and when the enemy arrived about 300 from this and the neighboring towns had collected, who retired back a few miles, and have since been joined by the residue of the regiment from the county, and a regiment from the county of Essex.

Although the officer who had the command of the expedition assured the civil authority of the village that private property should be respected, and that citizens not in arms should remain unmolested—yet these promises were no sooner made than violated; the enemy, not satisfied with destroying the public buildings, such as the block-house, arsenal, armory, hospital, and military cantonment, wantonly burned two store-houses belonging to Peter Sully, esq. and one belonging to M^j. Z. N. Platt—took and carried off several thousand dollars worth of hardware belonging to Frothingham and Co. of Boston, which had been stored with Mr. Sully. The destruction of private property was not limited to such as they could eat, drink and carry away; but furniture that could not be of use to any of the plunderers, was wantonly destroyed—tables, bureaus, clocks, desks, cupboards, and crockery, were cut and broken to pieces and thrown about the houses—books and writings were torn in pieces and scattered through the streets. It is impossible to describe this scene of cruel and wanton waste and plunder of the property of our fellow-citizens and abuse of their persons, in a suitable manner. No one, except such as were eye-witnesses, can form an adequate idea of the distressing reality. Well was it for our wives, sisters and daughters, that they remembered the excesses at Hampton, and trusted not their persons to the mercy of the invaders.

The dwelling houses of Peter Sully, Henry DeLond, and John Palmer, Doctors Miller and Davidson, Henry Powers, and Mrs. Peabody, a poor woman with a large family of children, and many others, were stripped of every thing valuable, which could be carried away or destroyed; Jonathan Griffin, esq. removed his furniture about a mile out of the village to his farm house, where the enemy sent a picket guard, and compelled him with his two children to take refuge in the woods—scattered about his property in different directions, and actually killed and dressed his own sheep in the house—our citizens were driven like slaves about the village to procure horses, carts, and harness, to carry off the spoil of their unhuman invaders. One man was compelled with his own hands to bring a brand to set fire to his dwelling, and then told if he would give them ten dollars it should not be burned. The Masonic Hall was robbed of its records, refreshments and jewels, (the latter of which were returned.) On their return to Point au Roche, the crew of one of their

boats landed, and a party went to the house of a Mr. Williams—they found his wife out of the house, and two went in to keep the husband in check, while the third attempted to gratify his brutal desires upon her. Her husband hearing her screams, came to her assistance, and in the struggle the woman discharged the villain's gun and disengaged the bayonet therefrom, which she stuck twice into his own back, and wounded him pretty severely; the other two fled, and Mr. Williams and his wife bound the rascal and sent him in; the inhabitants on Point au Roche took the skiff in which they came, and the other soldiers. We have 21 prisoners in the whole, which have been picked up and brought in by the inhabitants.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned, justices of the county of Clinton, having ascertained that private property to a very large amount has been plundered from the houses of the inhabitants of the village of Plattsburgh, by the British forces during their late occupation thereof, and believing that some part of that property may have fallen into the hands of citizens of this town and county during the time the British troops occupied the village, and since; do hereby give notice to all persons who now have, or heretofore have had any of the said property in their possession by purchase, finding or otherwise, to make report thereof, and deliver the said property at the house of one of the undersigned justices, together with a statement of the manner of their obtaining the same, and the owner thereof, if within their knowledge, without delay. And we further give notice, that if any person living in the village, shall not within ten days comply with the above requisition, we shall consider such persons as having plundered or feloniously concealed the property, which shall be hereafter found, or which has been in their possession, and proceed against them with the utmost rigor of the law, without accepting of any excuse whatever.

HENRY DELOD,
JONATHAN GRIFFIN,
LEVI PLATT,
ASE ELMORE,
M. F. DURAND,
WILLIAM SWETLAND,
R. H. WALWORTH,
CALEB LUTHER.

Plattsburgh, August 3, 1813.

[The whole of the public stores had been removed to Burlington some weeks before. The barracks was valued at \$25,000; it had been built by the soldiers. The affair is of no sort of consequence, in a military point of view—as Plattsburgh would not, in all probability, ever again be occupied as a place of rendezvous for our troops, in that part of the country. Lieut. M'Donough, of the U. S. navy, who acts as commodore on Champlain, has the command of the lake before this day. The sloop of war *President*, carries 10 or 12 heavy guns, and he has just fitted out two other vessels, and several gun-boats and galleys.]

The enemy, on leaving Plattsburgh, proceeded to Burlington, and fired a few shot; but retired as soon as our cannon began to play upon them.]

A letter from New Orleans dated July 12, says—“The third regiment under command of Col. Constant left this place yesterday in barges for the northward.”

Copy of a letter from major-general Harrison, to the Secretary of War.

Headquarters, Seneca-Town, Aug. 4, 1813.

SIR—In my letter of the 1st inst. I did myself the honor to inform you that one of my scouting parties had just returned from the lake shore, and had discovered, the day before, the enemy in force near the mouth of the Sandusky bay. The party had not passed Lower Sandusky two hours before the advance, consisting of Indians, appeared before the fort, and in half an hour after a large detachment of British troops; and in the course of the night they commenced a cannonading against the fort with 3 six pounders and two howitzers; the latter from gun boats. The firing was partially answered by major Croghan, having a six pounder, the only piece of artillery.

The fire of the enemy was continued at intervals,

during the 2d inst. until about half after 5 P. M. when, finding that their cannon made little impression upon the works, and having discovered my position here, and apprehending an attack, an attempt was made to carry the place by storm. Their troops were formed in two columns, lieutenant colonel Short headed the principal one composed of the light and battalion companies of the 41st regiment. This gallant officer conducted his men to the brink of the ditch, under the most galling and destructive fire from the garrison, and leaping into it was followed by a considerable part of his own and the light company; at this moment a masked port hole was suddenly opened and a six pounder with an half load of powder and a double charge of leaden slugs, at the distance of 30 feet, poured destruction upon them and killed or wounded nearly every man who had entered the ditch. In vain did the British officers exert themselves to lead on the balance of the column; it retired in disorder under a shower of shot from the fort, and sought safety in the adjoining woods. The other column headed by the grenadiers had also retired, after having suffered from the muskets of our men, to an adjacent ravine. In the course of the night, the enemy, with the aid of their Indians, drew off the greater part of the wounded and dead, and embarking them in boats descended the river with the utmost precipitation. In the course of the 2d inst. having heard the cannonading, I made several attempts to ascertain the force and situation of the enemy; our scouts were unable to get near the fort, from the Indians which surrounded it. Finding however, that the enemy had only light artillery, and being well convinced that it could make little impression upon the works, and that any attempt to storm, it would be resisted with effect, I waited for the arrival of 250 mounted volunteers, which on the evening before had left Upper Sandusky. But as soon as I was informed the enemy were retreating, I set out with the dragoons to endeavor to overtake them, leaving generals McArthur and Cass to follow with all the infantry (about 700) that could be spared from the protection of the stores and sick at this place. I found it impossible to come up with them. Upon my arrival at Sandusky, I was informed by the prisoners that the enemy's forces consisted of 490 regular troops, and 500 of Dixon's Indians, commanded by gen. Proctor in person, and that Tecumseh, with about 2000 warriors, was somewhere in the swamps, between this and Fort Meigs, expecting my advancing, or that of a convoy of provisions. As there was no prospect of doing any thing in front, and being apprehensive that Tecumseh might destroy the stores and small detachments in my rear, I sent orders to gen. Cass, who commanded the reserve, to fall back to this place, and to gen. McArthur with the front line to follow and support him. I remained at Sandusky until the parties that were sent out in every direction returned—not an enemy was to be seen.

I am sorry that I cannot transmit you major Croghan's official report. He was to have sent it to me this morning, but I have just heard that he was so much exhausted by 36 hours of continued exertion as to be unable to make it. It will not be amongst the least of gen. Proctor's mortifications to find that he has been baffled by a youth who has just passed his twenty first year. He is, however, a hero worthy of his gallant uncle, gen. George R. Clark.

Capt. Hunter, of the 17th regiment, the second in command, conducted himself with great propriety; and never were a set of finer young fellows than the subalterns, viz. lieuts. Johnson and Bayler of the 17th, Anthony of the 24th, Meeks of the 7th, and ensigns Shipp and Duncan of the 17th.

The following account of the unworthy artifice and conduct of the enemy will excite your indignation.—Major Chambers was sent by gen. Proctor, accompanied by col. Elliott, to demand the surrender of the fort.—They were met by ensign Shipp. The major observed, that gen. Proctor had a number of cannon, a large body of regular troops, and so many Indians whom it was impossible to controul; and if the fort was taken, as it must be, the whole of the garrison would be massacred.

Mr. Shipp answered, that it was the determination of major Croghan, his officers and men, to defend the garrison, or be buried in it; and that they might do their best. Col. Elliott then addressed Mr. Shipp and said, you are a fine young man; I pity your situation; for God's sake surrender, and prevent the dreadful slaughter that must follow resistance. Shipp turned from him with indignation, and was immediately taken hold of by an Indian, who attempted to wrest his sword from him. Elliott pretended to exert himself to release him, and expressed great anxiety to get him safe in the fort.

I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the first note received from major Croghan. It was written before day: and it has since been ascertained, that of the enemy there remained in the ditch one lieutenant, one lieutenant and twenty-five privates: the number of prisoners, one sergeant and twenty-five privates; 14 of them badly wounded: every care has been taken of the latter, and the officers buried with the honors due to their rank and their bravery. All the dead that were not in the ditch, were taken off in the night by the Indians. It is impossible, from the circumstances of the attack, that they should have lost less than one hundred. Some of the prisoners think that it amounted to two hundred. A young gentleman, a private in the Petersburg volunteers, of the name of Brown, assisted by five or six of that company and of the Pittsburgh Blues, who were accidentally in the fort, managed the six-pounder which produced such destruction in the ranks of the enemy. I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

N. B. Of our few wounded men there is but one that will not be well in less than six days.

(Major Croghan's Note.)
(cont.)

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 3, 1813.

DEAR SIR,—The enemy made an attempt to storm us last evening, but was repulsed with the loss of at least 100 killed, wounded and prisoners. One lieutenant, col. (lt. col. Short) a major and a lieutenant, with about 40 privates, are dead in our ditch. I have lost but one in killed, and but few wounded.—Further statements will be made you by the bearer.

GEORGE CROGHAN, major,
Commanding Fort Sandusky.

N. B. Since writing the above, two soldiers of the 41st regiment have got in, who state that the enemy have retreated. In fact, one of their gunboats is within three hundred yards of our works, said to be loaded with camp-equipage, &c. which they, in their hurry have left.

GEORGE CROGHAN.

From General Harrison to the Secretary of War.

Head-quarters, Seneca Town,
5th August, 1813—6 o'clock, A. M.

I have the honor to enclose you major Croghan's report of the attack upon the fort, which has this moment come to hand. Fortunately the mail is not closed.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

Lower Sandusky, Aug. 5, 1813.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the combined force of the enemy, amounting to at least 500 regulars and seven or eight hundred Indians and under the immediate command of general Proctor, made its appearance before this place, early on Sunday evening last, and so soon as the general had made such disposition of his troops as would cut off my retreat, should I be disposed to make one, he sent colonel Elliott, accompanied by major Chambers, with a flag, to demand the surrender of the fort, as he was anxious to spare the effusion of blood, which he should probably not have in his power to do, should he be reduced to the necessity of taking the place by storm. My answer to the summons was, that I was determined to defend the place to the last extremity, and that no force however large, should induce me to surrender it. So soon as the flag had returned, a brisk fire was opened upon us from the gun-boats in the river and from a 5 1-2 inch howitzer on shore, which was kept up with little intermission throughout the night. At an early hour the next morning, three *sloops* (which had been placed during the night within 250 yards of the pickets) began to play upon us, but with little effect. About 4 o'clock P. M. discovering that the fire from all his guns were concentrated against the north-western angle of the fort, I became confident that his object was to make a breach, and attempt to storm the works at that point. I therefore ordered out as many men as could be employed for the purpose of strengthening that part, which was so effectually secured by means of bags of flour, sand &c. that the picketing suffered little or no injury; notwithstanding which, the enemy about 500, having formed in close column advanced to assault our works at the expected point, at the same time making two feints on the front of captain Hunter's lines. The column which advanced against the north western angle, consisting of about 350 men, was so enveloped in smoke, as not to be discovered until it had approached within 18 or 20 paces of the lines, but the men being all at their posts and ready to receive it, commenced so heavy and galling a fire as to throw the column a little into confusion; being quickly rallied it advanced to the outer works and began to leap into the ditch. Just at that moment a fire of grape was opened from our 6 pounder (which had been previously arranged so as to rake in that direction) which together with the musketry, threw them into such confusion that they were compelled to retire precipitately to the woods.

During the assault, which lasted about half an hour, an incessant fire was kept up by the enemy's artillery (which consisted of five sixes and a howitzer) but without effect: My whole loss during the siege, was one killed and seven wounded slightly.—The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, must exceed one hundred and fifty; one lieutenant colonel, a lieutenant and fifty rank and file were found in and about the ditch, dead or wounded. Those of the remainder who were not able to escape were taken off during the night by the Indians. Seventy stand of arms, and several braces of pistols have been collected near the works. About three in the morning the enemy sailed down the river, leaving behind them a boat containing clothing and considerable military stores.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates under my command for their gallantry and good conduct during the siege. Yours with respect,

(Signed)

G. CROGHAN,

Maj. 17th U. S. Inf. com. L. S.

Major-gen. Harrison, commanding N. W. army.

[The number of men, under command of major Croghan, by whom the enemy were so gallantly repulsed, is not mentioned in the above official account, but by the following letter we learn it was only one hundred and sixty men!]

Extract of a letter from gov. Huntington, to Gideon Granger, Esq. dated

LOWER SANDUSKY, Aug. 4.

"A little before sun down on the 2d inst. the British attempted to carry fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, by assault, and were repulsed with the loss of about 40 men killed in the ditch, among whom was a lieutenant col. (Short) and several other officers. About the same number were supposed to be killed while advancing to the attack, besides Indians carried away during the action. Proctor and Elliot were there. Their force estimated at about 400 in uniform and as many Indians. They retired taking their cannon in their boats. The garrison consisted of 160 men under the command of major Croghan, and lost but one man killed and 4 or 5 wounded. We have 25 of the enemy prisoners. The mail is waiting.

NAVAL.

Five enemy ships of war, one brig and nine privateers, were off Cape Cod and in Boston Bay, Aug. 5.

A Watertown, N. Y. paper mentions, "that a 20 gun brig now building at Sackett's Harbor, is in great forwardness, and will be launched in a few days."

"It is with great pleasure we learn (says the *Boston Patriot*) that captain GEORGE CROWNINSHIELD, jr. of Salem, has made the magnanimous offer to the president of the United States, to proceed to Halifax, in a brig, at his individual expense, to procure and bring to his native land, the remains of the fallen hero, Captain JAMES LAWRENCE, that he may be interred with those funeral honors, to which his character is so eminently entitled. Capt. CROWNINSHIELD has received the thanks of the president of the United States, very handsomely expressed in letters from the secretaries of state and of the navy, for the highly honorable motives by which he is actuated; and a *flag of truce* has been granted him with the necessary documents to procure the corpse of the deceased at Halifax. He sailed on Thursday morning with twelve masters of ships who constitute his whole crew. A committee of arrangements for making the necessary preparations for the funeral, (in case the body is obtained) has been chosen by the citizens of Salem; and they have requested the honorable Judge STORY to pronounce an EULOGY on the occasion. Invitations to the funeral obsequies are to be given to all persons of distinction, naval, military and civil. From the high talents of Judge STORY, who is so judiciously selected, we anticipate a performance equal to the occasion."

On this noble proceeding of capt. Crowninshield, an *English* paper printed at Boston, observes—

"It is stated that the *privateering* capt. Crowninshield, of Salem, has obtained from government a flag of truce to proceed to Halifax, to remove, with permission of the British, the remains of the lamented Lawrence. The body is, we understand, to be brought to Salem, where a eulogy on the character of the deceased, is to be pronounced by Judge Story, who has been appointed to this office by—nobody knows who."

The character of the "British party in America" may be seen in this. The proposition to bring home the body of Lawrence, has made the manly tear unconscious wet the rugged cheek of many a seaman, "It is a glorious thing," said a true born sailor to me,

while his "eyes were pumping" as he technically described the effect it had upon him. But these people think that the monument of *Lawrence*, the first captain slain in defence of the flag he hoisted, "FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS," may excite to deeds of patriotism; and they would rather it were consigned to the mangle of *Tecumseh* and *Proctor*, burnt to ashes, and scattered to the four winds of heaven, than that his tomb should prompt our naval youth to feats of glory, and his name become the rallying point for desperate assaultment of the foe. The government had already shewn respect for his character, by naming a sloop of war, (such as the *Hornet* was) after him; and has patronised the generous feelings of an individual, who desired the return of his remains to his own land, bearing all the expense on himself. This hostile party at the first rejoiced, or pretended to rejoice, at our "naval victories"—but their friends in *England* and *Canada* "roasted" them for it severely. *Decatur's* toast, "FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESSMENT," frightened them. *Porter's* flag (which was also *Lawrence's*) "FREE TRADE AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS," made them look aghast. *Bainbridge's* sentiment, saying that he was determined to maintain our belligerent rights, "FOR AS NEUTRALS WE HAD NO RIGHTS LEFT," grieved them; and the whole proceedings of the "tough old commodore," *Rodgers*—with the entire conduct of all the officers of the navy, which falsified the favorite plea that "England had done us no essential injury," (to use a seaman's phrase) "brought them up, all standing." These things combined, they "bought ship," and solemnly resolved, when a vote of thanks to the "lamented *Lawrence*," was before the senate of *Massachusetts*, that it "did not become a moral and religious people" to rejoice at his victory!—Can they feel regret for his defeat?

For the information of some, it may be proper to add, that the *Crowninshields* of *Salem* are among the most adventurous and spirited men and merchants in the world. They had long since realized princely fortunes with honor, and great usefulness. "Judge *Story*" is one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States. It is very certain he was not appointed to deliver the eulogy by—the *English* printers at *Boston*.

The privateer *Fox* has arrived at *Portsmouth*, after a very successful cruise in the *English* seas.—See the prize lists. The *Fox* also re-captured the very valuable ship *Hope*, from *Batavia*, which had been taken by the British sloop of war *Raccoon*, and ordered her for *France*. The *Hope* was under charge of a British lieutenant. The *Fox* had two hard battles; one with a sloop of war, the other with a gun brig; she beat off the former and would have captured the latter, but the brig made her escape in the night. She was many times chased by frigates.—On considering the cruise of the *Fox*, and looking at her list of prizes, we are powerfully convinced of the expediency of adopting the plan proposed in the 341st. page of REGISTER, headed "Annoyance of the enemy!"—The *Fox* brought in 23 prisoners, and parolled and took receipts for the others; who were put on shore, or sent home in the ransomed vessels.

Com. *Chamcey* arrived at fort *George* on the 28th ult. with seventeen sail of vessels.

The U. S. brig *Rattlesnake*, lieut. *Creighton*, a very fine vessels, carrying guns, has dropped down from *Boston*, for a cruise.

Extract of a letter from captain *Perry* to the Secretary of the Navy, dated United States' schooner *Lawrence*, at anchor outside of *Eric Bar*, August 4, 1813, 9 P. M.

"I have great pleasure in informing you that I have succeeded in getting over the bar the United

States vessels, the *Lawrence*, *Niagara*, *Caledonia*, *Ariel*, *Scorpion*, *Somers*, *Tigress* and *Porcupine*.—The enemy have been in sight all day and are now about four leagues from us. We shall sail in pursuit of them at three to-morrow morning." [The squadron has on board many youthful *Pennsylvania* volunteers of the first respectability.]

BLOCKADE OF NEW-LONDON.

Com. *Hardy* has sent a boat ashore and destroyed the lamps of the light-house on *Gull-Island*.

A division of the New-York flotilla of gun-boats, under com. *Lewis*, is now in *Long-Island Sound*.—They check the operations of the enemy's barges, and prevent an abominable trade and intercourse with him. We are proud to perceive there is at last a full disposition to place all our concerns upon a war establishment.

Six companies of "state troops" passed through *Hartford*, Con. some days ago, on their way to *New-London*.

NEW-LONDON, Aug. 4.—On Wednesday evening last, two boats from the United States and two from the *Macedonian*, under Lt. *Gallager*, made an excursion into the sound. In the night a small boat under the direction of midshipman *Ten Eyck*, being separated by a strong wind and tide from the others, landed on *Gardner's* island. In the morning, finding themselves under the guns of the *Ramilies*, the boat was hauled ashore. Soon after, a boat came ashore from the *Ramilies*, and the officers went to the dwelling house. Midshipman *Ten Eyck* seized the favorable moment; made prisoners of those who were left with the English boat, and then with two men proceeded to the house where he took two lieutenants; making in all prisoners of two lieutenants, one midshipman, one master's mate and five seamen. Finding they were discovered by the *Ramilies*, the captives were parolled, and Mr. *Ten Eyck* and crew made their escape to *Long-Island*, leaving their boat behind. The succeeding night the other boat took them off. Com. *Decatur* has since sent a flag for the boat, upon the supposition that she was taken off by the men who were parolled. Com. *Hardy* refused to give her up on that ground, saying she was launched by two men that were not taken, but would make a present of her; which offer of course was not accepted.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

A fine regiment, from the *Baltimore* county brigade, under the command of col. *Junison* (as anticipated in our last), has arrived at its place of encampment, in two days notice. A handsome auxiliary to the defences of *Baltimore*.

On Tuesday last, the regiments of cavalry attached to the 3rd and 11th brigades, (or the *Baltimore* city and county brigades) of Maryland militia, under the command, respectively, of lieut. colonels *Biays* and *Moore*, assembled on *Hampstead Hill*, adjacent to the city, and proceeded to *North Point*, to make themselves better acquainted with the ground, and the nature of the service that may be expected of them, if the enemy attempts a landing.

Progress of the enemy. The *Annapolis* paper of the 7th says, that for near a week past from 20 to 25 sail of the blockading squadron were discernable from the dome of the State house. Considerable additions have been made to the defences of that city; and, though greatly exposed, we believe the enemy will have a warm reception, if he attacks it.—On the 6th, com. *Gordon* ascertained that the enemy had taken possession of *Kent island*, which forms a part of *Queen Ann's* county, on the eastern shore. It is about 12 miles long, and 5 or 6 broad, separated from the main land by a strait about half a mile wide, navigable for boats only. It is fertile, but

destitute of wholesome water, and peculiarly subject to agues and fevers and the other autumnal complaints, so fatal in all the low countries on the *Chesapeake* bay. It appears, the inhabitants had chiefly moved off, with their stock of negroes, cattle, &c.

The enemy is represented to be very sickly. It is said that 74 bodies have been found on the shores of the *Potomac*. At *Kent Island*, or indeed at any other place on the bay that they can expect to hold, but little chance is afforded to recruit the health of the men. The "long month of *August*" will slay hundreds of them. Their repose has also an enemy that they cannot "blockade"—that fears neither their great guns nor small arms—in the mosquito; who, in countless multitudes, will fasten upon them, and, assisted by disease, terminate the life of "many a fine tall fellow," not used them. *Aug. 8*, in sight from *North Point*, (at the mouth of the *Patuxco*), 3 ships of the line, 5 frigates, 3 brigs, 2 schooners, and one or two smaller vessels. *Aug. 10*, a report prevails that the enemy under *Cockburn* are encamped on the south side of *Chester* river, about two miles above the strait that separates *Kent* island from the main; but 7 deserters who arrived this day at *Annapolis*, inform that 3000 men are on the island. They appear to have several pieces of artillery landed. An attack upon *Annapolis* is expected. *Aug. 11*—three ships seen from the *Baltimore* observatory. Several others reported coming up in the evening. *Aug. 13*, nothing important—the fleet as before.

American Prizes.

WEEKLY LIST—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 340.

*The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain,

"And not a sail, but by permission spreads!"

British Naval Register.

504. Schooner *Three-Sisters*, of Bermuda, with a cargo of flour, &c. sent into *St. Mary's*, by the *Saucy* Jack of Charleston.

505. Schooner *General Horseford*, of 210 tons, with a valuable assorted cargo, sent into *Savannah*, by the *Desatur*.

506. Brig *Betsey*, with a valuable cargo of wine and fruit; captured 250 miles west of the *Rock* of *Lisbon*, by the privateer *Jack's Favorite*, and safely arrived at *Plymouth*, *Mass.*

507. Brig *Nelly*, from *Cork* for *Newfoundland*, captured by the *Fox* of *Portsmouth*, and burnt after dispossessing her of her valuable articles.

508. Sloop *Peggy* from *Greenock* for *Limerick*, captured by the same and ransomed.

509. Schooner *Brother* and *Sister*, from *Liverpool* for *Westport*, captured by the same, and burnt.

510. Brig *Louisa* captured by the same and ransomed.

511. Sloop *Fox*, from *Liverpool* for *Limerick*, valuable, captured by ditto and sent to *Norway*.

512. Sloop *William* and *Ann*, from *New-Castle* for *Galloway*, captured by do. and sent to *France*.

513. Sloop *James* and *Elizabeth*, captured by do. and ransomed.

514. Brig *Chance*, from *Liverpool* for *Newfoundland*, captured by do. and sent to *Norway*.

515. Brig *Mary*, from *Cork* for *Pictou*, captured by do. and burnt.

516. Ship *Venus*—an American vessel, sent into *Salem* by the *Dolphin* privateer—enemy property condemned to the amount of \$60,000.

517. Brig *Morton*, laden with dry goods, hardware and bar-iron, captured off the *Western Islands* by the *Yorktown*, and sent into *Wilmington*, *N. C.*

THE CHRONICLE.

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

The following letter came to our hands addressed thus: "Colonel N. Cogswell; in his absence the editors of the *National Intelligencer*." We offer it to our readers in the form in which it reached us, begging of them to give to it the credit to which they deem it entitled. Having no knowledge of the writer, we cannot vouch for its contents, though we believe it to be entitled to credit. [Nat. Intel.]

STATE OF TEXAS,

Head-quarters of *St. Fernando*, May 20, 1813.

SIR—The commander-in-chief of the northern division of the Mexican army, directs me to inclose to you the summary of news received this day from the interior, in hopes that this important intelligence will afford you great pleasure, and that it will be promulgated among your friends.

I have, sir, the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

The Sec. General of the Army, L. MASSIOT.

Col. *Nathaniel Cogswell*.

Summary of news in 24 days from *Saltillo*.

1st. The general congress of the Mexican nation composed of 40 members hold their sessions at *Sultepec* near *Paxote*.

2nd. There are nine strong republican armies in the interior, under the command of generals *Ryan*, *Morellos*, *Cos*, *Valverde*, *Oropeza*, *Torres*, *Villagran*, *Rodriguez*, and *Don Benedicte Hidalgo*, independent of innumerable parties of patriots in every direction.

3d. The reports of Mexico being taken by general *Morellos*, and *Zacatecas* by general *Cos*, and *Vera Cruz* being closely blockaded, are confirmed by a great many people who flew towards *Saltillo* and *Monterrey*.

4th. That the army of general *Cos*, 11,000 strong had marched from *Zacatecas* towards *Durango* which place is considered taken by this time; and, that his next object would be *Chihuahua*.

5th. That *Aradonda* had lately been defeated by the republicans at *Vaila del Mais*.

Ultimately that the whole kingdom is enjoying the benefits of their independence, and the only provinces that yet remain under the influence of the old government, are *Biscay*, *Conhuba*, *New Leon*, part of *Colonia*, and a part of *San Luis Potosi*, where the news of this capital being taken, and a republican government established, had the greatest effect on the minds of those who were in favor of our cause.

St. Fernando, May 20th 1813.

A *Natchez* paper of July 7 says "the *Mississippi* has fallen three feet and the flooding much more." Many of the farmers are preparing their ground for a new crop of corn, with prospects of success.

The plague rages with unprecedented mortality at *Constantinople*. It had also broke out at *Malta*.

There was on hand at *Lisbon*, May 1, 288,155 bbls. flour; 211,296 bushels wheat; 239,904 of barley; 420,264 of Indian corn; and 154,488 of rye.

TO THE AGENTS OF THE REGISTER.

The second year of this work approaching to an end, it is imperiously required that those Agents who have not closed their accounts as transmitted to them, should make an exact return of the situation of my business, that I may know how to govern myself. If gentlemen who have the will but want the leisure to attend to the little matters they kindly undertook for me—I pray them to note it. I have suffered excessively in this way, and it is impossible that such a state of things can remain.

The many gentlemen, acting as agents, who have closed the accounts of their agency, or made regular returns, will not be offended with this—they will only wonder that such a notice is necessary.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 25 OF VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1813.

[WHOLE NO 103.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Law Case—British Licenses.

Corrected copy of the judgment of the hon. Joseph Story, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States—First circuit, Massachusetts District, in the case of the *Julia* and cargo, *Luce*, master; an *American* vessel sailing under *British* license:

JUDGMENT.

The *Julia* and cargo, were captured as prize by the United States frigate *Chesapeake*, commanded by captain Evans, on the 31st December 1812. From the preparatory evidence and documents, it appears that she sailed from Baltimore on or about the 15th of October, 1812, bound on a voyage to Lisbon, with a cargo of corn, bread and flour; and the capture took place on the return voyage to the United States. The vessel and cargo were documented as American, and as owned by the claimants, who are American citizens. The vessel had on board sundry documents of protection from British agents, which were delivered up to the captors, and, together with the other ship's papers, were put on board of the prize, in the custody of the prize master. And these documents were the unquestionable cause of the capture. It appears that the American master and crew were left on board of the prize, and during the subsequent voyage to the United States these British documents were taken from the custody of the prize master surreptitiously, and without his knowledge as to the time or manner. He alleges expressly that they were stolen; and this allegation seems admitted by the master in a supplementary affidavit, who, however denies any knowledge or connection in the transaction. The prize master took exact copies of these documents for the purpose of sending them to the secretary of the navy, which copies have been produced in court and verified by his affidavit—all the other original documents have been faithfully produced.

Upon the examination of the master upon the standing interrogatories on the 18th of February, 1813, although there are several interrogatories, and particularly the 16th and 27th, which point directly to the subject matter, he did not state the existence of any British document, passport, safeguard or protection; and what is quite as remarkable, he expressly declared that he knew not upon what pretence nor for what reason the vessel and cargo were captured. It was not until after the time assigned for the trial, and, on the 8th of March 1813, that the master by a supplementary affidavit, (which was admitted through great indulgence, and contrary to the general practice of the prize courts) attempted to explain his omission and to vindicate his misconduct. The apology is equally weak and futile. At the time when these examinations were taken the interrogatories had been drawn up with care and deliberation. The commissioners were present to explain to the understanding of every man, intent on truth, the meaning of any question which might appear obscure. The master was a part owner of the vessel and cargo, and the regular depository of all the papers connected with the voyage. It is utterly incredible that he should not recollect on his

examination the existence of these British documents. They were put on board for the special safeguard and security of the vessel and cargo. Indeed, independent of them, the risk of capture would have been imminent. A master can never be admitted to be heard in a prize court to aver his ignorance or forgetfulness of the documents of his ship. It is his duty to know what they are, and he cannot be believed ignorant of their contents without overthrowing all the presumptions which govern in prize proceedings. Looking to the whole conduct of the master, it seems to be irreconcilable with the rules of morality and fair dealing, and I have great difficulty in exempting him from the imputation of being guilty of a willful suppression of the truth.

At the hearing, a preliminary objection was taken to the introduction of the copies of the British documents upon the ground that the originals as the best evidence ought to be produced. The rule undoubtedly applies when the originals are in existence and in the possession or control of the party. The extraordinary disappearance of these important papers under the circumstances of this case I can have little doubt was occasioned by a fraudulent subtraction. There is no reason to impute this subtraction to the prize master. The documents were to him a very important protection. They constituted the avowed reason of the capture, as the mate and some of the seamen testify. It is true that the master has declared that he knew not the pretence of capture—but it can hardly be believed that he could be ignorant of a fact which so materially affected his interest. I feel myself bound to make very unfavorable inferences against him; and if in odium spoliatoris, I impute the subtraction to some person on board connected with the voyage, and in the confidence of the master, it is measuring out no injustice to one who appears to deem misstatements and concealments no violent breach of good faith—I shall therefore admit the copies verified as they are, as good evidence in these proceedings—and I will add, that if a single material fact in favour of the claimants had depended upon the supplementary affidavit of the master, I should have felt myself compelled to repudiate it, in order to vindicate the regularity of prize proceedings, and suppress the efforts of fraud to derive benefit from afterthoughts and contrivances. These remarks are not made without regret, but public duty requires that manifest aberrations from moral propriety should not receive shelter in this court.

Having disposed of this preliminary objection, I now proceed to consider the two questions which have been so ably discussed in this case. 1. Whether the use of an enemy's license or protection on a voyage to a neutral country in alliance with the enemy, be illegal so as to affect the property with confiscation. 2. If not, whether the terms of the present license distinguish this case unfavourably from the general principle.

The British documents which were on board, and which, for conciseness, I have termed a license, are as follows:—

[The copy of the judgment furnished us has not these documents inserted, as we should have desired. We understand however, that all the licenses are nearly

the same—copies of them may be seen in vol. 3, page 119, &c. one of Allen's licenses, in vol. 4, p. 26.—Ed.]

In approaching the more general question, which has been raised in this case, I am free to acknowledge that I feel no inconsiderable diffidence, both from the importance of the question, and the different opinions which eminent jurists have entertained, respecting it. Nor am I insensible also that it has entered some what into political discussions, and awakened the applause and zeal of some, and the denunciations of others, considered merely as a subject of national policy, and not of legal investigation. It has now become my duty to examine it, and whatever may be my opinion, I feel a consolation that it is in the power of a higher tribunal, to revise my errors, and award ample justice to the parties.

At the threshold of this inquiry I lay it down as a fundamental proposition, that, strictly speaking, in war all intercourse between the subjects and citizens of the belligerent countries, is illegal, unless sanctioned by the authority of the government, or in the exercise of the rights of humanity—I am aware that the proposition is usually laid down in more restricted terms by elementary writers, and is confined to commercial intercourse—Bynkershoek says "*ex natura belli commercia inter hostes cessare non est dubitandum. Quamvis nulla specialis fit commercium prohibitio ipso tamen jure belli commercia ipse vetita, ipsæ in dictiones bellorum satis declarant.*" And yet it seems not difficult to perceive that his reasoning extends to every species of intercourse. Valin in his commentary on the French ordinance, speaking of the reason of requiring the name and domicile of the assured in a policy, says "*est encore de connoître en temp de guerre si malgré l'interdiction de commerce qu, emporte toujours toute declaration de guerre les sujets du Roi ne font point commerce avec les ennemis de l'Etat ou avec des amis ou allies, par l'interposition desquels on ferait passer aux ennemis des munitions de guerre et de bouch, ou d'autres effets prohibes; car tout cela etant defendu comme prejudiciable a l'Etat, serait sujet a confiscation, et a etre declare de bonne prise.* Lib. 1. tit. 6. art. 3. p. 31." In another place adverting to a case of neutral, allied and French property, on board an enemy ship, &c. he declares it subject to confiscation, because "*C'est favoriser le commerce de l'ennemi et faciliter le transport de ses denrees et marchandises, ce qui ne peut convenir aux traites d'alliance ou de neutralite, encore moins aux sujets du roi, auxquels toute communication avec l'ennemi est etroitement defendu, sur peine meme de la vie.* Lib. 3. tit. 9. art. 7. p. 253 and Valin.—*Traite des Prises.* Chap. 5. sec. 5. p. 62."

From this last expression it seems clear that Valin did not understand the interdiction, as limited to mere commercial intercourse. In the elaborate judgment of Sir W. Scott, in the *Hoop*. 1. Rob. 196.—the illegality of commercial intercourse is fully established as a doctrine of national law—but it does not appear that the case before him, required a more extended examination of the subject. The black book of the admiralty, contains an article which deems every intercourse with the public enemy, an indictable offence. This article, which is supposed to be as old as the reign of Edward III. directs the grand inquests, "*soit enquis de tous cenex que entrecommunent, vendent ou achatent avec aucuns des ennemis de notre Seigneur le Roy sans license speciale du Roy ou de son admiral.*"

But independent of all authority it would seem a necessary result of a state of war to suspend all negotiations and intercourse between the subjects of the belligerent nations. By the war, every subject

is placed in hostility to the adverse party. He is bound by every effort of his own to assist his own government, and to counteract the measures of its enemy. Every aid therefore by personal communication, or by other intercourse which shall take off the pressure of the war or foster the resources or increase the comforts of the public enemy, is strictly inhibited. No contract is considered as valid between enemies at least so far as to give them a remedy in the courts of either government, and they have in the language of the civil law, no ability to sustain a persona standi in judicio. The ground upon which a trading with the enemy is prohibited, is not the criminal intentions of the parties engaged in it, or the direct and immediate injury to the state.—The principle is extracted from a more enlarged policy, which looks to the general interests of the nations, which may be sacrificed under the temptation of unlimited intercourse, or sold by the cupidity of corrupted avarice. In the language of sir W. Scott, I would ask "*who can be insensible to the consequences that might follow if every person in time of war had a right to carry on a commercial intercourse with the enemy, and under color of that had the means of carrying on any other species of intercourse he might think fit? The inconvenience to the public might be extreme; and where is the inconvenience on the other side that the merchant should be compelled in such a situation of the two countries, to carry on his trade between them if necessary under the eye and control of the government, charged with the care of the public safety.*" Nor, is there any difference between a direct intercourse between the enemy countries, and an intercourse through the medium of a neutral port. The latter is as strictly prohibited as the former. The *Jonge Pietre*. 4 Rob. 79.

It is argued that the cases of trading with the enemy are not applicable; because there is no evidence of actual commerce and an irresistible presumption arises from the nature of the voyage to a neutral port that no such trade is intended. If I am right in the position that all intercourse which humanity or necessity does not require is prohibited, it will not be very material to decide whether there be a technical commerce or not. But it is clear beyond all doubt that no inference can arise of an actual commerce? The license is issued by the agents or the British government and I must presume under its authority. It is sold (as it is stated) in the market, and if it be a valuable acquisition the price must be proportionate. If such licenses be an article of sale I beg to know in what respect they can be distinguished from the sale of merchandize? If purchased directly of the British government would it not be a traffic with an enemy? If purchased indirectly can it change the nature of the transaction? It has been said that if purchased of a neutral, the trade in licenses is no more illegal than the purchase of goods of the enemy fabric bona fide conveyed to neutrals. Perhaps this may, under circumstances, be correct. But I do not understand that the purchase of goods of enemy manufacture and avowedly belonging to an enemy is legalized by the mere fact of the sale being made in a neutral port. The goods must have become incorporated into the general stock of neutral trade, before a belligerent can lawfully become the purchaser. If such licenses be a legitimate article of sale, will they not enable the British government to raise a revenue from our citizens and thereby add to their resources of war? Admit, however, that they are not so sold, but are a measure of policy adopted by Great Britain to further her own interests and ensure a constant supply of the necessities of life either in or through

neutral countries. Can it be asserted that an American citizen is wholly blameless who enters into stipulations and engagements to effect these purposes? Is not the enemy thereby relieved from the pressure of the war, and enabled to wage it more successfully against other branches of the same commerce, not protected by this indulgence? It is said, that the case of a personal license is not distinguishable from a general order of council, authorising and protecting all trade to a neutral country. In my judgment, they are very distinguishable. The first presupposes a personal communication with the enemy, and an avowed intention of furthering his objects to the exclusion of the general trade by other merchants to the same country. It has a direct tendency to prevent such general trade, and relieves the enemy from the necessity of resorting to a general order of protection. It contaminates the commercial enterprizes of the favored individual with purposes not reconcilable with the general policy of his country; exposes him to extraordinary temptations to succour the enemy by intelligence, and separates him from the general character of his country, by clothing him with all the effective interests of a neutral. Now, these are some of the leading principles upon which a trade with the enemy has been adjudged illegal by the law of nations.—On the other hand, a general order opens the whole trade of the neutral country to every merchant. It presupposes no incorporation in enemy interests.—It enables the whole mercantile enterprize of the country to engage upon equal terms in the traffic, and it separates no individual from the general national character. It relaxes the rigor of war, not only in that particular trade, but collaterally opens a path to other commerce. There is all the difference between the cases that there is between an active personal co-operation, in the measures of the enemy, and the merely accidental aid afforded by the pursuit of a fair and legitimate commerce.

In the purchase or gratuity of a license for trade, there is an implied agreement that the party shall not employ it to the injury of the grantor—that he shall conduct himself in a perfectly neutral manner, and avoid every hostile conduct. I say there is an implied agreement to this effect in the very terms and nature of the engagement. I am warranted in declaring this from the uniform construction put by Great Britain on the conduct of her own subjects acting under licenses. Can an American citizen be permitted in this manner to carve out for himself a neutrality on the ocean when his country is at war?—Can he justify himself in refusing to aid his countrymen who have fallen into the hands of the enemy on the ocean, or decline their rescue? Can he withdraw his personal services, when the necessities of the nation require them? Can an engagement be legal which imposes upon him the temptation or necessity of deeming his personal interest at variance with the legitimate objects of the government? I confess that I am slow to believe, that the principles of national law, which formerly considered the lives and properties of all enemies as liable to the arbitrary disposal of their adversary, are so far relaxed, that a part of the people may claim to be at peace, while the residue are involved in the desolations of war. Before I shall believe the doctrine, it must be taught me by the highest tribunal of the nation, in whose superior wisdom and sagacity I shall most cheerfully repose.

It has been said, that no case of condemnation can be found on account of the use of an enemy license. Admitting the fact, I am not disposed to yield to the inference, that it is therefore lawful. It is one of the many novel questions which may be

presumed to arise out of the extraordinary state of the world. The silence of adjudged cases proves nothing either way. It may well admit of opposite interpretations.

The case of the *Vrow Elizabeth* 5, Rob. 2, has been cited by the captors in support of the more general doctrine. It was a case where the ship had the *flag* and *pass* and *documents*, of an enemy's ship; and the court held that the owner was bound by the assumed character. There is no similarity in the case before the court; the ship and cargo were documented as American, and not as British property. As little will the *Clarissa* or (5 Rob. 4.) cited on the other side apply. It was at most but a license given by the Dutch government, allowing a *neutral* to trade within its own colony. In all other respects the ship and property were avowedly neutral—and unless so far as the English doctrines as to the colonial trade could apply, there was nothing illegal or improper in waving any municipal regulations of colonial monopoly in favor of a neutral. There was nothing which compromised the allegiance or touched the interests of the neutral country. If, however, this license had conferred on the neutral the special privileges of a Dutch merchant, or had facilitated the Dutch policy in warding off the pressure of the war, it would probably have received a very different determination. See the *Vreede Scholtys*. 5 Rob. 5. note (a.) The *Rendbourg*. 4 Rob. 121. We all know that there are many acts which inflict upon neutrals the penalty of confiscation, from the subserviency, which they are supposed to affiliate, to enemy interests—the carrying of enemy despatches—the transportation of military persons, and the adopting of the coasting trade of the enemy. The ground of these decisions is the voluntary interposition of the party to further the views and interests of one belligerent at the expense of the other—and I cannot doubt that the *Clarissa* would have shared the general fate but from some circumstance of peculiar exemption.

By the prize code of Lewis 14th (which I quote the more readily, because it is in general a compilation of prize law, as recognized among civilized nations,) it is a sufficient ground of condemnation, that a vessel bears commissions from two different states.—Valin (*Traite des Prises* 53) says, "A l'égard du vaisseau ou se trouverent des commissions de deux differens princes ou etats, il est également juste qu'il soit declare de bonne prise, soit parce qu'il ne peut avoir pris ces commissions que dans un esprit de fraude et de surprise, furent elles toutes deux de Princes amis du neutres: soit parce qu'il ne peut arborer le pavillon de l'un en consequence de sa commission, sans faire injure a l'autre. Ceci an reste regarde les Français, comme les étrangers." In what consists the substantive difference, between navigating under the commissions of our own and also of another sovereign, and navigating under the protection of the passport of such sovereign which confer or compel a neutral character? Valin in another place, "(Sur l'ordiance. Lib. 3. tit. 9, art. 4, p. 241.) declares, si sur un navire Français il y a une commission d'une prince etranger avec celle de France, il sera de bonne prise quoiqu'il n'ait abore que le pavillon Français." It is true that he just before observes "que ce circonstance de deux conges ou passeports ou de deux connoissements, dont l'un est de France et l'autre d'un pays ennemi ne suffit pas seule pour faire declarer le navire ennemi de bonne prise, et que cela doit dependre des circonstances capables de faire decouvrir sa veritable destination." But Valin is referring to the case of an *enemy ship* having a passport of trade from the sovereign of France—I infer from the law,

guage of Valin, that a French ship sailing under the passport *conge* or license of its enemy, without the authority of its own sovereign, would have been lawful prize.

This leads me to another consideration, and that is, that the existence and employment of such a license, affords a strong presumption of concealed enemy interests, or at least of ultimate destination for enemy use.—It is inconceivable, that any government should allow its protection to an enemy trade, merely out of favor to a neutral nation—or to an ally, or to its enemy—Its own particular and special interests will govern its policy, and the *quid pro quo* must materially enter into every such relaxation of belligerent rights.—It is therefore a fair inference, either that its subjects partake of the trade under cover, or that the property, or some portion of the profits finds its way into the channel of the public interests.

It has been argued that the use of false or simulated papers, is allowable in war as a stratagem to deceive the enemy and elude his vigilance. However this may be, it certainly cannot authorise the use of real papers of a hostile character to carry into effect the avowed purpose of the enemy. We may be allowed to deceive our enemy, but we can never be allowed to set up as such a deception in concert in his own measures for the very purposes he has prescribed.

An allusion has been made to the passports or safe conducts granted in former times to the fishing vessels of enemies, and it has been argued that such passports or safe conducts have never been supposed to induce the penalty of confiscation. This will at once be conceded as to the belligerent nation who granted these indulgences. But as to the other nation where such passports were not guaranteed by treaty or mutual pacts, I have no authority to lead me to an accurate decision. The French ordinance of 1543, authorised the admiral to make fishing truces with the enemy, and where no such truces were made, to deliver to the subjects of the enemy safe conducts for fishing upon the same stipulations as they should be delivered to French subjects by the enemy. This, therefore, was an authority to be exercised only in cases of reciprocity, and it seems to have been abolished from the manifest inconveniences which attended the practice. Valin, *supra* lib. 1, p. 689, 690. I do not think that any argument in favor of the validity of the present licence (unrecognized as it is by our government) can be drawn from these ancient examples as to fisheries.

It has been argued that the voyage was lawful to a neutral port and the mere use of a license cannot cover a lawful voyage with the taint of illegality. This, however, is assuming the very point in controversy. It is not universally true that a destination to a neutral port gives a bona fide character to the voyage. If the property be ultimately destined for an enemy port, or an enemy use, it is clear that the interposition of a neutral port will not save it from condemnation.—The *Jonge Pietre*, 4 Rob. 79. Suppose in the present case the vessel and cargo had been destined to Lisbon for the express use of the British fleet there, could there be a doubt that it would have been a direct trade with the enemy? Whether the voyage therefore be legal or not depends not merely upon the destination but the ultimate application of the property or the ascertained intentions of the party. A contract to carry provisions to St. Bartholomews, for the ultimate supply of the British West-India islands, would be just as much an infringement of the law of war, as a contract for a direct transportation.

On the whole, I adopt, as a salutary maxim of war,

the doctrine of Brynkershock, *vetatur quoquo modo hostium utilitati consulere*. I is unlawful in any manner to lend assistance to the enemy, by attaching ourselves to his policy, sailing under his protection, facilitating his supplies, and separating ourselves from the common character of our country.

I am aware that the opinion which I have formed, as to the general nature of licenses, is encountered by the decisions of learned judges, for whom I entertain every possible respect. This circumstance alone, independent of the novelty and importance of the question, would awaken in my own mind an unusual hesitation as to the correctness of my own opinion. But after much reflection upon the subject, I have not been able to find sufficient grounds to yield it; and my duty requires, that whatsoever may be its imperfections, my own judgment should be pronounced to the parties.

I am glad, however, to be relieved from the painful necessity of deciding the more general question by the peculiar terms of the present license, which I consider as affording irrefragable proof of an illicit intercourse with the enemy, and a direct contract to transport the cargo for the use of the British armies in Spain and Portugal. The very preamble to the license of Admiral Sawyer shows this in a most explicit manner, and discloses facts which it is no harshness to declare are not very honorable to the principles or the character of the parties.

It has been attempted to distinguish the present claimants from Mr. Elwell, to whom the original license was granted. It could hardly have been expected that such an attempt would be successful. The assignees cannot place their derivative title upon a better footing than the original party. They must be considered as entering into the views and contracting to effectuate the intentions of the latter; and at all events the illegality of the employment of the license attaches indissolubly to their conduct. If it were material, however, it might deserve consideration how far an actual assignment is shown in the case. It rests on the affidavit of one of the claimants and on the mere face of papers which carry no very decisive character, and are quite reconcilable with concealed interests in other persons as the records of prize courts abundantly show.—However, I only glance at this subject as it in no degree enters into the ingredients of my judgment.

A very bold proposition was at one time advanced in the argument by the claimant's counsel, that if this cargo had been actually destined to Portugal for the use of the allied armies of Great Britain and Portugal—or even for the use of the British army, it would not be an offence against the laws of war. In the sequel, if I rightly understand this proposition, in this alarming extent, was not contended for—and certainly it is utterly untenable upon the principles of national law. But it was insisted on that the British armies in Portugal and Spain were to be considered as incorporated into the armies of those kingdoms and as not holding the British character. If I could so far forget the public facts, of which sitting in a prize court I am bound to take notice, there is sufficient in the papers before me to prove the contrary of this suggestion. In Admiral Sawyer's license and Mr. Allen's certificate, they are expressly called the *allied armies*; thereby plainly admitting a separate character and organization—and so in point of fact we all know it to be—if, indeed, the British character be not predominant throughout these countries. I reject the distinction, therefore, as utterly insupportable in point of fact.

It has been further argued that if the conduct be illegal, it is but a person's misdemeanor in no degree affecting the vessel and cargo; and at all events

that the illegality was extinguished by the termination of the outward voyage. The principles of law offered no countenance to either part of the proposition. If the property be engaged in an illegal traffic with the enemy, or even in an attempt to trade, it is liable to confiscation as well on the return as on the outward voyage—and it may be assumed as a proposition liable to few, if any exceptions, that the property which is rendered auxiliary or subservient to enemy interests becomes tainted with forfeiture.

I cannot but remark that the license in this case, issued within our own territory by an agent of the British government, carries with it a peculiarly obnoxious character. This circumstance which is founded on an assumption of consular authority, that ought to have ceased with the war, affords the strongest evidence of improper intercourse. The public dangers to which it must unavoidably lead by fostering interests within the bosom of the country against the measures of the government and the breach of faith which it imports in a public functionary receiving the protection of the government, can never be lost sight of in a tribunal of justice.—I forbear to dwell further on this delicate subject.

Upon the whole, I consider the property engaged in this transaction as stamped with the hostile character, and I entirely concur in the decision of the district judge which pronounced it subject to condemnation.

DECREE AFFIRMED.

Expose of the French Empire.

LEGISLATIVE BODY,—*Sitting of the 25th Feb*
(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 385.)

OF NEW OBJECTS OF INDUSTRY.

The anxiety to be able to supply all our own wants without being obliged to depend upon foreigners, the improvements in mechanics and chemistry, the ingenuity, spirit and industry of Frenchmen, all these have been greatly aided by useful inventions and by new processes, and they have altogether very much improved our former modes of cultivation and manufacturing.

A revolution yet more important, a revolution which will very soon change all the commercial relations established upon the discovery of the Indies, is now in its progress.

An energy, nay a sort of hardihood in action, is as necessary in the administration of internal affairs, as in political relation.

To supply the places of the sugar, indigo and cochineal of the colonies; to raise cotton in the south of Europe, and to procure soda amongst ourselves, for the supply of our manufactories, appeared to be things impossible: we have exerted ourselves vigorously, and the difficulty or impossibility has vanished before our labors.

During the present year 7 millions of pounds of sugar have been extracted from the beet root; it has been prepared in 354 manufactories, the whole of which are now almost fully employed. After numerous experiments, a process has at length been fixed upon, by which a pound of sugar does not cost the maker more than 15 sous per pound. M. Boumattier, the discoverer of this new method, profited by the useful labor of his predecessors; and the government, in order to disseminate the important information, has directed him to make his discovery known, by personal attendance in those places in which there are the principal manufactories.

Since sugar advanced in price a much less quantity has been consumed. The 7 millions which we now make, are about one-half the quantity which

we now require for our actual consumption. This diminution is not the effect of absolute privation; but of the substitutes, which have been introduced for sugar. Several millions of pounds of the syrup of grapes, and our honey better purified and in increased quantities, has been introduced in lieu of sugar for most of our domestic uses, and this so easily, that the most delicate taste can scarcely tell that there is a distinction.

As soon as the difficulty of procuring sugar and its price shall diminish; as soon as the first profits, now so considerable, if we merely consider them as interest upon the capital invested, shall lower the costs of the first establishment, the quantity will soon again begin to increase, things will resume their former situation, and supposing that a fifth of the consumption of France should be supplied by syrup of grapes, and honey, France will consume 40 millions of pounds of sugar of the beet root, equal to 30 millions of francs; we can safely calculate upon this result in 1814.

Our sugar refiners produce ten millions, and they will reach 20 millions at least. Before the revolution France imported from the colonies immense quantities of sugar, and after retaining 21 millions, exported the residue to other parts of Europe. During the six years, commencing in 1802, we imported annually on an average 52 millions of sugar.—For the four years commencing in 1809, the average importation has not exceeded from 10 to 11 millions. Since that time the utmost pains has been taken to naturalize that article, and we are about to overcome all difficulties.

Indigo maintains the first rank amongst our territorial articles. Formerly, France, which imported great quantities, consumed annually to the amount of 9,500,000 francs; during the six years commencing in 1802, the average annual value was 18 millions; during the five years commencing in 1808, it fell to 6 or 7 millions, and our dyers would have suffered but for the surplus of preceding years. It was then that the efforts formerly made to extract from the pastel the *fecula* of indigo were renewed. Our most distinguished theoretical or practical chemists, Bertholet, Vanquelin, Chaptal, Roard, engaged in ingenious researches, and they have succeeded in extracting from pastel the *fecula* of indigo. In the first experiments they failed to obtain an adequate concentration of the coloring particles, or an advantageous proportion between the *fecula* and the weight of the leaves; but in the course of further experiments they succeeded in the results desired. At the present time there are several manufactories in activity. I allude to those particularly, which are attached to the experimental schools under the direction of Messrs. Puymaurin and Giobert; they produce an indigo, in all distinguishable respects as beautiful as that of the Indies; it sells at 10 francs per pound, which was the price of indigo in 1790. Our dyers consume 12 millions of pounds of indigo annually; the value of which is 12 millions of francs.

Scarlet could not be dyed except with cochineal; the red of the *garance*, less beautiful, was besides less durable. Messrs. Gouin, of Lyons, very excellent dyers, for a long time tried to obtain from the *garance* the same effects as from the cochineal, and they have completely succeeded: their processes have been tested in the presence of some of our ablest chemists and manufacturers; thin scarlet, which was the result of their experiments, has been submitted to every convenient test, and its beauty as well as the perfect durability of its color, have been universally acknowledged. The processes of Messrs. Gouin have been made public,

France uses besides to the amount of a million of cochineal. In the seven years commencing in 1802, the average annual importation amounted to 1,500,000 francs; in the four years commencing in 1809, the average annual importation has not exceeded 200,000 francs, the high price having produced the consumption of the surplus of preceding years.

For several years cotton has been cultivated in the department of Rome; the produce has not yet become sufficiently great to warrant its enumeration amongst the resources adequate to our wants; but what has been done has not been merely an experiment; an hundred millions of pounds have been produced, and its naturalization is rendered certain. At Naples, cotton has become one of the principal agricultural productions; France annually procures from that country three millions of pounds. Spain produces cotton in abundance, and of qualities equal to those of America or India. Turkey furnishes the most common cottons and also the cleanest.

Pot-ash is an essential material for our manufactures, which maritime commerce alone could furnish us with twenty-five years ago: we annually imported to the amount of 3,500,000 francs. The average annual importation, for the nine years commencing in 1802, has been 5,500,000 francs. Chemistry has succeeded in procuring this substance in such abundance from the raw materials within our own country, and at so low a rate, that it has fallen two thirds in price, in trade, notwithstanding the absolute prohibition of foreign pot-ash. This production is valued at 3,000,000 of francs.

The aggregate amount of the new products of our soil and of our industry, is equal to 65 millions of francs, and are capable of an equally great increase; thus we are released from the annual payment of 90 millions, which we used to give to foreigners, principally to England.

The other branches of our agriculture and of our industry remain undiminished. The seventy thousand acres, which have been appropriated to the cultivation of the *beet-root*, were fallow lands. The 30 thousand appropriated to the *pastel* are an unproductive part of our soil, but they will now receive manure which will render more productive the future crops. The *garance* is already more than sufficiently abundant for all our wants; we export to the amount of 1,600,000 francs, but it will ere long be more usefully employed.

Our salt marshes will supply us abundantly with the raw materials of pot-ash, and it is besides an advantage to derive from this discovery the means of exploring to advantage the precious mine of our salts.

For about twenty years England advised us to give freedom to the blacks, in a hope no doubt, to add to our misfortunes, in hastening the ruin of our colonies. We have confirmed that freedom, by procuring from patient and industrious researches, substitutes for the articles termed colonial, and by enriching our farmers and the manufacturers of those goods, which condemned the blacks to slavery.

Undoubtedly this new industry which gives to Europe, the products which were considered peculiar to America, will not be confined to France exclusively; it will very soon be introduced amongst our neighbors; far from apprehending this, it is our interest to promote it.

France, great and powerful in herself as well as just, has no desire to wrest from any state that which nature has given to it; all Europe will more bountifully partake of the productions of the colonies, when every state shall be able in case of need to do without them.

Recapitulation of the two first chapters.

We have ascertained that the raw productions of our agriculture and of our soil amount to 4 milliards and 31 millions of francs.

That the workmanship and first manufacture of these articles add to their value to the amount of one milliard and 300 millions of francs.

That the products of our new industry are 65 millions.

But these materials have not yet been all manufactured; those which have been manufactured have not yet reached that perfection which our habits and our daily consumption require: our grain is not all made into bread, nor are our stuffs all made into cloths, and the last workmanship is necessary to give the last value of all the values already created, is at least a tenth of those values, or 639,700,000 francs.

Thus the total amount of all the materials, which are annually reproduced for our consumption is at least 7 milliards, 36 millions and 700,000 francs.

OF FOOD.

The price to which grain has risen in the year now about to close was the inevitable effect of the deficiency of the harvest of 1811; the crop had the most promising appearances in the spring, but the tempestuous weather in the month of June changed every thing.—At the moment the harvest was about to commence, it was conceived to be equal to the average state of verdure, and in the beginning of August the solicitude of his majesty was required in order to supply the deficiency of the crop. At that time it was presumed, 1. that the departments of the north, without the circle of Paris, would require grain; 2. that although the situation of the southern departments, including those of the Alps, was better than in 1810, they would require relief from the circle of Paris; 3. that the departments of the west and south-west should also be compelled to purchase; 4. that the circle of Paris had more than sufficient for its wants. The event has proven that these different anticipations were well founded.

The demands which it was foreseen would be made on the circle of Paris, would have caused a great increase of price, and indeed would have deserved it. To diminish those effects, and not to create others, it became necessary to retain within that circle all its own stores or to draw from abroad as great a quantity as it should furnish to other departments. The first mode could not be pursued without encroaching upon the freedom of trade, which should ever be preserved. His majesty, therefore, took the other course; he did more—he directed purchases to be made in places where it had not hitherto been customary to make them, and to have the grain thus purchased delivered for the land and sea service in those places, which would have looked to the circle of Paris for a supply. All the resources of the circle of Paris, the standard of prices throughout the empire, those of the departments through which flow the Seine and the Rhine, and those of the department Languedoc, were reserved to trade for the civil consumption. And besides these measures, his majesty prescribed others, the effects of which have been to introduce grain to the heart of the empire from Belgium and the Rhine.

As for instance; the transportation, in trade, of grain from one extremity of the empire to the other; the importation, at the expense of the imperial treasury, into Provence, Languedoc, and Catalonia, of the wheat of Franconia, of Italy and of the western departments; the importation into Normandy of the grain raised in Franconia, and on the borders of the Rhine and Scheldt; in short, the importation

into the neighborhood of Paris, of the grain of the Hanse Towns, of Holland, of the borders of the Scheldt, the Meuse, the Rhine, the Moselle and the sources of the Meuse: such have been the consequences of the acts of his majesty.

The importation for the land and sea service having risen to 200,000 quintals, about equal to the grain of the interior, which had been consumed in those services, that quantity remains at the disposal of commerce for civil consumption. On the other hand, the purchases made abroad for the supply of the capital, which in the beginning of January, amounted to 1,200,000 quintals, have warranted the exportation from the circle of Paris, of an equal quantity; and as that circle has already exported to the amount of more than 900,000 quintals, it follows that there remains for civil consumption in the other departments of the empire 2,100,000 quintals.

The expences necessarily incurred in executing these great measures, exceed twenty millions; but this generous sacrifice, which the heart of his majesty has not regarded, has saved his people from all the evils of a scarcity and an high rate of provisions.—The effects of these measures have even to this moment been felt, for the importations in the circle of Paris, which have been continued even since the harvest, have increased the natural resources created by the abundant crop of 1812, and must tend to lower the price still more.

Anxiety for those places where the want of grain would have been most felt, having been thus removed, his majesty occupied himself in providing more especially for those of his subjects who required relief. He directed aid in kind to be every where distributed to those, who could not purchase grain owing to its high prices; 22,000,000 were then humanely employed; more than 1000 economical furnaces have been erected in various parts of the empire; 200,000 rations of wholesome and nourishing soups have been gratuitously distributed or sold at a low rate; the evils of a bad year have thus been overcome; and from the unpleasant circumstances which required so much care to overcome, a new source of nourishment has every where been introduced and made known, which will hereafter render the feeding of large families more easy, in those places especially where grain is not produced in as great abundance as in the departments of the empire generally.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Indian Declaration of War.

The following is published as a literal translation of the *Declaration of War* by the *Six Nations* against the *British in Canada*—

WE, the chiefs and councillors of the Six Nations of Indians, residing in the state of New-York, do hereby proclaim to all the war-chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations, that WAR is declared on our part against the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Therefore, we do hereby command and advise all the war-chiefs to call forth immediately the warriors under them, and put them in motion to protect their rights and liberties, which our brethren, the Americans, are now defending.

Signed,

BY THE GRAND COUNCILLORS.

The following speech was delivered at the Grand Council by one of their aged chiefs:

BROTHERS—Hear and attend what I am now to say. A great and terrible war has broke out be-

tween our brothers the Americans and the English king.

The English king, the enemy of our brothers, has employed our red brothers to kill and scalp the American people.

But we, the Six Nations, who live in the limits of the seventeen fires, have enjoyed tranquility since the declaration of war: None of us have taken an active part in the present contest—because our good brothers the Americans, have told us from time to time—to *be still, to be quiet and stay at home, and take care of our women and children. We don't wish, they say, to see your blood spilt in our battles.*

BROTHERS—You see that the Americans are very good to us; they do not wish that we should be killed in their battles; they do not wish to see our blood spilt on their account. But, ye warriors of the Six Nations, can you bear, yes I say, can you bear to see a people who are your best friends, captivated by the enemy, yea, and their innocent women and children scalped by your red brothers, who have taken an active part on the side of the enemy. No, I presume not; then arise, go and defend the rights and liberties of your brothers.

BROTHERS—Remember the enemy are great tyrants—they endeavored thirty years ago to rule this great island, and their design was to make slaves of its inhabitants.—But our brothers, the Americans, had too much independence and too much courage—they resisted, and much blood was shed on account of it. But in the end they came off victorious.—Yes, our brothers did beat the red coats completely; although they were then poor and small: But now they are rich and great: Therefore, I will predict, that our brothers will beat them again—Yes, they will drive them from this island.

BROTHERS—You see that I am an old man. I have lived to see two wars—the last one was the *American war*. During that memorable period, I took an active part on the side of the Americans. I took and killed a number of the red coats and Tories—but I never scalped one, although the enemy did, as they do now. And I would advise all the warriors of the Six Nations not to scalp the enemy on any pretence whatever.

Brothers of the Six Nations, now attend.

We the red people hate the TYRANTS. We do not wish that any one should rule over us. We do not wish that any one should say to us, *do this* and we should be obliged to do it. But here let me ask, have you compassion for all our red brothers? Yes, I know you have: Then go and liberate them from their chains. Your brothers on the side of the enemy, many of them were forced into the service. Yes, you are not ignorant that it was against their wills to take up the hatchet. You all know that we have had authentic information that our good brothers on the river St. Lawrence were not willing to shed the blood of the American people.

But, you will remember, we are also informed that they were threatened by the British governor or some of his infernal agents, to be driven from their settlements in case they refused to march to the seat of war. Brothers, think how humiliating! Our brothers, who were the ancient inhabitants of that part of the country, now threatened to be driven from their old habitations. Can you bear this—yea, I ask you, can you bear to think of it?—No, you cannot: You cannot see them abused in this manner—you cannot see their liberties and rights taken from them.

Therefore, ye brave chiefs and warriors, arise from your peaceful seats, and go and defend the rights of your red brothers. Let this animate you; that the time will come, and that very soon too,

when your brothers, who are now on the side of the enemy, will join you. Yes, those very muskets they have received from the cursed tyrants to kill us, will be turned against them. Our brothers will revenge. Let this also animate you, that we shall be able to collect at least three thousand warriors, and we the chiefs trust that with this force you will be able to withstand any Indian force that the enemy can bring into the field. We the chiefs also trust that you will be able to teach the enemy that the American Indians can fight as well as the British Indians.

[From the preceding it appears that some of the Six Nations fought on our side during the revolutionary war—and that “three thousand warriors” may be collected to take part with us in the present controversy against the old enemy, which, we presume, is the whole force of all the friendly tribes. For the satisfaction of our readers, we have collected the following particulars, which are believed generally correct:

The *Six Nations* are the *Mohawks*, *Oneidas*, *Onondagoes*, *Senecas*, *Cayugas*, and *Tuscaroras*, and occupy several extensive tracts of reserved land in the western parts of the state of New-York, with intermediate spaces, on all sides populated by the whites. At the commencement of the revolutionary war this confederacy was very powerful; and seduced by the *price of blood*, took up the tomahawk on the side of the tyrant, Guelph. Joined by a number of infamous Tories and murderous Englishmen, they committed the most horrid ravages that the whole history of our wars with the Indians record. But in 1799 they were completely defeated; all their towns destroyed, and their head men killed or dispersed. Peace was granted to them with uncommon magnanimity, while measures were taken to ensure their observance of the conditions, and they have since been a quiet and orderly people. Their rights have been carefully protected; and they have made considerable progress in agriculture and the arts, more, so perhaps, than any other Indians who retain their original lands, and reside in a body. Their whole population is from 4 to 5000 souls, and they may send about 1000 warriors to battle. Ever since the commencement of the present war, they have solicited to fight on our side, but were restrained till now, even though it was apprehended that many of their young men, disgusted with the refusal, might cross into *Canada*, and join the enemy. The “events of the war” will test the darling plea of the enemy in behalf of his horrid barbarities, “that they cannot be restrained.” We believe they will be “restrained,” and their employment may be eminently useful in establishing the *British* character on its true foundation, if for nothing else. But why should a man say the British would restrain them?—Is there not a *regular market for scalps*; where those of all ages and sexes are purchased and no questions asked? Ed. Reg.]

Creek Indians.

The following interesting sketch of the rise of the present civil war among the *Creek Indians* may become an important article in the history of that people. Later accounts inform us that several little battles had taken place, and a number of murders committed by the war party.

From the *Milledgeville Journal*, of July 14.

The following information is derived from a source that may be relied on.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS.

I had the pleasure of being present this day [5th

July] when a chief sent as a runner from the friendly Indians at Tookaubatche, made his report to col. Hawkins. He was a man deservedly of high standing among his own people, and one of those doomed by the followers of the prophet for destruction. He said the difficulties of the friendly Indians continued to increase; nine of their people were murdered, one of them a woman, and that a chief was missing. Attempts had been made to settle their misunderstandings in a friendly way, and refused by the adherents of the prophets. The chiefs repeated their desire to throw aside their war-sticks and war projects, but without effect. The answer was insulting and hostile, as well to the friendly Indians as to the citizens of the United States. The old Tal-e-see king returned the answer. He boasted of his bows, his arrows, his war-clubs and his magical powers. The chiefs say they have brought themselves into their present difficulties and embarrassments, by their fidelity to their treaty stipulations with the United States. By giving satisfaction for the murders on the post-road, on Duck river and Ohio, which it was the duty of the nation to do, they are placed in a war attitude by their opponents. By doing justice to the white people, they have incurred the resentment of a strong party in the nation, who threaten them with death. The work of death and destruction of houses and property had already commenced.

This being their true situation, they asked of col. Hawkins the aid of the white people. They were willing to pay for this aid, and pointed out the fund for it.* They were willing to pay all the expence, though their white friends in aiding them will effectually aid themselves. “If we are destroyed before you aid us,” said the chief, “you will have the work to do yourselves, which will be bloody and attended with difficulties, as you do not know as well as we do, the swamps and hiding places of these hatchers of mischief.”

Col. Hawkins sent off a runner with an interpreter and four chiefs to those who had taken the prophets’ talk, with this demand of explanation of their conduct, which was interpreted in my presence, “I hear you have taken part with the prophets. The prophets have put to death nine people, because they helped the chiefs of their country by putting the murderers of our white friends to death, which they were bound to do by their treaty with Washington. I hear you have begun the war-dance, made your war-clubs, and are for war with the white people. What is this for? What injury have the white people done you? You know who I am—I have been long among you—my talks have been always for peace, and they have been the saving of your country. Are you going to divide your nation and to destroy it? Do you not know the prophets’ talks will be the destruction of the Creeks and give joy to your enemies? You have threatened the life of my interpreter and to destroy property. If you do him any injury, you do it to me and all the people of the United States. What has he done?—delivered you my friendly talks. I never will forgive the murders of white people or red people friendly to Cowetau? What is this for?”

“Speak plain to me. I have ordered four great chiefs of Bussetau to carry this talk and bring your answer. We can settle things much better now than when you see me with an army. I am now your friend—I shall then be your enemy. You may frighten one another with the power of your pro-

* The Alabama lands, which are remarkably fertile.

phets to make thunder, earthquakes and to sink the earth. These things cannot frighten the American soldiers. The American soldiers are now your friends, and I hope they will always be so. Take care how you make them your enemy. The thunder of their cannon, their rifles and their swords will be more terrible than the works of your prophets. If you are friendly you have nothing to fear. If the white man is safe in your land, you are safe. If the white man is in danger in your land, you are in danger; and war with the white people will be your ruin!"

A reply from the fanatic Indians we believe has not yet been received. Nor is it to be expected that words alone will avail much with a people in their situation. Being bent on mischief, they must taste the calamities of war and be made to drink deeply of the cup of affliction before they will return to their duty.

Our agent, Col. Hawkins, accompanied by McIntosh, a celebrated Indian chief, had an interview with the governor the latter part of last week, the result of which is believed to be this—Col. Hawkins requested the governor to furnish him with 50 stand of arms and some ammunition to enable the friendly Indians to repel any attack that might be made by their opponents, till the aid which has been required of Gen. Pinkney can be given them. The express left here Friday morning for St. Mary's, and is expected to return in the course of this week. McIntosh set off for Tookanbatchee about the same time. He was to have arrived there last night, and promised to acquaint the governor by Saturday next with the relative strength of the contending parties and their future prospects. If from his report it shall appear necessary, the governor, we understand, is determined to risk the consequences and call out a force sufficient to crush the prophets and their adherents.

[By subsequent information we learn, that the civil war rages with increased fury. Col. Hawkins unequivocally ascribes these commotions to the intrigues of the *British in Canada*. This is probable enough. What care they for blood, provided a purpose can be effected? If they had been less prodigal of it, they would, at least, have spared the *Creeks*; who, surrounded by thick settlements of whites, without a back country to fly to, must be destroyed. There is no hope or prospect of any thing else, and the *diversion* they can make in favor of *Canada* will amount to—nothing at all. Their affairs will be settled in a few weeks. Maj. gen. Pinkney has ordered 600 regulars (150 of them cavalry) into the country—the 3d U. S. reg. of infantry, perhaps the best in the service, with 1500 volunteers from *Tennessee* will enter on one side, while 2500 Georgians will attack them on the other. We hope they may relieve the friendly Indians, immediately, and command the restless spirits to peace without bloodshed. The war *Creeks* are said to have 2500 warriors—they have no great supplies of the munitions of war, that we hear of, and their number is, probably, exaggerated.]

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRITISH DEBATE. The following is a singular article. It is worth while to observe how great attention the *British* pay to our elections; and also to notice, that instead of the *British* government calculating on peace, as it has been alleged they did on suspending the orders in council, that a squadron

had been sent out with the old British order, to sink, burn and destroy, a month before the war began, on our part!

In the British parliament on the 18th of February last, Mr. CANNING said "what he had chiefly to deplore was, the *inaccountable inactivity* which was adopted, when *vigor* and *promptitude* were dictated by the very state of things in America. The moment was auspicious—the elections were doubtful—the boasted preponderance in favor of Mr. MANSON, might have been destroyed by some great blow suited in its effects to give a complete turn to the public opinion; yet nothing was done, nor so much as attempted."

Mr. CANNING said that the view which the right honorable gentleman had taken of this subject arose from imperfect information; and he might spare himself the latter part of his regret upon being told that the British squadron had received orders to make *prompt* and *decisive war*, as the only sure road to a safe and honorable peace: That a squadron was sent out as early as May, [a month previous to the American declaration of war] with the old British order to SINK, BURN and DESTROY. A hostile spirit was observed in the American people, and if they attempted to lift a hand against a British subject, these were the orders given and signed on the 29th of May, orders which had since never been revoked, which had been afterwards restricted by no drag-chain of further communication, but which were then and are now in force against the Americans."

Treason. There is no language sufficiently pointed to reprehend and expose the rank treason committed by many citizens of the United States. Opposed to their own administration, some insensibly glide into the ranks of the enemy, and aid and assist him in the way he most needs. *Philadelphia* market, famous all over the world for the quantity of the good things of life there exposed for sale, furnishes few articles that may not be had on board the blockading squadron off *N. London*, &c. Every day's intelligence gives us additional reason to rejoice that government has adopted the most effectual plan to check this growing evil. A late *Rhode Island* paper, printed at *Norfolk*, publishes the names of several persons engaged in this villainous traffic, and tells us that one of them is a member of the general assembly of that state!

Torpedoes.—The following singular article is from a *Boston* paper of the 9th inst. We should despise ourselves for offering a comment upon it—"An account of the explosion of one of these dreadful machines, near the Plantaganet 74 gun-ship appears in the *Virginia* papers. As the inventor appears to be sanguine, that he can so contrive his machinery, as effectually to blow up every ship which he can reach unobserved; it is high time to calculate the cost which the innocent merchant as well as coaster will have to pay for such ingenuity; should a single ship be destroyed in this way there will not be an American vessel, of any description, that should come within the power of the enemy that will escape destruction; nor will our *trains*, which are at present respected, escape the general wreck. So far as the war has progressed, we have been spared from its most sanguinary effects; let the machines be successfully employed; and "the dogs of war," will then in reality be let loose upon us, crying,

"*Harvoc and confusion.*"

Capt. Hopkins, who has arrived at Boston, from Cadiz, was boarded by several enemy vessels off the coast, had his desk and trunks broken open, and ship ransacked from stem to stern. On board the *Nymph* frigate were two men who were taken in a small row-boat filled with all kinds of vegetables;

which, they said, they were carrying to market when captured!—A day or two before, the *Nymph* had captured a coasting vessel laden with live bullocks! Well may the "friends of commerce" bawl at Mr. Madison, "for cutting off the little trade that was left us," by his orders through the war and navy departments.

Mr. James M. Ludlum, of the city of New-York, has obtained letters patent from the United States, for a shot called "Tunbulated Cylinder Shot." It has been shown to several scientific gentlemen, who consider it ingenious, and believe it will have the desired effect, and if so, it certainly will be a great improvement to the art of warfare.

Too much British.—A certain James O. Boyle, a "naturalized Irishman," as he calls himself, residing at Pugh town, Va. offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the head of "the notorious incendiary and infamous scoundrel, and violator all laws, human and divine, the British admiral Cockburn—or, five hundred dollars for each of his ears, on delivery." I do not know what Mr. O. Boyle could make of the ears of Cockburn to requite the expenditure. Brig. gen. Proctor, who has more experience in the value of head-skins than any one else, only gives six dollars for a whole scalp. Perhaps, as commodore Chauncey brought away the trophy suspended in the legislative hall of Upper Canada (the scalp of a female) Mr. O. Boyle designs to supply its loss with ears of a monster.

The ship Monsoon, about to leave Alexandria with a full load of flour in company with many other vessels, notwithstanding the "blockade of the Chesapeake," was mentioned in our last, page 337.—The following is given as a copy of the endorsement on her papers:

"Whereas the within mentioned ship Monsoon, is laden with flour, and must pass within the control of the enemy's squadron now within, and blockading Chesapeake bay, if she is allowed to proceed on her intended voyage, and as the enemy might derive from her such intelligence, and succour, as would be serviceable to themselves, and injurious to the United States—I do therefore forbid her proceeding on her voyage while the enemy's force shall be so disposed, as to prevent a reasonable possibility of her getting to sea, without falling into their possession.

"U. S. Frigate Adams,

River Potomac, July 31, 1813.

(Signed)

C. MORRIS.

Captain U.S. Navy."

About midnight on Sunday night, (says the Charleston City Gazette of August 10,) the ship *Caroline*, lying at Five Fathom Hole was boarded by a boat and twelve men, well armed from the United States' schooner *Nonsuch*, under the orders of midshipman Stevens, in the character of a British officer from one of the enemy's vessels now on the coast, when the commander produced a passport from admiral sir J. B. Warren, permitting a Russian messenger to proceed with despatches from the Russian minister here to his court, dated the 12th April last; and attached to said passport was one from admiral Cockburn, permitting the vessel carrying said messenger to take a cargo free from molestation by any of his majesty's cruizers, dated the 10th of May.—This ruse was well conducted by midshipman Stevens, and all the necessary information obtained. I understand the papers have been submitted to the proper authority here, whose duty it is to take cognizance thereof and the ship permitted to proceed!!

The British prisoners of war (says a Charleston paper of Aug. 9.) confined in this place, were sent

down yesterday afternoon to the cartel *Magnet*, in the pilot-boat *William*. Among them were 12 seamen who have been confined in gaol nearly a year, as hostages for six seamen who were taken on board American privateers carried into Nassau, and who were sent to Jamaica to take their trial, as subjects of Great Britain. These latter having been some time since discharged, the hostages are now given.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Plattsburg to his friend in N. York, dated August 6, 1813.

The British retreated from this place so precipitately, that they left their picket guards behind them, and we have made prisoners of twenty-one of them, and have sent them to Burlington. About a dozen sailors and soldiers deserted from the enemy, and have gone to the southward. Colonel Murray who commanded the detachment of British troops dropt a paper, from his hat, whilst he was talking to some of our citizens, one of whom picked it up and secreted it, and showed it to me after the militia returned. It was a letter to a col. Murray from person at this place, giving him information as to the best mode of attack, together with a military map of Burlington on the opposite side of the lake. I immediately called on the magistrates, and in the course of a few hours we apprehended a man on suspicion of his being the writer of this letter, and on examination before three justices, he acknowledged the fact. Consequently he has declared himself guilty of HIGH TREASON; has been taken into custody, and sent to Albany for safe keeping.

The Russian Mediation.—"We hear (says the N. York Gazette) that the Russian minister in London sometime notified the interference of Mr. Daschkoff to bring about a reconciliation between the U. States and Great Britain, to Lord Castlereagh; who replied that he would pay the subject that consideration which was due the illustrious sovereign who offered it, and would submit the subject to the privy council—but intimated that it would not be accepted.

It is stated that one of the persons concerned in the late piracy or riot, (as the case may be) and battle, mentioned in our last, page 385, with those who recaptured the brig, being discovered to be an alien enemy, has been seized by the marshal and deposited in the guard-ship, there to remain until the end of the war. If the matter was closely enquired into, we suspect some thousands of active partizans, being alien enemies, ought to keep this gentleman company.

FLOUR, at Lisbon, 13 to 14\$ per barrel—no sale. At Halifax, 20 to 21\$ in demand. Query—Where would "all the vessels that would have been off in a few days," from Alexandria have went to, if the Monsoon had not been stopped by the *Adams* frigate? They would have been captured and sent to Halifax.

Canada, that heretofore exported large quantities of grain, by the "events of the war" has received vast supplies from Halifax, the growth of our soil, for the use of the British armies therein. Let this fact be considered; and the high importance of the late orders of government becomes so manifest that we are astonished any honest man (and, perhaps, there is not one) can object to them. What!—shall we run right into the mouth of the enemy and feed him? Degrading meanness of soul, and horrible avarice!—Let a strict guard be kept on the ports of the Chesapeake, the Delaware and the Hudson, but particularly the former; and the face of things will soon be materially changed. The British in Canada and at Halifax, must have flour from the U. States or suffer exceedingly. By what sort of legerdemain they are to get it, through their many agents here, doubtless actual contractors, remains to be seen.

Washington City, Aug. 11. CURIOS FACT.—On Thursday the 20th July, about one o'clock, a very distant and heavy firing, which continued for about 2 hours, was heard by many persons in this city, and by a number of the members of congress on the top of the Capitol. At the time it was thought to be at or near Annapolis; but on the next day, it was found that all had been quiet there, and the firing had been heard also by many in that place. It was then suggested by some that the sound must have proceeded from the Delaware, which by others was thought impossible. However, the disputed point appears to be settled by Lieut. Angus's letter, which states the time of his action to have been the same as when the firing was heard here, and on the same day. By examining the map, it will be found that the distance of the city of Washington from the scene of action, in a direct line, is one hundred and twenty miles!

Halifax, (Nova-Scotia) July 9.—On the 22d ult. an attempt was made by H. M. forces in the Chesapeake to effect a landing on Crany-Island, 18 miles below Norfolk; but some of the boats unfortunately grounding, while exposed to the firing of the enemy's batteries, the attack was relinquished.

Extract of a letter from an officer in one of H. M. ships, dated Hampton Roads, June 25.—We this day carried Hampton by storm—the Americans have suffered much; but our loss is small. Capt. Hanchet of the Diana, was severely wounded in the affair at Crany-Island.

The loss in killed, wounded and missing, both at Crany-Island and Hampton, amounted to about 50; that of the Americans was upwards of 300. On Sunday the 27th ult. the marines, &c. retired from Hampton, and were embarked on board his majesty's ships.

MILITARY.

Gen. *Wilkinson* passed through Philadelphia on the 12th inst. on his way to the frontiers, and left *New York* on the 14th in the Steam-boat for Albany.

Maj. gen. *Pinckney* and suit arrived at *Charleston*, S. C. August 13.

Brig. gen. *Taylor* of Virginia, declines the appointment in the army of the U. S. but retains the command at *Norfolk*.

The whole force of the *New York* militia, called into the service of the United States, will amount to upwards of 10,000 men, instead of only 4,500, as stated in the last number.

Many persons, who constantly abused gen. *Dearborn* while in command, making him a standing butt for brilliant flashes of wit—now, wheel about and abuse the government for removing him from it!

Two hundred British prisoners, partly of the 49th regt. passed through Canagoeharrie, (N. Y.) on the 12th inst. on their way to Albany.

Gov. *Shelby* has again summoned the *Kentuckians* to arms. He requests that they may assemble as volunteers at *Newport*, on the 31st inst. where he will meet them, to lead them to battle. He says, their services will not be wanting for more than 60 days, and declares the time arrived to put an end to the contest in that quarter. This call is made at the requisition of *Harrison*. The governor is an old veteran, in himself a host. It is stated, that at *Kings-Mountain*, his harangue to his men consisted of the following words—"never shoot until you see an Englishman; never see an Englishman without bringing him down."

Russel's expedition.—We noticed some time since the departure of col. *Russel* from *Vincennes*, with some companies of rangers and volunteers on an expedition against the Indians. He left *Vincennes* on the 1st of July, with about 500 men. He marched

to the Delaware towns, the Mississinewa towns, to several towns on the Wabash, to a Pottawattomi town on Ecl river, all which he burnt, and returned by Fort *Harrison* to *Vincennes* on the 20th of the same month, traversing the distance of four hundred and eighty-five miles, through what was lately the best settled parts of the Indian country, without seeing one Indian in the whole rout! It seems the whole population has moved off; perhaps, to people the present territory of their good ally, the "defender of the faith." We trust they will never be permitted to return to "the land of their ancestors." The title is, in law and justice, extinct.

N. W. army. We have nothing particular from the N. W. army since our last. By his private correspondence the editor is informed that the siege (if a siege there was) of Fort *Meigs* was believed to be raised about the 5th of August—that the enemy had wholly retired, probably to collect his forces to meet the storm he saw coming—6600 of the *Ohio* militia had arrived at head quarters (*Seneca*) 9 miles this side of *L. Sandusky*, on the 7th or 8th of August, and from 4 to 5000 more would arrive almost immediately, being well advanced on the road.

Extract of a letter from Lower Sandusky dated August 12th, 1813.

"The British surgeon who came with a flag to take care of the wounded in our possession, acknowledges that they lost 91 killed and missing. He has not mentioned the number of wounded which were taken off, but says several died before they got to the lake.

Major *Muir*, one of the best officers of the British 41st regiment, is supposed to be mortally wounded."

Plattsburg. A circumstance, (says the *New-Hampshire Patriot*)—worthy of remark, and which ought to be recorded as evidence that we have a horde of traitors near our borders and in fine every where, in whom the British place unbounded confidence, is, that for more than one week previous to the attack large droves of cattle from the contiguous country were driven into the village of *Plattsburgh*, with no ostensible reason why it was done: these cattle remained and were peaceably taken possession of by the British—not, without doubt, until the owners had been paid for them!

Head-Quarters, Erie, Aug. 6, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.—The commanding general [maj. gen. *Mead*, of the *Pennsylvania* militia] has the satisfaction to announce to the troops, before the period for which they were called out has expired, that the return to their homes will not be delayed, as their services here are no longer necessary.—Our flotilla having under a competent and gallant commander with safety crossed the bar and went in pursuit of the enemy. Nothing but a deep sense of the value of what was at stake, and the almost irreparable calamity that must have befallen this section of the country, had the enemy accomplished the destruction of the fleet before it was ready to sail, and the stores now here, for the north western army, could have prevailed on him to continue them embodied at this season, even for a few days. Called out *en masse*, at the commencement of harvest, and after a long continuance of rainy weather, he was, with many others, surprised to see so great a proportion of the brigade assembled in arms. On the one side there was presented the probable loss of the crops, just ripe, and the great privations of domestic pursuits, when the whole effective population is called away; on the other, the destruction of the shipping and means of defence for the north western army, the invasion of our territory, and the honor of the country invaded and degraded. In this

alternative you embraced the cause of your country, by suffering personal inconveniences and losses, far greater than has been suffered by any other portion of this state, since the commencement of the war. For such meritorious conduct, the general in the name of his country, tenders you his thanks. Your ardor, obedience and good conduct as soldiers, particularly merit approbation.—The good citizen will always be a good soldier. It is with pleasure the general acknowledges both characters in you, and he will not fail to represent you to your government accordingly.

NAVAL.

The Ontario fleets.—On the 7th of Aug. the rival fleets were both seen from Fort George, bearing for each other, in line of battle, the British to windward. When about a mile from each other, *Chamcey* fired a broadside, by way of challenge, but *Teo* declined its acceptance, and, having the wind, clawed off and escaped. On the 8th the two fleets were off Forty-mile Creek, 4 miles apart, the enemy close under the land, where, it is supposed, there is a considerably body of troops. As late as the 11th at Fort George it did not appear that an engagement had taken place.

The Erie flotillas—American force—Brigs *Lawrence* and *Niagara*, each of 18 32 lb carronades and 2 long 12's; the *Caledonia*, one 32, 2 long 24's and one long 12; schooners *Sommers*, one 32 and 1 long 12; *Tigress* and *Porcupine* one long 32 each; *Ohio* and *Amelia*, one 18 each; *Ariel* three 12's; sloop *Trip* one 24.

The British force consists of the ship *Queen Charlotte*—brigs *Hunter* and *Lady Prevost*; one schr. and the sloops *Erie* and *Friends Good Will*. They are also said to have a new and heavy vessel on the lake; but the enemy force is not specifically stated. We suppose it is quite equal, if not superior, to our own.

Our flotilla.—A note in our last, from Com. *Perry*, stated he had got the U. S. vessels over the bar, Aug. 4, on which, it appears, there was not more than five feet water—the larger vessels were buoyed over. Presuming this to be the best harbor on our side of the lake, our flotilla can have nothing to hope for, in running from the enemy, if his force should prove superior: but we feel quite easy on this score. The British officer ought to be cashiered for permitting our fleet to get out. The squadron sailed on the 5th in quest of the enemy, and returned on the 8th without meeting him. About to sail again the same day, com. *Perry* was informed that the gallant Lt. *Elliot* (now a master-commandant) with 89 brave tars, and several officers, was at *Cataragus*, distant 60 miles, on the way to join him. The proposed cruise was delayed, and a vessel immediately sent off for this happy reinforcement, which fully mans all our flotilla.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS by the President, confirmed by the senate—

To be captains—*Joseph Tarbell* and *Arthur Sinclair*.

To be masters-commandant—*Lewis Warrington*, *Thomas Macdonough*, *Charles G. Ridgely*, *Samuel Angus*, *Johnston Blakeley*, *William B. Allen*, *Melancthon T. Woodsey*, *Robert T. Spence*, *John Orle Creighton*, *Edward Trenchard*, *John Downes*, *George Parker*, *Daniel T. Patterson*, *John D. Henly*, *Jesse D. Elliot*.

To be lieutenants—*William H. Allen*, *Samuel D. McKnight*, *Daniel Connor*, *John Gallagher*, *Thomas Holdup*, *Samuel H. Bullus*, *James A. Dudley*, *James P. Oellers*, *William M. Hunter*, *John D. Sloat*, *John Packett*, *William H. Cocke*, *John J. Farnall*, *Mathew C. Perry*, *Charles W. Skinner*, *Joseph Wragg*, *James*

Saunders, *James Reilly*, *Samuel W. Adams*, *William S. Coze*, *James R. Madison*, *Ingenier Taylor*, *Geo. Pearce*, *Frederick W. Smith*, *Henry S. Newcomb*, *Nathaniel D. Nicholson*, *Thomas Tillinghast*, *John I. Edwards*, *Otho Norris*, *John T. Newton*, *P. A. I. P. Jones*, *Samuel Henly*, *Augustus Concklin*, *Joseph Smith of Ms. Thomas P. Beatty*, *Lawrence Rossseau*, *George W. Storer*, *John Stansbury*, *Archibald Hamilton*, *Henry B. Rapp*, *Lewis German*, *Joseph Cassin*, *Robert H. Rose*, *Lieutery Kemmon*.

Then follows a list of surgeons, surgeons mates, pursers, and 1st and 2nd lieutenants in the Marine corps.

A vessel has arrived at *New York*, in distress, that passed the whole southern coast of the United States to that port, without seeing a cruiser.

It is stated that capt. *Croswinshield* designs to erect a splendid mausoleum to the memory of *Lawrence*, at his own expence.

The *Poictiers 74*, and *Maidstone* frigate, with the private signals of the U. S. navy, were spoken July 18, off cape *Sables*, cruising for commodore *Rodgers*.

The enemy has burnt many small vessels off the coasts adjacent to *Boston*, within the two last weeks.

The license of a fishing vessel, commanded by a capt. *Pratt* was indorsed as follows:

"This vessel was captured by the *Rattler*, as belonging to a person who has several vessels in the same trade; and more particularly from the plunder of fishing vessels commissioned as privateers, one of which robbed the house of an inhabitant of *Beaver-Harbor*.

"*Mem.* All fishing vessels found 10 leagues from the land, will be destroyed hereafter.

"Given on board the *Rattler* at sea, Aug. 1, 1813.

(Signed) ALEX. GORDON, Capt."

Capt. *Pratt* was informed, verbally, by capt. *Gordon* that if he saw his commander, (captain *Capel*, of *La Hogue*) on this station ridiculed any more in our papers, he would burn and destroy every thing he fell in with one mile from the land.

Captain *Travis*, (says the *Norfolk Herald*, of Aug. 10) late commander of the revenue cutter *Surveyor*, (captured in *York river*) was sent on shore at *Washington, N. C.* on his parole, and arrived here on Friday last. He was on board the *Juno* frigate at the time she was attacked by the gun-boats, and states, that four shots struck her hull; that her rigging was very much cut up, and that she had one man killed, and two or three wounded. Thus the damage done on both sides seems to be pretty near an equality. By the report of the officers, capt. *T.* is of opinion, that the fire from the battery at *Craney Island* was far more destructive, than we had any idea of. A single shot depediated, (as Dr. *Johnson* would say) or, in plain English, cut off the legs and feet of nearly a whole boat's crew. Another shot struck amongst a crowd of soldiers on the land, and killed seven!—Nothing could exceed the confidence of the enemy in taking *Norfolk* on the 22d of June, except his astonishment and mortification at being defeated. Capt. *Travis* saw a map of all the fortifications, roads, &c. about *Norfolk*, with memorandums and explanations, annexed, which was drawn up by a capt. *Udney*, who was for several months a prisoner in this place, and had been exchanged and sent on board the fleet. There is not the least doubt that capt. *Udney* was aided in his undertaking by certain characters residing in *Norfolk*, whose expulsion from the town, in its present situation, would be of signal advantage. Capt. *Udney* himself could not have obtained any information that would have been serviceable to the enemy.

A letter from captain Taylor, late of the Paul Jones privateer, relates his capture in consequence of falling in with a frigate in a thick fog, off the coast of Ireland. He received her fire for a considerable time before he struck his colors—but being crippled was compelled to haul down his stripes. After which the enemy continued to fire; and manifested a disposition to murder all hands. He also complains of the miserable living that is allowed him.

At our last accounts from Halifax certain cartel was about to leave that port with all the American prisoners then there, about 1100.

The enemy in his late excursion on Champlain completely scoured the lake. He took in all, or destroyed, eight or nine little vessels, from 10 to 25 tons—if these are converted into gun-boats, as they probably will be, the command of this water must for some time belong to the enemy; unless Hampton can dispossess them of the Isle of Noix, their place of rendezvous.

The following is a copy of the decision of the court martial, at Bermuda, on the officers and crew of the British frigate Macedonian, when taken by the American frigate United States:

The court is of opinion, that previous to the commencement of the action, from an over anxiety to keep the weather gage, an opportunity was lost of closing with the enemy, and that owing to this circumstance the Macedonian was unable to bring the United States to close action, until she had received material damage; but as it does not appear that this omission originated in the most distant wish to keep back from the engagement, the court is of opinion that captain John Surnam Carden, his officers, and ship's company, in every instance throughout the action, behaved with the firmest and most determined courage, resolution, and coolness, and that the colors of the Macedonian were not struck until she was unable to make further resistance. The court does, therefore, most honorably acquit captain John Surnam Carden, the officers and remaining company of his majesty's late ship Macedonian; and capt. Carden, his officers, and company, are hereby most honorably acquitted accordingly.

The court cannot dismiss captain Carden without expressing their admiration of the uniform testimony which has been borne to his gallantry and good conduct throughout the action, nor lieutenant David Hope, the junior lieutenant, the other officers and company, without expressing the highest approbation of the support given by him and them to the captain, and of their courage and steadiness during the contest with an enemy of very superior force, a circumstance that whilst it reflects high honor on them, does no less credit and honor to the discipline of the Macedonian. The court also feels it a gratifying duty to express its admiration of the fidelity to their allegiance and attachment to their king and country, which the remaining crew appear to have manifested in resisting the various insidious and repeated temptations which the enemy held out to seduce them from their duty, and which cannot fail to be fully appreciated.

Boston, August 4.—The ship Fair American capt WEATHERS, which arrived here on Monday from Lisbon, was boarded on the 26 July in lat. 42, long 64, from his Britannic majesty's frigate Maidstone, captain BURNETT, after a chase of 17 hours, and the following particulars respecting the infamous treatment received from capt. B. were noted by the passengers, and are published at their request.

At 9, A. M. was brought too and hailed from capt. B. (who stood in the main rigging) as follows:—"Where are you from?" Answer, "From Lisbon."

"Why did you not heave too, and not run me so far out of my way?" Answer—"I understood there was a French squadron out, and I thought you might have been one of them." To which BURNETT replied, "You have heard of no such thing, sir, you are a liar—you are a damn'd liar, sir, and your country are a damn'd set of liars—you are a nation of liars," and repeated the same several times over. He then continued, "I will cut your cabin to pieces—I will cut you in pieces—lower your top sails down, sir, get a bag of dollars ready to pay for the shot I have hove at you—they were the king's shot, sir—you are an enemy, sir, (twice repeated)—for you have no license from my government, sir, or you would not have run away from me." He then repeated over several of the above blackguard expressions, and ordered captain WEATHERS to come on board with his papers, which he complied with, and while there, was grossly insulted with the foulest language.

Copy of a letter from commodore Chaucey to the Secretary of the navy.

U. S. ship Gen. Pike, at anchor off Niagara, Aug. 4, 1813.

SIR—After leaving Sackett's Harbor, I stretched over for the enemy's shore, and from thence stood up the lake; the winds being light I did not arrive off this port until the evening of the 27th ult. On the 24th I fell in with the Lady of the Lake on her return to Sackett's Harbor, with prisoners from Fort George. I transferred the prisoners to the Raven, and ordered her to Sackett's Harbor. The Lady of the Lake I dispatched to Fort George, for guides for the head of the lake. General Boyd having informed me that the enemy had a considerable deposit of provisions and stores at Burlington Bay, I was determined to attempt their destruction. On the 25th I was joined by the Pert, and on the 27th by the Lady of the Lake with guides, and capt. Crane's company of artillery, and col. Scott, who had very handsomely volunteered for the service.—After conversing with col. Scott upon the subject, it was thought advisable to take on board 250 infantry, which by the extraordinary exertions of that excellent officer, were embarked before six o'clock the next morning, and the fleet immediately proceeded for the head of the lake, but owing to light winds and calms we did not arrive to an anchorage before the evening of the 29th.—We sent two parties on shore and surprized and took some of the inhabitants, from whom we learned that the enemy had received considerable reinforcements within a day or two, and that his force in regulars was from six to eight hundred men. We however landed the troops and marines and some sailors the next morning, and reconnoitered the enemy's position: found him posted upon a peninsula of very high ground and strongly intrenched, and his camp defended by about eight pieces of cannon. In this situation it was thought not advisable to attack him with a force scarcely half his numbers, and without artillery; we were also deficient in boats, not having enough to cross the bay with all the troops at the same time. The men were all re-embarked in the course of the afternoon, and in the evening we weighed anchor, and stood for York; arrived and anchored in that harbor at about 3 P. M. on the 31st, run the schooners into the upper harbor, landed the marines and soldiers under the command of colonel Scott, without opposition, found several hundred barrels of flour and provisions in the public store house, five pieces of cannon, eleven boats, and a quantity of shot, shells and other stores, all which were either destroyed or brought away. On the 1st inst. just after receiving on board all the vessels could take, I directed the barracks and the public

store houses to be burnt; we then re-embarked the men and proceeded for this place, where I arrived yesterday. Between 4 and 500 men left York for the head of the lake two days before we arrived there. Some few prisoners were taken, some of whom were parolled, the others have been landed at Port George.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

BLOCKADE OF NEW-LONDON.

A cutter belonging to the frigate *Constellation*, lying at *Norfolk*, arrived at New London 8 or 10 days ago.

The *Ramilies*, 74, and *Orpheus* frigate, with a schooner tender, constituted the whole of the enemy blockading squadron, Aug. 13. If this continue the force, it is possible *Decatur* may attempt to get out.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Carberry's regiment remains at *Annapolis*. Capt. *Morris*, of the *Adams* frigate, has also arrived there with 220 seamen and 100 marines to man the batteries, &c. several fine companies of militia have also come in, and the defences are respectable. On the 14th a frigate supposed to have *Cockburn* on board, was at anchor opposite the harbor, less than 6 miles from the city; and a schooner had been sounding off the river for the two preceding days. Some deserters who arrived there state that the enemy's troops are not so sickly as has been generally supposed.

Attack upon Queenstown. On Wednesday, the 7th, the enemy with 40 barges filled with men, made an attack upon *Queenstown*, in *Queens Anns county*, both by land and water. The attack was so unexpected that but little resistance was made, the picket guard of our militia only firing upon the enemy, by which they killed and wounded three or four of them. They then retreated to *Centreville* the country town, a distance of seven miles, which the women had chiefly left expecting an attack.

Queenstown is a village containing 10 or 12 houses, situate on the *Chester* river 2 miles from the bay.

Eleven deserters came into *Centreville*, and surrendered themselves, the day after the attack upon *Queenstown*. At the former place is collected 5 or 600 militia. The want of arms has prevented the assembly of a very considerable force. Several of the British have been found killed in the woods. The picket guard of 18 men (at *Queenstown*) concealed themselves behind a fence until the enemy had got within 30 yards of them when they fired and retreated through a cornfield; by a rapid circuitous movement, they ambuscaded again, and had a second fire at the foe. The body of the militia at that place (280 men) made a masterly retreat to *Centreville*, without loss.

A letter from St. Michael, says—

"On the 10th inst. at 4 o'clock A. M. the British made an attack on *St. Michael* with eleven barges, they went up the river on the opposite side of *St. Michael*, without making the least noise close in the shore, and as it was very cloudy and our men in the fort without suspicion of an attack, they had landed before they were discovered. Our men fired two guns and left the fort of which the enemy immediately took possession and gave three cheers, supposing they would have *St. Michael* without much difficulty, but they were very much mistaken; for the *St. Michael's* people and capt. *Vickers* of the *Easton* packet, with the artillery from *Easton*, attacked them so briskly and pointed their guns with so much judgment, that our invaders were soon obliged to make off—the infantry were not engaged.

There were only four pieces of cannon in the battery, one of which our own people spiked before they left it, the other three were spiked by the enemy; but they have all been drilled and are again ready for service.

We were fortunate enough not to have a man hurt, although the grape shot flew like hail in the town, and their balls passed through a number of houses. The two shots that were fired from the fort must have done some execution, as a good deal of blood was seen on the shore, and two swords and a pistol were left behind, and their barges were seen to be struck by the artillery from the town."

St. Michael is a flourishing village of *Talbot county*, situate on a river of the same name, four or five miles from the bay, and contains about sixty houses, chiefly tenanted by hardy mechanics, shipcarpenters, blacksmiths, &c. having generally from six to ten vessels on the stocks. To destroy these was probably the object of the enemy. *Easton* is distant from *St. Michael* about 9 miles. The place if taken will be dearly purchased.

Relative to Baltimore.—August 14, in sight from *North Point*, 13 ships, 3 brigs and 6 schooners.—From the movements of the enemy this day it was supposed they had been employed in fixing buoys. Aug. 15—thirty-two barges and boats were seen at 20 min. past 5 A. M. in a line between *North Point* and the *Bodkin*, moving towards the fleet as fast as possible. What they had been after is not ascertained; probably they had designed to have attacked our schooners; 19 sail in sight to-day; several of them seen from the observatory. The fort was strongly manned for the night. Aug. 16—As yesterday. Aug. 17—The enemy nearly as yesterday.—This morning, about 3 o'clock the look-out boats of com. *Gordon's* squadron discovered a sail a short distance below *Hawkins' Point*; gave chase, and run her ashore, when she proved to be one of the British cutters, with four deserters from the enemy's sloop of war.

They state, that in preparing to row guard last night, about 8 o'clock, a squall arose, and hammocks piped down, when they took advantage of the darkness of the night, cut the painter and made sail for *Baltimore*.

They inform further, that on Saturday, com. *Gordon's* squadron was seen from the fleet, standing down, and an idea was entertained that it had anchored back of the *Bodkin*. At night, between 30 and 40 barges and smaller boats left the fleet, with a view of attacking the schooners, but on perceiving that their position had been mistaken, they lay by all night, and at day-break returned to the fleet.—According to the account of these deserters, about two thousand soldiers are stationed on *Kent Island*, with eighteen field pieces. On Tuesday night last, a party of about 300 marched up to *Queenstown*, and about the same number went in boats, where they landed.

Some skirmishing took place, the result of which they do not know, except that the party returned about day-break to the Island, with the loss, as was said, of two killed and six wounded. The commanding officer had his horse shot under him—They add that a rumor prevailed of a contemplated attack on *Annapolis* in a few days, and that two or three of the smaller vessels had been sounding the channel, for the purpose it was supposed of determining what sized vessels could lay within gun shot.—*Pat.*

Aug. 18—Nothing new.—But an additional number of troops marched to the fort in the evening; as though an attack was apprehended. Aug. 19, as yesterday. Aug. 20—The same.

It is pleasant to be assured that the mountain men of *Virginia*, stationed at *Norfolk*, enjoy full health. The troops as gen. *Taylor* observes, have "an extraordinary exemption from disease."

By letters from *Tappanmock*, it appears that the

enemy still menaces the shores of the Rappahannock. His force is not stated. He seems very suspicious about putting his foot on the shore, confiding but little in the fidelity of his own men, and thinking that the woods may be filled with rifles.

A small vessel, carrying a few military stores to the eastern shore of Virginia, was captured by the British in the Rappahannock, on the 7th inst. running foul of three barges, just before day. The hands belonging to the vessel made their escape.—There were four passengers, 2 gentlemen and 2 ladies—the former were made prisoners of; but one of them was parolled to escort the ladies, who were treated as women should be, and permitted to proceed to their original destination.

Would it not be proper to ascertain the number of slaves kidnapped by the British. It is stated by deserters, that about 90 were sent off in the Fox, transport, to Halifax.

The Mrs. Barron, mentioned in the following letter, is the widow of com. Samuel Barron, who commanded our squadron in the Mediterranean in 1804 and 5.

Extract of a letter received by Mr. Buller Cocke of Washington city, from Miss Barron, near Hampton.

SIR—You have no doubt received the account of the attack on Hampton, and the gallant conduct of our little band, consisting of about 200 opposed to near 2000 of the enemy. After the retreat of our people, they took possession of the town and adjacent country; continued a few days, which were marked by the most disgraceful acts—and the purport of this letter is to request the favor of you to procure the money due my aunt Barron, which you will be pleased to remit as soon as possible—for she has been plundered of every thing her house contained, even to cutting open the beds and carrying off the ticks, sparing neither furniture nor provision—having only time to escape, with her little family, as she saw the barges approach the landing.

Interesting Correspondence.

SALEM, June 18, 1813.

The hon. Maj. Gen. William King, esq.

SIR—I am directed by the joint committee, consisting of Messrs Blanchard, of Boston, Richardson of North Yarmouth, Emery of Shapleigh, on the part of the house, and the hon. Mr. Stephens and myself on the part of the senate, according to an order of the legislature, to enquire of you, if you hold any military commission under the president of the United States? If so—of what rank? And if not—if you have accepted any and what agency or concern under the U. S. in relation to the distribution of arms? Or enlisting or organizing any soldiers for the service of the United States, or for commissioning officers for that service? And also to know of you if you have received any small arms or other munitions of war?—Or if you have any knowledge of the receipt of such arms or other munitions of war, by any other person or persons, from or by an order of the executive of the U. S.—and for what purpose and to whom such military articles have been delivered?—Your answer to these enquiries is requested.

This commission is accompanied with authority to send for persons and papers; but, in executing the trust, I wish you to be assured, that I am disposed to consult your convenience as much as possible. I presume that a frank and prompt answer from you would probably render any future enquiries unnecessary.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

SAMUEL PUTNAM,
Chairman of said committee.

GENERAL KING'S ANSWER.

Bath, June 21, 1813.

SIR—Your letter, as chairman of a joint committee of the legislature of Massachusetts, I received this day.

To your first enquiry, whether I hold any military commission under the president of the United States I answer, that I have not the honor of holding any such commission. I am not insensible, however, to the distinction that every American enjoys, who holds, at the present crisis, a commission under an officer, so determined to protect the rights, and support the character of our country, as is the President of the United States.

You require to be informed, "if I have accepted any agency or concern under the United States in relation to the distribution of arms; or enlisting or organizing any soldiers for the service of the United States; or for commissioning officers for that service."—I answer that I have not had any agency or concern in relation to the distribution of arms.—Respecting the arms that have been distributed in this district—the volunteers who made a tender of their services to the president, for the defence of the country and were accepted and organized, have been furnished with arms on application to the proper officers of the general government.

As it respects the organizing of soldiers for the service of the United States, I have much pleasure in stating, that soon after the commencement of the present war, when the services of the detached militia were withheld from the general government, I aided the War Department in organizing such volunteer corps, as was considered necessary for the defence of this district; and the commissions to the officers passed through my hands for that purpose. My services were rendered without any promise of compensation from the government, and without desire or expectation on my part of receiving any remuneration whatever.

As the legislature, no doubt, will be advised of the result of your enquiries, and as I presume you will be much gratified in availing yourself of the present opportunity of doing justice to the patriotism of the citizens of this district, it is with real satisfaction that I make known to you for their information, that after two regiments of volunteers were organized, which was all that was considered necessary for the defence of this district, the services of such a number of other companies were tendered to the president, and not organized, as would have completed three regiments more, had they been wanted.

Having a deep conviction that a war in defence of the personal liberty of our seamen—that class of our fellow citizens who have so recently and so repeatedly proved to their country that they so well deserve it—is just and necessary, I have in conclusion, only to assure you, that as a citizen of the United States I have duties to perform, as well as those of a citizen of this state; and while I shall endeavor not to neglect the latter, the former will most unquestionably claim my attention.

I am, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM KING.

HON SAMUEL PUTNAM,

Chairman of a joint committee of the legislature of Massachusetts.

Plaster of Paris.

From the Orange County Patriot.

We understand that a bed of *Gypsum* or *Plaster of Paris*, has recently been discovered on the lands of *Jacob Quick*, esq. in the town of Montague, in Sussex county, New-Jersey. This discovery promises to be of the greatest utility to the surrounding country. The bed, which appears inexhaustible, is found directly on the banks of the Delaware river, only 26 miles from this town, and is of the black oxyd of gypsum. Several persons have taken quantities of it away, for the purpose of making trial of its efficacy on land this season—and Mr. Quick being desirous that numerous experiments should be made of its utility, generously raises it from the bed, and allows persons to take it away without charge.—From a conversation we have had from a well informed gentleman, who has visited it and made some chymical experiments on it, we cannot but hope, that this gypsum may hereafter become useful, and supercede, in some measure, the necessity of importing at a vast expence, foreign Plaster of Paris.

THE CHRONICLE.

We have a British "official" account of a great battle fought at Victoria, in *Spain*, between Lord *Wellington*, commanding the allies, and the French under *Joseph Bonaparte*, in which it appears the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of their military chest containing 42,000,000 of reals, 151 pieces of brass artillery, (all that the French had but one) 1,973,400 musket ball cartridges, 40,668 bls. powder, 422 carts, 44 coaches and many waggons, 12000 muskets, 14,000 head of cattle, 2 generals, 500 families, and three thousand prisoners. The French force is stated to have consisted of between 60 and 70 thousand men; their number of killed is not given; the allies lost in killed and wounded, officers and soldiers, 4,710 men, three-fourths of whom were English. The French had fled to *Pamplona*; and it is insinuated that king *Joseph* may be taken prisoner, not being able to make his escape into France. It is probable a great battle has been fought, and the result may be as reported; but it appears singular that all the French artillery (151 pieces) but one piece should be taken, the military chest captured, and such a quantity of other valuables fall into the hands of the allies, with no more than three thousand prisoners, and 12000 muskets. We believe the French have been severely and signally defeated.

A London paper of June 22, says "it is matter of surprise that our ministers should not, even at this date, have received any official account of the armistice."

More good news from Mexico.—We have the 5th Mexican Bulletin, in a letter from gen. *Bernardo*, dated at *St. Fernando*, June 20, which details a glorious victory obtained by the whigs over the Tories under *Elesondo*, who had advanced within a short distance of that capital. The battle lasted but 75 minutes—and the defeat was complete. The force on the side of the whigs consisted of 1000 men, of whom 250 were Americans, and 120 Indians. The royalists were 1600 strong, 600 of whom were regular troops. The battle was commenced by the American riflemen, and the hot pursuit led by their commander, major Henry Perry (of Conn.) in the absence of col. Kemper. The Tories lost 274 killed, 450 wounded, 67 prisoners, and 2 standards, 2 pieces of cannon (all they had) with a large and very convenient supply of ammunition and military stores some cash, &c. &c. The republicans had 22 killed

and wounded. Accounts dated eight days since the battle state that the whig forces are powerfully recruited, and was about to proceed, 4000 strong, over the river Grand.

Cincinnati, July 31.—A new star has made its appearance. It is very luminous, and of the first magnitude. Last night at nine o'clock, its bearing was south 45 degrees east, at the meridian of Cincinnati, as nearly as I could judge by my eye. It was in the Zodiac, and near or among the cluster of stars belonging to Capricornus. It set this morning about half past four, as nearly as I could guess in my confined horizon. This I publish that the curious and skilful, who are prepared for the purpose, may observe it.

ROBERT STUBBS.

We have already noticed, and reprehended as we ought (in vol. 1.) the tyranny of the French government over the press—the following (as they say on the Eastern Shore) is the "cup sheep" of all we have seen of the subject:

Hamburg, May 31.—By the decision of his excellency, marshal prince Eckmuhl, governor general, it is ordered that every inhabitant of Hamburg, do bring without the least delay to the general direction of police:—

Every libel, pamphlet, foreign or not authorised gazette, caricatures, pieces of verse, &c. &c. published or introduced since the 24th of February of the current year. Every individual who shall delay in submitting to this order, or who shall not entirely fulfil it, by retaining any of the objects, the giving up of which is prescribed, shall be prosecuted with rigor.

The Director-General of Police.

D'AUBIGNOSE.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The Perpetual Motion.—I do hereby offer to accept, on demand, any bet or bets, from FIVE THOUSAND TO ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to the end of proving in a few days, both by mathematical data, and by three separate experiments, to the satisfaction of three enlightened judges, chosen by my very opponents, out of the most respectable gentlemen of this city or of New-York, that Mr. Charles Redheffer's machine is genuine, and that it is incontestibly such a perpetual self moving principle, as the one alluded to by sir Isaac Newton, in his Principia Mathematica, book 1st, section 13th, on the laws of motion.

N. B. This to be valid until the 15th inst. at sun setting.

CHARLES GOBERT.

Civil Engineer, No 157, S. 5th street. And at New-York, No. 78 Pearl-street.

Philadelphia, July 12, 1813.

☞ The necessity of concluding the French Exposure, and of inserting some things that, in point of time, properly belong to the volume, has compelled the postponement of several articles that we would rather have inserted at present. The Appendix for vol. 4, will accompany the next and last number, and the Index be delivered with the succeeding paper, so that the volume may be promptly bound.

ERRATA, in the "*Topography of Ohio*," page 315, which the reader will be pleased to correct.—In page 316, 11th line of the 3rd paragraph, for "east bank" read left bank. After the word "union" in the 8th line from the end of the article, insert *and*; and delete "is." These latter are important for they materially effect the true meaning of the sentence.

Col. Richard E. Parker, of Westmoreland county, Vir. is the author of the article relative to the outrages at *Hampton*, signed "P." inserted in page 335, "whose name alone," says the *Richmond Enquirer*, "carries the evidence with it."

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 26 OF VOL. IV.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1813.

[WHOLE NO. 104.]

Illec olim meminisse iuvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

Occasional Remarks.

The present number completes the 4th volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER. Of the matter or manner of the work, so far as they depend on the editor, it does not become me to speak; but this I may say, from a perfect conviction founded on ample experience, that this work has cost me more editorial labor and drudgery than is bestowed on any two daily newspapers issued in the United States; leaving out the *National Intelligencer*, which reports the debates and proceedings of Congress, at length. Every thing is to be read, examined, digested, and compared—that, if possible, the truth may be discovered and preserved.

I never expected the REGISTER would "please everybody." I have conducted it with a sacred regard to *truth* and *patriotism*, so far as my talents enabled me to discern them; and, with unwearied industry, sought for and collected matters for reference, and articles of news, supposed to belong to the *history of our time*, which have been inserted with impartiality.

The continued support of the work and its increasing circulation, gives me reason to believe that the general will is tolerably consulted—and, until better advised than at present, the entire plan will be persevered in.

An *Appendix* to the volume accompanies this number; the *Index* will issue next week.

Further Executive Proceedings.

SENATE—SATURDAY, JULY 31.

On motion of Mr. Dana,

That on application of any member of the Senate an extract be furnished from the executive record comprehending the messages of the President of the United States, in relation to the nomination of Jonathan Russell, to be minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden, and the proceedings of the Senate thereon:

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 15, nays 11, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Turner, and Wells—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Howell, Lacoek, Morrow, Stoue, Tait, Taylor, Varnum, and Worthington—11.

Monday, August 2.—On motion, by Mr. Leib,

Ordered, That the secretary cause to be printed for the use of the Senate, an extract from the executive journal, comprehending the several messages from the President of the United States with the documents, and the proceedings of the Senate on the nomination of Jonathan Russell to be minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden.

EXTRACTS, &c.

Monday, May 31.—The following written message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Graham:

To the Senate of the United States,

The Swedish government having repeatedly manifested a desire to interchange a public minister with the United States, and having lately appointed one with that view, and other considerations concurring

to render it advisable at this period to make a correspondent appointment, I nominate Jonathan Russell, of Rhode-Island, to be minister plenipotentiary of the U. States to Sweden.

JAMES MADISON.

May 29th, 1813.

The message was read.

Ordered, That it lie for consideration.

Tuesday, June 1.—The Senate took into consideration the message from the President of the United States of yesterday nominating Jonathan Russell to office; and

On motion, by Mr. Goldsborough,

Ordered, That the further consideration thereof be postponed.

Mr. Goldsborough submitted the following motion for consideration, which was read,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform the Senate when, and by whom the first intelligence was officially communicated to the Department of State, of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and at what time the first official information of the repeal of these decrees was given to the American charge des affaires at Paris.

Wednesday, June 2.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Jonathan Russell, together with the motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Goldsborough; and

On motion, by Mr. King,

The motion was amended and agreed to as follow:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to inform the Senate whether any communication has been received from Jonathan Russell, admitting or denying the declaration of the duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, that he had informed his predecessor of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees at the date of that decree.

On motion,

Ordered, That the resolution, together with the nomination of Jonathan Russell, be referred to Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. King, to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Anderson submitted the following motion for consideration, which was read,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate the correspondence which may have passed between the United States and the King of Sweden, respecting the interchange of public ministers between the said governments.

Thursday, June 3.—The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Anderson; and

On the question, will the Senate agree thereto?

It was determined in the affirmative—yeas 16, nays 12, as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bledsoe, Dagget, Dana, Gaillard, German, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Leib, Smith, Stoue, and Tait—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Chace, Condit, Curtis, Lacoek, Morrow, Robinson, Faylor, Turner, Varnum and Worthington—12.

Ordered, That the secretary lay the said resolution before the President of the U. States.

Monday, June 7.—The following written message

was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Graham :

To the Senate of the United States.

I transmit to the Senate, a report of the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the third instant.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, June 7, 1813.

The report and documents are as follow :

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate of the third instant, requesting the President to cause to be laid before the Senate, the correspondence which may have passed between the United States and the king of Sweden, respecting the interchange of public ministers, has the honor to report to the President, that no direct correspondence has taken place on the subject.

In reference to the object of the resolution, the Secretary of State submits several extracts of letters from Mr. Speyer, consul of the United States at Stockholm, and a letter from Mr. Beasley, commissary of prisoners at London, by which the wishes and intentions of the Swedish government in relation to the interchange of ministers, have been made known, to this department.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MONROE.

Department of State, June 7, 1813.

The message and report were read.

MR. BEASLEY TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(Copy.)

London, December 12th, 1812.

SIR—Referring to my letter of the 10th inst. I have now the honor to transmit a copy of the letter which I informed you that I had received from Mr. Speyer, and of that which I stated it was my intention to address to him, on the subject of our relations with Sweden.

Notwithstanding the present apparent irritation of the Swedish government, I have been assured by Mr. De Kantzow, and I learn from other sources, that it has invariably manifested the most friendly disposition towards the United States. Those American vessels which have sought shelter in its ports have experienced perfect protection. British cruisers are not allowed within its territories to dispose of prizes they make from the United States; and in some instances, the protection of Swedish convoy has been afforded to American vessels passing through the sound.

Indeed this circumstance, Mr. De Kantzow informed me, had been mentioned to him by Lord Castlereagh with no satisfaction.

I fear, however, that the art and intrigues of our enemy will, if not speedily counteracted, produce a state of things equally unfriendly. I collect from various quarters that considerable dissatisfaction is entertained by the Swedish government that the U. States have not appointed a minister near it.

The jealousy which has long existed between Sweden and Denmark, is said to have contributed no little to the feeling to which this mission has given rise, seeing that the United States have had a minister near the Danish government. Mr. De Kantzow seemed anxious to know whether a minister was or would be appointed; and I am inclined to believe that his stay here is prolonged on that account.

The Crown Prince is fond of court and splendor; the government is poor; and to say nothing of the two great spoliators, the example of Denmark is immediately before it.

I beg to add, that the result of all the information I can collect, is, that the fate of all the American property, now in the dominions of Sweden, will depend on the course which the government of the

United States may pursue on this critical and delicate emergency.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your most obedient humble servant,

R. G. BEASLEY.

(No. 10.)

Extract of a letter from John Speyer, esq. consul of the United States at Stockholm, to the Secretary of State; dated Stockholm, 18th January, 1812.

The minister of foreign affairs, in the course of our conversation yesterday, mentioned that both the king and prince royal were desirous to maintain and extend the friendly relations and commercial intercourse now subsisting between us, and intend to send a minister or charge des affairs to the U. States. He would name the person designated for that mission, were it ascertained whether he accepted of it.

(No. 11.)

Extract of a letter from the same to the same, dated Stockholm, 21st January, 1812.

The gentleman mentioned in No. 10, as intended to be sent to the United States, is Mr. Kantzow, who lately returned from Brazils, where he resided charge des affairs of the king several years: he had before been consul general of Sweden, in Portugal.

He informed me yesterday that he was to go as charge des affairs, which he refused, but consented to accept the appointment as minister.

From the personal knowledge I have of Mr. Kantzow, I think him well calculated to contribute to the good understanding of our respective governments.

(Extract.)

MR. SPEYER TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

"Stockholm, 31st March, 1812.

"On the 24th, the minister of foreign affairs told me that the king had on that day directed him to inform me, that he would send Mr. Kantzow as minister resident to the United States. I understand that Mr. Kantzow is to leave this with his family, early in May, by way of England."

(Extract.)

SAME TO THE SAME.

"18th May, 1812, Orebro.

"Mr. Kantzow who is appointed minister to the United States, is still here; he expects to receive his instructions soon, when he will set out on his voyage."

(Extract.)

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME.

"Stockholm, 25th September, 1812.

"Mr. Kantzow has received his credentials as minister resident at Washington, and was despatched from Orebro on the 15th ult. He is now in London and will probably remain there next winter. The Prince Royal informed me the 4th inst. that he had directed Mr. Kantzow to represent to the English government his desire to see a good understanding restored with the United States."

(Extract.)

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME, DATED

"Stockholm, 25th September, 1812.

"As this government expect the appointment of a minister or a charge des affairs, in return for Mr. Kantzow's mission, I have not presented the commission as consul for this place. I am apprehensive it might be ungraciously received here after their notification of the appointment of a minister."

Mr. Goldsborough, from the committee to whom

was referred, on the 2d inst., the nomination of Jonathan Russell, reported: That, in pursuance of the order of the Senate, the committee met the secretary of state by appointment at the office of the department of state, when they were informed by the secretary, that there was no official denial or admission of Jonathan Russell, that the allegation of the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow referred to was true; but that he (the secretary) had a private letter from Mr. Russell, subsequent to the allegation of the Duke of Bassano, in which he understood that allegation to be unequivocally denied; and on motion,

Ordered, That the further consideration of said nomination be postponed.

Mr. Goldsborough submitted the following motion for consideration, which was read.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to send a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Friday, June 11.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Jonathan Russell, together with the motion of Mr. Goldsborough thereon of the 7th inst.

And on motion, by Mr. Smith,

It was agreed to take the question on the said nomination by yeas and nays.

A motion was made by Mr. Wells, that the nomination of Jonathan Russell, and the motion of Mr. Goldsborough on the subject, together with the message of the President of the United States of the 7th inst. with the communications therein mentioned, be referred to a committee, to enquire and report thereon.

And after debate, on motion, by Mr. Giles,

It was agreed that the subject be postponed.

Monday, June 14.—The senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Jonathan Russell, together with the motion submitted thereon by Mr. Wells, on the 11th inst. and the motion was amended and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the nomination of Jonathan Russell, and the motion of Mr. Goldsborough on the subject, together with the message of the president of the U. States of the 7th inst. with the communications therein mentioned, be referred to a committee with instruction respectfully to confer with the president of the United States upon the subject of the said nomination, and report thereon.

Ordered, That Mr. Wells, Mr. Giles and Mr. King be the committee.

Tuesday, July 6.—The following written message was received from the president of the U. States, by Mr. Graham:

To the Senate of the U. States,

I have received from the committee appointed by the resolution of the senate of the 14th day of June, a copy of that resolution, which authorises the committee to confer with the president on the subject of the nomination made by him of a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Conceiving it to be my duty to decline the proposed conference with the committee, and it being uncertain when it may be convenient to explain to the committee, and through them to the senate, the grounds of my so doing, I think it proper to address the explanation directly to the senate. Without entering into a general review of the relations in which the constitution has placed the several departments of the government to each other, it will suffice to remark, that the executive and senate, in the cases of appointments to office and of treaties, are to be considered independent and co-ordinate with each other. If they agree, the appointments or treaties are made. If the senate disagree, they fail. If the senate wish information previous to their

final decision, the practice, keeping in view the constitutional relation of the senate and executive, has been, either to request the executive to furnish it, or refer the subject to a committee of their body to communicate, either formally or informally, with the head of the proper department. The appointment of a committee of the senate to confer immediately with the executive himself, appears to lose sight of the co-ordinate relation between the executive and the senate, which the constitution has established, and which ought therefore to be maintained.

The relation between the senate and house of representatives, in whom legislative power is concurrently vested, is sufficiently analogous to illustrate that between the executive and senate in making appointments and treaties. The two houses are in like manner independent of and co-ordinate with each other; and the invariable practice of each in appointing committees of conference and consultation is to commission them to confer not with the co-ordinate body itself, but with a committee of that body. And although both branches of the legislature may be too numerous to hold conveniently a conference with committees, were they to be appointed by either to confer with the entire body of the other, it may be fairly presumed that if the whole number of either branch were not too large for the purpose, the objection to such a conference, being against the principle, as derogatory from the co-ordinate relations of the two houses, would retain all its force.

I add only that I am entirely persuaded of the purity of the intentions of the senate, in the course they have pursued on this occasion, and with which my view of the subject makes it my duty not to accord: and that they will be cheerfully furnished with all the suitable information in possession of the executive, in any mode deemed consistent with the principles of the constitution and the settled practice under it.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, July 6, 1813.

Thursday, July 8.—Mr. Wells, from the committee appointed the 14th of June, on the nomination of Jonathan Russell, reported the correspondence between the president of the United States and the committee; also a letter from the secretary of state to the committee; which were read.

[The copy of the chairman's letter to the president, communicating a transcript of the resolution of the senate of the 14th of June, 1813, and inquiring of him when it would be convenient for the president to receive the committee of the senate, is not on file.]

In answer to the letter above referred to, the following note was received from the president.

J. Madison presents his respects to Mr. Wells, and will receive the committee of the senate, appointed by their resolution of the 14th inst. to confer with the president, at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, June 15, 1813.

"At the time mentioned in the above note, the committee heard, at the door of the president's house, of his indisposition, and resolved to defer waiting upon him until they were informed of his recovery."

In the afternoon of this day the chairman of the committee received from the president the following note.

The president of the United States regrets that the error of his watch and the precipitancy of his servant prevented his seeing, at 11 o'clock to-day, the committee of the senate on the subject referred to them. Although considerably indisposed, he would have saved them the necessity of a second call.

If the state of his health should not permit him to see the committee, he will apprise them of it in time.

June 16, 1813.

The following are copies of two notes received by the committee from the president of the United States.

J. Madison being too much indisposed to see the committee this morning, is obliged to postpone it until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Thursday, June 17, 1813.

James Madison is sorry that a continuance of his indisposition will not permit him to see the committee of the senate to-day, nor can he at present fix a day when it will be in his power.

Friday morning, June 18.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Monroe to the committee.

Department of State, June 23, 1813.

GENTLEMEN—The indisposition of the president continuing, I am instructed by him to express to you his great regret at the delay to which it has already subjected the proceedings of the senate on the nomination of the minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Sweden. To prevent any further delay from that cause, he has authorised me to confer with you on that subject, and to communicate to you any information which you may be desirous of obtaining from the executive relating to it.

I will have the honor to meet you, for this purpose, at such place and hour as you will have the goodness to appoint.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient humble servant,

JAMES MONROE.

The Hon. Messrs. Wells, Giles and King.

The following is an answer from the chairman of the committee.

Committee-Room, 24th June, 1813.

SIR—The committee of the senate appointed to confer respectfully with the president of the United States on the nomination made by him of a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden, have had the honor this morning to receive your letter of yesterday.

The committee heard with real concern of the continued indisposition of the president: but as they presume that there are connected with this nomination no considerations of so urgent a nature as to require an immediate decision upon it, they will wait with pleasure for the conference they have been ordered by the senate to request of the president, until the restoration of his health takes place.

I have the honor, sir, to be, with the highest consideration, your very obedient servant,

WM. HILL WELLS,

Chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Mr. Russell's nomination.

The Hon. J. Monroe, Secretary of State.

A motion was made by Mr. Goldsborough, "That the several resolutions and communications with the president of the United States, the secretary of state, and the senate, upon the subject of the Swedish nomination, be referred to a committee;" and

On motion by Mr. Smith, it was agreed to postpone the consideration of this motion in order to take up the nomination of Jonathan Russell, and the motion thereon by Mr. Goldsborough, to wit, "That it is inexpedient at this time to send a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden;" and

On motion by Mr. Tail, it was agreed that the question on the motion last mentioned be taken by yeas and nays.

Whereupon on motion, the senate adjourned.

Friday, July 9.—The senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Jonathan Russell, of Rhode Island, to be minister plenipotentiary to Swe-

den, together with the motion of Mr. Goldsborough, under consideration yesterday, thereon; and on the question to agree to the motion, it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 22, nays 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brown, Dagget, Dans, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsely, Hunter, King, Lacey, Lambert, Leib, Mason, Stone, Wells—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Brent, Bullock, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Howell, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—14.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to send a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Ordered, That the secretary lay this resolution before the president of the United States.

Expose of the French Empire.

LEGISLATIVE BODY,—*Sitting of the 25th Feb.*

PUBLIC WORKS—CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 399.

Since the accession of his majesty to the throne, fifteen million of francs have been expended upon public works.

The imperial palaces have been re-established and considerably enlarged. The Louvre has cost fifty millions, including houses yet to be erected; 21,400,000 have been laid out. All those buildings have been detached from the Thuilleries, which obstructed approach to it. The regular plan of that palace and of its gardens has been entirely executed; 6,700,000 francs have been expended. The foundation of the palace of the king of Rome has been laid in front of the bridge of Jena: the epoch of its building will form an historical monument: its cost is estimated at 20 millions; the preparation of the ground has already cost 2 millions and an half. Versailles has been repaired, the expense has been 5,200,000 francs; for the machine of Marly, which supplied it with water, a steam engine or pump has been substituted; the cost will be 3 millions; 2,450,000 have already been expended. Fontainebleau and Compeigne are restored; the interior of each has been entirely renewed; their gardens have been replanted; 10,600,000 francs have been expended.—The palaces of Trianon, St. Cloud, Rambouillet, Stupinis, Laken, Strasbourg, and Rome, required 10,800,000 francs.

The diamonds of the crown, pledged at the period of our troubles, have been redeemed; acquisitions for completing them have been made. The appendages of the crown, which, according to the statutes ought to amount to 50 millions, have also been completed—50 millions have been expended upon pictures, statutes, and objects of art and antiquity, which have been added to the immense collection of the Napoleon museum.

All those expenditures have been paid with funds of the crown and of the extraordinary domains.

MILITARY WORKS.

The protection of our frontiers has not for a moment been lost sight of. Immense roads have consolidated the system of defence of the Helder, which is the key of Holland. 4,800,000 francs have been expended at this place; which may hereafter be regarded as unattackable. The forts Lassaile, Ecluse, Duquesne and Morland, which defend the entrance of the Zuyder Zee and the port of the Texel, may be defended for 60 days after the opening of the trenches; this year they will be so improved that they may resist for ninety days more. If these works had been so constructed 15 years ago, Holland would not have lost two fleets. Since the basin of Antwerp has been enlarged, that place has acquired an augmentation of strength in proportion to the importance of the depot, which it is intended to be made: these works have cost 8,400,000 francs,

It is now one of our strongest places, and has been placed by our engineers upon the same rank with Strasbourg and Metz.—Flushing has been an object of the care of our engineers since 1809; 11,500,000 francs have been expended there. The forts Montebello, St. Hilaire, Lacoste, and the Four-crowns, are considered by engineers, as capable of sustaining a siege of 100 days after the opening of the trenches.—About 6000 men may be sheltered by bomb-proof casemates, none of which existed in 1809. Ostend has been greatly improved. Two stone forts have been built upon the Downs, which cost 4 millions. The port of Cherbourg is now strongly encompassed by immense works, which cost 3,700,000 francs, and is in a condition to sustain a siege. Four forts upon the heights were finished at the commencement of the present year.—In its present state this place could maintain a siege of 30 days, and in a year it will be capable of holding out 90 days. Brest, Belle-Isle, Quiberon, and Rochelle have been improved and new forts have been erected at the Isle d'Aux, Isle d'Oleron, at the mouth of the Gironde, at Toulon, at the Isles d'Hyeres, at Spezzia, and at Porto-Ferrajo. Along the whole extent of our coasts, batteries have been erected, and at the inlets round towers, bomb proof, and armed with cannon, have been constructed.—Every year the state of Corfu is increased, entrenched camps cover the place.

On our land frontier, the line of defence of the Rhine has also received new improvements. Kehl is finished. Works to the amount of 5,700,000 francs have been constructed at Cussel and Mayance; to the amount of 3,800,000 at Juliers; and at Wesel to the amount of 4,700,000 francs. The works of Alexandria, which cost 25 millions, have also been improved, and places of less importance have also received such attention as they required, 71 millions have been expended upon them.

WORKS OF THE MARINE AND OF THE PORTS.

The vast projects, which his majesty has adopted for the establishment of Cherbourg, will cost 73 millions. A port formed in the solid rock, twenty-eight feet below low water mark, will receive during some months, our men of war; upon this 26 millions have been laid out. A dyke, which will secure the road as well against an enemy as against tempests, and all the works necessary to the establishment of a great port, will be finished in ten years.

Antwerp formerly had no maritime establishment; it has now an arsenal, in which twenty ships of the line may be at once built, and a basin in which our whole fleet may be moored. Forty-four sail of the line may now find there a safe and commodious harbor.—These works have cost 18 millions.

Flushing has been re-established. At an expense of 560,000 francs its quays and magazines have been re-constructed; the apron of the sluice being lowered four feet, the basin has now an advantage which it never had before, of receiving first rate ships: six can enter or go out at one tide.

Nature designated the New-Diepp, as the arsenal, the dock yard and the port of Holland; but, bound by bad dykes, and destitute of quays, it afforded a very indifferent station for ships. Works have been erected there, costing one million and an half.—Twenty-five sail of the line may now be moored there at the quays, and remain in safety. In three years all the works of the New-Diepp will be completed.

The port of Havre was very rarely accessible by frigates, a sand bank, repeatedly renewing itself, obstructed the entrance of the channel; a side sluice has been erected, which keeps the passage free; the basins and quays are constructing. The cost of

these works will be 6,300,000 francs. In ten years the whole will be complete.

A considerable part of the land around the city of Dunkirk was a marsh, and the port was obstructed. Five millions have been appropriated to construct a lateral sluice at the extremity of the channel, to produce the discharge of the water from the marsh. 4,500,000 francs have been appropriated, and 500 thousand will complete the whole at the close of the year.

The opening of the channel of Ostend had made much progress; all parts of the port had suffered a long neglect; the fire sluice of Stikens needed an entire repair; in these works 3,600,000 francs have been employed. The construction of a side sluice insures a free navigation of the channel.

The port of Marseilles, already very small, had become almost obstructed by an accumulation of mud; upon this object 1,500,000 have been expended. The state of that port is now excellent. In a few years the entire improvement of it will be completed by the construction of a basin, and by the re-building of the several quays.

Besides the important undertakings which I have enumerated, 50 millions have been distributed in other maritime establishments, at Brest, Rochefort, Toulon, Genoa, Spezzia, Dieppe, Calais, St. Valenry, Bayonne, and a great number of less important places along our coast.

Roads—The most important roads are those which, opening the passages of the Alps and the Apennines, connect France with all parts of Italy, and those which connect us with Spain, Holland, the Hanse-towns and the centre of Germany. In the Alps, the road from Paris to Milan by the Simplon, that from Paris to Turin, by the Maurienne and Mount Genis and that from Spain to Italy by Mount Genevieve, are entirely opened: the heaviest waggons travel without interruption and with the greatest facility, without locking their wheels, either in descending to the deepest valley, or ascending to the tops of the highest mountains, where until very late even a foot-path, sometimes wholly impracticable, afforded a dangerous route for foot-men or single beasts of burden. These roads have cost 22,400,000 francs; the entire sum appropriated was 30,600,000 francs; the erection of new houses of entertainment and the repairs of others will require the balance that is unexpended of 8,200,000 francs.

The road from Lyons to Genoa, by the seacoast has cost 1,800,000 francs of the 3,500,000 francs appropriated. That from Cazanne to Fenistrel's by the defile of Festrieres will be the completion of the preceding road, and will be finished in 1813. It will cost 1,800,000 francs, of which 800,000 have been already expended. The road from Nice to Genoa, will cost 15,500,000 francs; the expenditure of 6,500,000 francs has already completed a communication from Nice to Vintimiller, and from Sarrone to Genoa.—The nine millions remaining unexpended will complete the road from Marseilles to Rome without deviating from a delightful and temperate climate. In the Apennines the road from Savoy to Alexandria is opened. The general estimate was 4,000,000, of which 1,600,000 have been expended.

The road from port Mautica to Cev., that from Genoa to Alexandria by the defile of Giovi, that from Genoa to Plaisance, that from Spezzia to Parma, connecting the coasts with all the interior departments in Italy, are now making—the whole will cost 13,600,000 francs; works to the amount of three millions are finished. The road from Spezzia to Parma will be finished during the present year.

There was no road from Bordeaux to Bayonne, the sands of Landee prevented travelling unless with

difficulty and delay—8 millions have been appropriated to make a paved road; works to the amount of 4,200,000 have been finished; the road will be completed in 1814—it might have been now completed, if suitable quarries of stone for making a solid road had been sooner discovered.

From Anvers to Amsterdam, the sands and marshes, separate by dykes and ditches, made the travelling tedious and difficult, and sometimes altogether impracticable; two thirds of the road have already been paved and the whole will be done in 1813.—4,300,000, which it will cost. Three years ago there was no road from Wesel to Hamburg; it has been opened throughout and finished in several places; it will cost 9,300,000 francs. Work to the amount of six millions has already been executed. From Maestricht to Wesel there was no regular road through the sands; a road which cost 2,100,000 is finished. The road from Paris to Germany was scarcely marked between Metz and Mayence, 5 millions have made it one of the finest roads of the empire. Besides these expenditures, 219 millions have been employed in the course of nine years upon a great number of roads which traverse the empire in every direction, and which are every year improved.

BRIDGES.

Twelve millions have been expended in the construction of bridges entirely built at Verceil and Tortona upon the Lesca, and upon the Scirria, at Towns upon the Loire, at Lyons upon the Soanne, and upon the bridges on the road from Lyons to Marseilles, hitherto so much obstructed by the rivers and torrents which crossed it.—Two great bridges have been built in the departments beyond the Alps, that at Turon upon the Po, on which 1,850,000 francs have been expended, and which will cost 3,500,000; and the bridge of Ardisson upon the Doire, which will be completed this year; of 1,100,000 francs, 820,000 have been expended.

The abutments and several piers of the bridge of Bordeaux, already constructed, insure an entire building, they have cost a million. This bridge, hitherto deemed impracticable, will cost 6 millions. The bridge of Rouen, with the quays, which are to be re-established, will cost 5 millions; 800,000 have been expended. The stone bridge of Roanne, on the road from Paris to Lyons, has already cost 1,500,000; it will be finished with 900,000 francs. Twelve more millions have been employed upon bridges of less importance.

Canals.—Communication by water render transportation much less expensive, and afford easy carriage for articles of great weight; those communications are especially important for the distributing of provisions to countries and towns, where the population is closely connected, and also for the transport of raw materials, the weight or bulk of which renders their carriage by land difficult. They are important on account of the intercourse and life which they produce in our interior roads, and in those which are connected with the roads from our different seas.

The canal of St. Quintin has connected the Rhone and the Scheldt, Anvers and Marseilles, and has made Paris the centre of that great communication. Its construction cost 11 millions. Its navigation, subterraneous for the distance of three leagues, is entirely open. During the first eight months of 1812, 736 coal boats and 231 boats loaded with grain, passed through this new route, which has also been much used by other descriptions of commerce. The canal of the Somme, which will join that of St. Quintin, at the port of St. Vallery, will cost 5 mil-

lions; works already constructed have cost 1,200,000. The canals of Mons at Conde, the outlet to the Scheldt, for the rich coal mines of Jemmappe, will cost five millions, three millions have been expended. Numerous sluices have been constructed for improving the navigation of the Seine, the Aube, and the Maine. That improvement is going on; its cost has been estimated at 15 millions: 6 millions have been expended—Amongst the sluices constructed, that of the bridge of Aube is remarkable for its great dimensions. The Napoleon canal will be finished in four years; it will connect the Rhone with the Rhine, and will cost 17 millions; 10 and a half have been expended—funds to the amount of six millions and an half are collected and certain—The canal of Burgoyne, an important communication between the Saone and the Loire, and entering the Napoleon canal at Paris, will cost 24 millions: 6,800,000 francs were expended up to the close of the year 1812; the 17,200,000 francs to be expended, are special funds, and the works will be completed in ten years. There will soon be a communication between St. Malo and the mouth of the Vilaine, without doubling Bretagne. The canal of Rame will be finished in two years; it will cost eight millions, five of which are expended. The Blavet has been improved by a canal: the navigation of the new city of Napoleon (Pontivy) is improving; the 500,000 francs remaining unexpended will form, with the 2,800,000 already expended upon the works done, the 3,300,000, estimated as the cost of the whole improvement. The works of the canal from Mentz to Brest are about to be commenced, they will cost 28 millions; 1,200,000 have been expended. The canal from Niort to Rochelle, useful in order to drain a very extensive country, as well as for the purposes of navigation, will cost nine millions, of which 1,500,000 have been expended. Numerous advantages will result from the execution of the canal of Arles.—With the port of Bone, with which it will be connected, it will cost 8,500,000 francs, of which 5,800,000 have been expended. A canal is to be constructed, which will establish a commodious navigation throughout the whole valley of Cher; it will bring from the Loire the products of coal mines and forests hitherto almost unexplored; the cost will be 6 millions, 1,100,000 have been expended.

Drainage of lands.—The principal drainings, undertaken administratively, are those of Rochefort and Cotentin; the estimated cost 11 millions and an half. The works executed have cost 5,600,000. Rochefort, in particular, has already derived immense advantages. Works costing 5,800,000 francs, have re-established the dykes of the Scheldt and of Blankenburg; those of the Po have cost a million. Those dykes protect the entire country from irruptions of the sea and from the river floods. The Presquile of Perrache, which was destined for the aggrandizement of Lyons, had been covered by the waters of the Soane. The execution of an undertaking which will cost four millions, will remedy this inconvenience; two millions have already been employed in constructing a cause-way or embankment, and in beginning to raise the soil. Besides the 67 millions employed in the works, I have mentioned, 55 millions have been distributed for various other undertakings.

Works in Paris.—Several quarters of the capital were destitute of water, and it was also wanted in several markets; there were also wanting regulations for some of the principle articles of consumption. The rivers Beuvronne, Theronenne, and D'Ourcq, will be conducted to Paris; the first has already been introduced; these fountains continually

pour forth abundance of water and sixty smaller fountains distribute it. The union of the waters conducted to Paris will find the canal D'Ouercq, now completed almost to the basin of the Vilette. From that basin a branch, already formed, will connect the canal D'Ouercq with the Seine near St. Denis.—Another branch will connect it with the Seine near the bridge of Austerlitz. These two improvements will shorten the navigation at the 3 places where there are bends in the Seine, and will besides save the time requisite for crossing the bridges of Paris. These works will cost 38 millions and will be finished in 5 years; the work done amounts to 19,500,000 francs. The city of Paris will contribute largely to the expenses. Five large vessels are destined to receive on their introduction into Paris, all the animals intended for consumption; their building will cost 13 millions and an half, the half of which has been expended. A hall or market-house sufficiently large to shelter 200,000 casks of wine or brandy, will cost 12 millions; traders will occupy a part of this hall.—The sum expended is 4 millions. The cupola of the grain market will be re-constructed of iron, and will cost 800,000 francs. A market-house for provisions will cover the whole of the space from the market Des Innocens to the grain market; this work will cost 12,600,000 francs, 2,600,000 of which will be obtained by the demolition of the houses now erected there. All the other parts of Paris will have their particular markets. The works executed amount to 4 millions; 8 millions and an half will be necessary to complete the whole.—The 46,800,000 francs expended by the city of Paris in building markets, &c. will produce a revenue of nearly 3 millions, without laying any new charges. The prices paid by persons exposing provisions for sale will be lower than at present. The construction of granaries in reserve, of mills and ware-houses at St. Maur will complete the buildings designed for the supply of Paris. The granaries in reserve are estimated to 8 millions, of which 2,300,000 have been expended. The mills and ware-houses of St. Maur will cost about 8 millions; works to the amount of 8 millions are completed.

The bridges of Austerlitz, of the Arts and of Jena connect those parts of Paris separated by the Seine;—these works have cost 8,700,000. The bridge of Jena has already cost 1,400,000 in extra expenses. Eleven millions have been expended in the construction of quays, at an expense of four millions, they will be finished without interruption on both banks of the Seine.

Five new schools are erecting; 300,000 have been expended, and the total cost will be five millions.

The church of St. Genevieve, that of St. Denis, the palace of the archbishop and the metropolitan are repaired. 7,500,000 were required for these works; 6,700,000 have been expended, and 800,000 will complete the whole.

Houses for the minister of foreign affairs and the administration of the post office are building; the foundations have been laid; 2,800,000 have been expended; 9,200,000 will complete them. A palace will be built as a depot for the general archives of the empire; it will cost 20 millions; preparations to the amount of a million have already been made. The front of the palace of the legislative body, the column of the place Vendome, the temple of glory, the bank, the obelisk of the Point-Neuf, the Triumphal Arch of L'Etoile the fountain of the Bastille, and statutes for the decoration of monuments, will cost 35 millions and an half; 12,900,000 have already expended of that sum. Other works have been made in Paris to the amount of 15 millions.

Various works in the departments.—The poor-houses and prisons in the departments have received the special attention of the government. Fifty depots have been built and are in full activity; 31 are building, and 42 are in contemplation. Seven departments have as yet no vicinity for such buildings.—On these works 12 millions have been expended, and 17 more will be necessary. The most important prisons will be those destined to receive persons condemned for more than one year's imprisonment; 23 of that description will be sufficient for the whole empire, they may contain 16 thousand persons.—Eleven of these houses are now in operation; nine are almost finished, and three are in contemplation. When the whole shall have been completed, the common prisons, houses of correction, of arrest and of justice, will cease to be crowded; a convenient distribution may be made. The number of prisons for civil officers is 790; 292 have been repaired, or are in good condition; 291 are repairing; and 237 are to be rebuilt. 6 millions have been expended—24 millions will be adequate to all the other expenses.

Twelve and an half millions will be employed in buildings in the new city of Napoleon in Labendec, and in the opening of roads to it; 7 and a half millions have already been expended.

Premiums to the amount of 1,800,000 were appropriated for those inhabitants of the Deux Sevres, who should first rebuild their houses; 1,500,000 have already been expended.

Upon the 3,600,000, which the repairs of the baths cost, 1,500,000 have already been received.

It was necessary to preserve the ruins of ancient Rome from further waste of injury; those works, those for the navigation of the Tiber, and the embellishment of the second city of the empire, will cost six millions; two millions have been expended.

The 118 millions expended upon other works in the cities and departments, have been employed upon a great number of edifices necessary to the administration, religion, justice, and commerce, which in all our cities, claims the attention of government.

Such has been the use made of the *milliard* devoted to the public works of all kinds since the accession of his majesty, and the 50 millions which completed the jewels and augmented the rich collections of the crown. 485 millions have been specially expended upon objects which will furnish great and lasting results. The general valuation of works of this kind is a milliard and 61 millions; 576 millions will yet be necessary to complete them. Experience teaches us that but a few years will be sufficient for that purpose.

These works, gentlemen, are scattered over all parts of this vast empire, connected by all the departments composing it. You must know that no part is neglected; new France will exist as it did formerly; Rome, the Hanseatic departments, Holland, as well as Paris and our ancient cities, each is present in the thoughts and equality dear to the emperor; his solicitude never ceases whilst there is any thing useful to be done.

Interior Administration.—The several religious orders have received testimonials of protection; drafts upon the imperial treasury have been given to those curates beyond the Alps, whose income was inadequate. The decree of the 7th of November, 1811, in subjecting the communes to pay the necessary vicars, guarantees to them their entire salary, and remuneration for the maintenance of such aged curates as may be prevented from fulfilling their functions by age or infirmity. The church palaces and seminaries have been purchased. The concordat of Fontainebleau has terminated the dissensions of the

church; the government has been constantly gratified by the attachment evinced by the bishops and the clergy. The ancient principles of the church of France, distinguished by the name of the liberties of the Gallican church, perfectly reconcile the rights of the throne with those of the pontiffs. They should always form the basis of education in all the schools of the empire. The conduct of the ministers of other religious sects has been exemplary.—Every thing is in readiness for the definitive organization of the reformed sects and the Lutherans in the north; temporary privileges have been granted to their pastors. Every year the courts and tribunals acquire new claims to public regard, and maintain that distinction which the great body of the magistracy ought always to hold in well regulated states. The number of civil processes has greatly diminished; judgment is now more promptly given; arguments are less embarrassing; this is one of the advantages of our new civil code. Every one will henceforth know his rights, and when and how to exercise them. Government having been informed of the excessive fees claimed by attorneys and justices, the emperor has directed the grand judge to cause them to be reduced. The number of criminal cases has been more sensibly reduced even than the number of the civil.

In 1801, the population amounted to 34 millions of persons; that year there were 8,500 criminal cases, implicating 12,400 accused persons. In 1811, in a population of 42 millions, there were but 6000 criminal cases, implicating 3,600 persons. In 1801, 8000 accused persons were condemned; in 1811, 5,500; in 1801, there were 882 condemned to death, and in 1811 only 392. The number of capital punishments diminishes annually; and if it were necessary to give greater proofs of the influence of our laws and of our prosperity upon the public order, we might point out the decrease of condemnations most especially in those departments annexed to the empire, where capital offences diminish as their incorporation becomes more fixed. The administrations of the departments, of the communes, and of the charitable establishments, are active and vigilant—they second with zeal the improvements contemplated by the government. The revenues of the communes and cities, including Paris, amount to 128 millions. The taxes paid on goods introduced into cities and towns amount to 65,300,000; the additional per centage on the coal taxes, and divers other taxes, amount to 42,700,000; and the tax on rented estates produces 20 millions; altogether 128 millions of francs. The communes have, besides, property which is not computed in the municipal receipts; it is such as the inhabitants at large use, such as commons, public pasturages, &c. The capital of the manorial revenues of 20 millions, would be a resource much more valuable for the state, if it could dispose of it, so that the communes would be more easily indemnified by a smaller rent, instead of a possession encumbered by many charges and much perplexity. The municipal offices are conducted with as much care as those in other departments of government. Eight hundred and fifty cities have above 10,000 francs income; the greater part of their demands for 1813 is provided for.

Public Instruction.—In 1809, the number of scholars in the literary academies was but 9,500, 2,700 day scholars, and 6,800 boarders. At this time the number is 13,000, 10,000 day scholars, 8,000 boarders. 510 colleges give instruction to 50,000 scholars, 12,000 of whom are boarders. 1867 private schools are attended by 47,000 scholars. 31,000 primary schools give elementary instruction to 920,000 young boys. There is above a million of young

Frenchmen receive the benefits of a public education.

The Normal school of the university produces persons distinguished in the sciences, in belles-lettres, and in the mode of teaching them; they furnish to the literary academies every year excellent translations and instructions for making them. The 33 academies of the university have 9,000 auditors; two thirds of the students are intended for the bar and for physicians. The Polytechnique school annually furnishes 150 students, already distinguished for their acquirements, to the special school for engineers, for artillery, for bridges, roads and mines. The schools of St. Cyr, St. Germain, and Pleche, annually furnishes 1,500 military cadets. The number of students in the veterinary schools is doubled. The interests of agriculture demanded a more perfect organization of those schools. The Academy de la Crusca of Florence, the depository of the most pure idiom of the Italian language, the institute of Amsterdam, and the academy of St. Luc, of Rome, have received new regulations and sufficient funds. The labors of the institute of France continue; a third of its dictionary is completed, and the entire work will be completed in two years; researches relative to our language and history occupy a great many of its members. The translations of Strabo and Ptolemy do honor to the learned and useful men who executed them. The 16th volume of the collections of the ordinances of the kings of France have been published.

Events of the War.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The character of the enemy is daily developing itself. Those who have believed the *British* to be the most fiercely cruel or deliberately savage of all the civilized nations, have ample cause for the justice of their sentiment. The citizens of the United States have never duly estimated the perverse dispositions of this people; for it has been the *business* of not a few to gloss over their enormities and suppress the facts connected with their excesses. Those that will furnish you with a despatch from my lord Wellington nine or ten columns long, have no room for official papers and facts belonging to U States!

The whole principle of British power is founded in rapine and fraud; and, in sustaining it, we look for the commission of all sorts of violence. It seems the full belief of an *Englishman* that the whole universe was made for the subservience of the gloomy little island he inhabits—all else of the earth he supposes is populated by “*outlandish*” beings, such as “*French dogs*” or “*Yankee doodles*.”—Full of himself, and so stupid that he cannot understand the *language* of the island, he wonders that any body who *as not* breathed the *air* of England, should speak it at all. Phlegmatic as the *Dutch*, jealous as the *Spaniard*, cunning as the *Italian*, proud as the *German*, subtle as the *French*, barbarous as the *Cossack*, avaricious as the *Hebrew*, a man-stealer like the *Algerine*, and callous as the *Savage*—sometimes, *Puoli*-like, he hurls the midnight murder, or after his favorite manner on board the *Jersey* prison-ship, delights to see death gnaw the entrails of his victim, killing by piecemeal.

Without at present referring to the horrid usage of our seamen, concerning whom many facts are collected for future insertion, let us review and contrast a few of the incidents of the war. Call to mind *Harve de Grace*, *Georgetown*, *Fredericktown*, *Sodus*, *Plattsburg*, *Swanton* and *Hazleton*, and behold the meanness of theft and violence of outrage

that has marked the proceedings of men calling themselves (and so called by some of us), the "*bulwark of religion*." Then see the account of *Chauncey's* descent upon *York* (page 419) and bring to recollection the entry of our troops into *Newark*, &c. who have not, in one solitary case, depredated upon the persons or property of individuals. Then travel to the Western frontier, and reflect upon the massacres at the *River Raisin*, &c. see the Indian producing his scalp to a *British* officer and receiving a regular market price for it—behold one that belonged to a female, suspended in the *Parliament House* of *Upper Canada*, near the *mace*—look at *Eldridge's* party mangled, with their hearts torn out and rammed in their mouths, &c. &c. Contrast these things with the behaviour of our Indians at *Black Rock*, and with this fact, that a party of those who have joined *Harrison* picked up four *British* soldiers after the attack on *Fort Stephenson* and brought them into camp uninjured. Look at the meanness of *Proctor* to obtain a surrender of that post, threatening a general massacre, if a capitulation was refused, and then read his letter to general *Harrison* (with the reply) respecting the wounded; calling to mind that they had declared on a similar demand on our part, that "*the Indians were excellent doctors*." See also *Dr. McKean's* case when proceeding to the care of his mangled fellow citizens with a flag, and place it by the reception that *Harrison* gave the message from *Proctor*. Hear col. *Short*, call out to his men to rush on and "*show the d—n yankee rascals no quarter*," behold him in the "*last ditch*" pitifully waving a white handkerchief, after he fell. Before the fight was done, see *Croghan* and *Shipp* throwing vessels of water to the wounded enemy without the Fort, and weigh all these things, and be proud of thy country, *American*. Refer also to gen. *Boyd's* letters, received since the preceding was prepared—page 419.

There are few evils without some accompanying good. Those enormities, while they cry aloud to heaven for vengeance, must destroy that vile influence that has been the bane of the happiness of the people of the U. States; and their name, by a natural association of ideas, become coupled with all sorts of crimes. It shall be used by old nurses as the hobgoblin to frighten refractory children with.

A "*home influence*" has risen up in our manufactures that will command a severance of those ties that have linked our affections to the prostitute of the world, and made us "*commit fornication with her*." The war will, at least, establish the *independence* of America; and those who have led us into it, the trading class, will, by and bye, as *sincerely* worship a bale of American goods as they now do a case of British manufactures; provided only, the new god shall yield as much profit as the old one; which we think and hope it probably will.

"YOU ARE A NATION OF LIARS!"—*Capt. Burdett.*

The reader will find in this day's paper (says the *Norfolk Herald*) the British account of the attack on *Crane Island* and *Hampton*—What barefaced falsehoods!—Our loss at *Crane Island* was—none! At *Hampton* it had been ascertained that our loss did not exceed 20 in killed and wounded—While on the other hand the officers on board the *Jumon*, acknowledged to *capt. Travis*, that they had upwards of sixty killed and wounded in the former affair (and there were 60 deserters and prisoners besides) and the number they lost at *Hampton*, though it cannot be ascertained to its full extent, has been proved by the dead bodies found in the fields, unburied, and in trenches lightly covered over by the earth, to exceed 80, how many more might have been

killed, it is impossible to say, nor could the number of their wounded be ascertained correctly; it cannot, however, be reckoned short of 100. In stating our loss at *Hampton* to have exceeded 300 men, the enemy would have it believed, that he not only killed every man we had, but some 40 or 50 whom we had not, and thereby prove the superiority of the British arms as incontestibly as he does the British title to *revelry*.

Hereafter, whoever undertakes to examine a British account of a victory over the enemies of Britain, may arrive at the truth by the rule deducible from the British account of the affairs at *Crane Island* and *Hampton*—for instance: the enemy acknowledge a loss of 80 men, and state, that we lost 300. But the truth is, that their loss was,

At <i>Crane Island</i> ,	120
At <i>Hampton</i> - - - - -	200
	320

And our loss was only 20.

Now, divide their statement of our loss by 15, and multiply that of their own by 4, and we shall have the result on both sides precisely as it was.

MILITARY.

Two regiments (2000 men) of the 12 months men enlisted in *Maine*, lately stationed in garrisons on the sea-board, have marched for *Burlington*.

A letter from *Fort George* dated Aug. 14, says, "this moment 72 files of Indians and 110 files of militia, under command of gen. Porter and major Chapin, crossed the river to this place."

Brig. gen. *Bloomfield* has arrived at *Washington* city, to take the command of so much of the 5th military district as includes the District of Columbia and state of Maryland.

The ladies of *Chillicothe* have contributed liberally for the purchase of an elegant sword, to be presented to the gallant *Croghan*, for his glorious defence of *fort Stephenson*.

As a party of the Ohio militia were returning from head-quarters, unarmed, having left their arms at *Upper Sandusky*, they were fired upon by some of the allies between that place and *Norton*, and one of them killed and two wounded. The one that was killed was scalped, and had his heart torn out and thrown in the road. The body was afterwards brought to *Norton* and respectfully interred.

It is stated that nearly 100 soldiers, of the 100th and 103rd regiments, deserted from the enemy at *Plattsburgh* and *Swanton*.

Memon's regiment has arrived at *Quebec* from *Malta*, last from *Cadiz*. It is about 1100 strong.

News.—We learn from a *London* gazette, the "*American* army paper is from 35 to 40 per cent. discount." What sort of paper is this that the enemy has made for us?

Two soldiers have been sentenced by court martials, held at *Forty mile Creek* and *Kingston*, *Upper Canada*, to be shot for desertion, viz.—*James Greedy* of the 8th regiment, who deserted in *March* last; and *Terence Hunt*, of the 6th regt. who deserted in *July* 1863; both taken under arms with the enemy. In general orders *June* 29, his excellency the commander of the forces, hopes that these melancholy examples "will have a due influence upon the troops under his command: and at the same time convince them, that no length of residence or service in a foreign country, can absolve them from their allegiance to their king, or screen them from the just punishment which sooner or later, must attend their desertion of his cause."

The Creek Indians.—No longer considering the deluded *Creeks* as separated from the general allied war against us, we shall hereafter notice events

transpiring among them as belonging to the common enemy. They have received from *Canada* an order upon the *English* store at *Pensacola* for arms and ammunition, and one account says they have actually received therefrom "100 pack-horse loads" of supplies. The *Big Warrior* (a friendly Indian) reports that the hostile Creeks had killed two white men—that some skirmishes had taken place between the opposite parties, in which the *British* allies rather had the advantage. From every appearance an active and bloody war, a "war of extermination," perhaps, has commenced.

The *Richmond Volunteers*, under capt. *Booker*, stopped a little while at *Baltimore*, on their way to the North, willing to assist in the defences of this place lately so dreadfully menaced by the enemy, who charitably designed, if his ravings may be believed, not to have a single horse standing in the "devoted city." They are a charming body of young men of fortune, 70 or 80 in number, who have tendered their services for 12 months, without remuneration from government. With only one or two exceptions, they are all unmarried and between the ages of 21 and 25 years—in full health and spirits, panting to meet the barbarian foe.

On Wednesday last, in testimony of respect to their patriotism, several of our distinguished citizens provided for them a suitable entertainment; mixing with them and enjoying the feast of civic virtue. Edward Johnson and Joseph H. Nicholson, presided. The band attached to the beautiful company of *Fagers*, enlivened the scene, with the sweetest music, and a detachment of artillery attended to give the toasts due utterance. After dinner the usual number of toasts were drank in the best viands the city afforded, with many volunteers, all breathing a spirit suited to the occasion. The company broke up in the evening mutually pleased with each other; and happy in the acquaintance the meeting afforded.

Two persons were killed and barbarously mangled by the allies of the *Defender of the faith*, near *Solomonstown*, 26 miles from *Urbana*, O. on the 11th inst. Another was also killed near *Mansfield* on the 10th. We trust the day of retribution and safety has nearly arrived.

North-Western Army.—A letter from gen. *Harrison* to gov. *Meigs*, dated *Sandusky*, Aug. 6, 1813, states that all the Ohio militia were to return, excepting two regiments. All were well and in high spirits. The number retained amount to 2,000 men. The Indian chiefs the *Crane*, capt. *Anderson*, *Black Hoof* and the *Snake*, breakfasted with gov. *Meigs* on the 7th Aug. and two hundred and fifty-nine of their warriors have joined gen. *Harrison*, and intend fighting in defence of the United States.

Extract of a letter, dated Oswego, August 2.

"Amongst the sick here, is *John B. Graves*, of the 23d regt. infantry; he was wounded through the arm by a musket ball at the battle of *Sackett's Harbor*, two months since; he was, however, still able to load and fire, and stood his ground here like a hero. While taking out a cartridge, he happened to draw out two, and one dropped to the ground. Having loaded and fired, he stooped to pick up the cartridge; while in the act of stooping, he was wounded in the thigh by a ball which came out near the ankle. Unable to stand, *lieut. Gilbert* had him carried into a log hut close by, and laid down near two other wounded soldiers; our men shortly after retreated from this place, and an English officer, a lieutenant, came to the door of the hut, and seeing this man lying on the ground, weltering in his blood, presented a fusce or carbine at him; on which poor *Graves* cried out, "Oh! mercy, mercy, for Heaven's sake, shew me mercy. Don't shoot me again, I am

badly wounded." The English officer cocked his piece, which was within its own length of *Graves*, and with an infernal grin, said, "T'LL SHEW YOU MERCY, GOD DAMN YOU," and immediately discharged the contents of the gun, a bullet and three buck shot, into poor *Graves*' right side, just below his breast. Praised be God this villain did not escape! Scarcely had he turned his eye from the writhing body of our wounded soldier, when he was shot through the brain, and fell dead almost within reach of *Graves*."

If such be the deeds of English officers, what may we not expect from their men and their savage allies?

[*Dem. Press.*]

Canadaigua, Aug. 10.—A party lately made an incursion into *Canada*, under the command of gen. *Porter*, and returned with a number of prisoners, and a quantity of stores, &c. Among the prisoners are *Wintermoot* and *Overholt*, two noted characters of the revolution.

Copies of letters from Brig. gen. Boyd to the Secretary of war.

Head Quarters, Fort George, Aug. 13, 1813.

Sir—In the last letter which I had the honor to address to you, I had to communicate the information that com. *Chauncey* had left this part of the lake: yesterday an express arrived from the Eighteen mile Creek, stating that he was then off that place, in pursuit of the *British*, which was likewise to be seen.

A body of volunteers, militia and Indians, under the command of brig. gen. *Porter*, of the *New-York* militia, having arrived at this place, and very impatient to engage the enemy, a plan was this morning concerted to cut off one of his pickets. About 300 volunteers and Indians, under the command of maj. *Chapin*, was to effect this object, supported by 200 regulars under the command of maj. *Cummings* of the 16th infantry. A heavy rain, and other untoward circumstances defeated the primary object, but in a skirmish which ensued, in which the enemy was completely routed, our Indians captured twelve of the *British* Indians and four whites. Many of the enemy's dead were left on the field, among whom is supposed to be the famous Chief, *Norton*. Our loss was only two Indians and a few slightly wounded.

Those who participated in this contest, particularly the Indians, conducted with great bravery and activity. Gen. *Porter* volunteered in the affair, and Maj. *Chapin* evinced his accustomed zeal and courage. The regulars under major *Cummings*, as far as they were engaged, conducted well. The principal chiefs who led the warriors this day were, *Farmers Brother*, *Red Jacket*, *Little Billy*, *Pollard*, *Black Snake*, *Johnson*, *Silver Heels*, *Captain Half-town*, *Major Henry O. Ball* (*Cornplanter's* son) and *Capt. Cold*, chief of *Onondaga*, who was wounded. In a council which was held with them yesterday, they covenanted not to scalp or murder; and I am happy to say that they treated the prisoners with humanity, and committed no wonton cruelties on the dead.

The Canadian volunteers, under Major *Wilcox*, were active and brave as usual.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

JNO. C. BOYD, E. G. C.

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Head Quarters, Fort George, U. C. Aug. 13, 1813.

Hon. John Armstrong.

Sir—Yesterday I had the honor to address to you a letter detailing the conduct of the Indians in a late skirmish. Their bravery and humanity were

equally conspicuous. Already the quietness in which our picquets are suffered to remain, evinces the benefit arising from their assistance. Permit me to suggest the propriety of immediately depositing presents for them in the hands of Mr. Granger, of whose exertions, and those of Mr. Parish, I must express my entire approbation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your respectful, obedient servant.

JOHN P. BOYD, B. G

Extract of a letter from Fort George, Upper Canada, dated 17th August, 1813.

"By despatch last night atattoo, we learn that the enemy had come too just off the creek, handed his sails and was preparing to land, when commodore Chauncey's fleet appeared in sight, and was when the express left the quarter-master, in chase of the enemy. Unfortunately the weather is this day very boisterous, and therefore the commodore will not keep the lake if he can make a harbor. From the time sir James remained at York after the partial action with some of our fleet, we think it not improbable he may have received considerable injury, particularly as the fire of our schooners was directed at the General Wolfe.

"Last evening, a small force of volunteers under major Chapin, 50 of our seamen, and a body of Indians under their own chiefs, were sent out, covered by a strong body of regulars under major Cummings, for the purpose of bringing off one of the enemy's pickets; although this object was not accomplished, the party was very successful in skirmishing with the enemy's advance—thirteen Indians were made prisoners, among whom is a white man affecting to be a savage, and four British regulars; many more were wounded. The Indians behaved with great gallantry and betrayed no disposition to violate the restrictions which general Boyd has imposed on them. They lost two killed and one slightly wounded. Of the regulars one killed and two slightly wounded.

"The British soldiers, officers and privates, betrayed the utmost consternation and fled precipitately when they discovered the Indians. If the government will but encourage this species of force, a compromise with the British commander will be easily effected in relation to their employment. Rely upon this, they will shrink from the horrors they have so barbarously inflicted upon us."

Swanton. We have the depositions of several persons respecting the enormities of the British at *Swanton* Vt. in a trespass, on private property and all that honors the human form. The wantonness of destruction prevailed—they stole any thing and every thing—bowls, spoons, *woman's shirts*, sitting hens and looking glasses—leaving many houses destitute of every necessary or convenience of life.—Not content with these, the barbarians seized "a young woman by the name of ———, about fourteen or fifteen soldiers took her, carried her by force into another room, her screeches were unavailing, they shut the door and were there with her a considerable length of time, the young woman told the deponent, they did by force, what they desired to do; she was extremely abused, and but one out of the number appeared to have any mercy on her, he was a mulatto, as she believed."

"The deponent" is Mrs. *Asselstynne* of *Swanton*.—An officer also assailed Mrs. *Manzer*, but she repelled him. The English appear to have lost the characteristics of *Christians* or *men*.

Contrast the entire conduct of the British with the facts stated of the proceedings of our people at

York, as the account is given in a "federal" paper—then recollect the reply of a royal officer to one who interceded for the care of the wounded at the river *Raisin*, saying, "*the Indians are excellent doctors*," (see page 12) and compare it with general *Harrison's* letter to the master of the blood-hounds, *Proctor*.

Copy of a letter from the British General Proctor to General Harrison.

Anherstburg, August 7th, 1813.

Sir—The bearer, *lieut. Le Breton* in the service of his Britannic majesty, I send under a flag of truce, with surgical aid, of which you may not have a sufficiency, for the brave soldiers who were too severely wounded to come off, or who may have lost their way after the unsuccessful attack made on the 2d inst. on the fort at *Sandusky*.

Expecting every consideration from the brave soldier for a wounded enemy, I flatter myself that those prisoners in your possession, and who can be removed without injury, will be permitted to return here on my parole of honor, that they shall not serve until truly and regularly exchanged.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

HENRY PROCTOR.

The officer commanding the Port at Sandusky.

GEN. HARRISON'S REPLY.

Head-Quarters, 8th Military District of the United States, August 10, 1812.

Sir—Your letter addressed to the officer commanding at *Lower Sandusky*, was forwarded from thence to me, and received this moment. Upon my arrival at *Fort Sandusky* on the morning of the 3d instant, I found that major *Croghan*, conformably to those principles which are held sacred in the American army, had caused all the care to be taken of the wounded prisoners that his situation would permit. Having with me my hospital surgeon, he was particularly charged to attend to them, and I am warranted in the belief that every aid that surgical skill could give was afforded. They have been literally furnished too with every article necessary in their situation which our hospital stores could supply.

Having referred to my government for orders respecting the disposition of the prisoners, I cannot with propriety comply with your request for an immediate exchange.

But I assure you, sir, that as far as it depends upon me, the course of treatment which has been commenced towards them, whilst in my possession will be continued.

I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant,

WM. H. HARRISON,

Maj. Gen. commanding 8th U. States Military District.

Brig. Gen. Proctor, commanding the British forces at Amherstburg, &c.

From the Buffalo Gazette of Aug. 10.

On Tuesday last, *Chauncey's* squadron arrived at *Fort Niagara* from a cruise. From major *Chapin*, (who went out in the fleet,) and from other sources, we have obtained the following information:

The fleet sailed on Thursday preceding for the head of the Lake, where the troops landed and remained a day. From some unfavorable circumstance, no attack was made on the enemy on *Burlington* heights. Many of the Indians attached to the British army, on the appearance of the fleet, cleared out for the forest, and went home. In the morning, the fleet ran down to *York*; the British troops stationed there, retreated before the shipping came to anchor. Many of the inhabitants left their houses, when our troops landed but returned again the

next day. The fleet remained at York 2 days—6 or 700 barrels of flour, one 24 pounder, a number of stands of arms, a variety of utensils for constructing fortifications, and 53 invalids in the hospital, were taken. The barracks and public store-houses were burned.

The inhabitants upon the arrival of the fleet were panic struck, but before our forces left that place, they were convinced that *women and children* had little to fear from our troops. For we learn that such was the discipline of the sailors, marines and soldiers, that not an article of private property was plundered—a mulatto from the fleet, was detected in some very uncivil conduct, and severely punished for the same in the public street. Even 2 or 3 barrels of beer, which had been obtained to refresh the troops on their departure, were paid for.

Many poor inhabitants and others applied for flour, which was liberally dealt out to them, on condition of their withholding it from government: nearly 300 barrels were given out in this way. From such enterprizes as these most beneficial results may be anticipated. When the American squadron left the harbor of York the banks of the Lake were lined with people of all descriptions.

Since the above was in type, we learn, that col. Scott embarked, with 500 troops, and that 12 boats were taken at York.

The *General Pike* is said to be an excellent ship, as staunch built as any in the service, and outsails every thing on the Lake.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Harrison to his Excellency Governor Meigs.

Head-quarters, Upper Sandusky, Aug. 6, 1813.

DEAR SIR—Your excellency's letter of the 4th inst. was delivered to me yesterday morning by colonel Brush. The exertions which you have made, and the promptitude with which your orders have been obeyed to assemble the militia to repel the late invasion of the enemy, is truly astonishing, and reflects the highest honor on the state. Believing that in a formal interview I could best explain to you the intention of the government and my own views, I determined to come on to this place to see you. I have now the honor to repeat to you in this way the result of my determination on the employment of the militia, and most of the facts upon which my determination is founded. It has been the intention of government to form the army destined for operations upon Lake Erie, exclusively of regular troops, if they could be raised; the number was limited to 7,000—the deficiency of regulars was to be made up from the militia. From all the information I at present possess, I am convinced that there will be a great deficiency in the contemplated number of troops, even after the militia now in service, and whose time of service will not expire immediately, have been added to the regulars. I have therefore called upon the governor of Kentucky for 2000 effective men: with those, there will still be a deficiency of perhaps 1,200 troops. Your excellency has stated to me, that the men who have turned out upon this occasion, have done it with the expectation that they would be effectually employed, and that should they be sent home, there is no prospect of getting them to turn out, should it be hereafter necessary. To employ them all is impossible; with my utmost exertions the embarkation cannot be effected in less than 15 or 18 days. Should I ever determine to substitute them for the regular troops which are expected; to keep so large a force in the field, even for a short period, would consume the means which are provided for the support of the campaign, and which are only collected for the number above stated. Un-

der these circumstances, I would recommend a middle course to your excellency, viz. to dismiss all the militia but two regiments of 10 companies each, of 100 men and an usual proportion of field, platoon and non-commissioned officers and musicians; that the corps be encamped at or near this place until it is ascertained whether their services will be wanted—a short time will determine the question. Permit me to request your excellency to give your confidence and support to the exertions which general McArthur will make to fill up the 26th regiment of 12 months troops.

It appears that the venerable governor of Kentucky is about to take command of the troops of that state. Could your excellency think proper to follow his example, I need not tell you how highly grateful it would be to, dear sir, your friend,

WM. H. HARRISON.

To his Excellency Gov. Meigs.

*Head-quarters, Eighth Military District,
Seneca Towns, 9th August, 1813.*

GENERAL ORDERS.—Complaints having been made of unfair practices by some of the recruiting officers, in the enlistments of men; the commanding general directs the superintendent of each recruiting district to give the most prompt attention to every allegation of the kind, and immediately discharge every person who may have been enlisted contrary to law and the instructions of the war department. It shall also be the duty of such superintendants to arrest and send on to head-quarters for trial, every officer who may have offended in this way—and the general announces it as his unalterable determination to punish with the utmost rigor, such as may be convicted. But, whilst he thus evinces his desire to preserve his fellow-citizens from every species of military oppression; he hopes that the patriotic citizens will venture their efforts to shield the recruiting officers from the persecutions of certain vile miscreants, who, disgracing an honorable and liberal profession, and for a contemptible fee, are constantly endeavoring to deprive their country of the services of men, who have been fairly and legally engaged.

A true copy,

A. H. HOLMES, Assist. Adj't. Gen.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent resident among the Cherokee Indians, dated August 6, 1813.

"The conduct of the Cherokees has hitherto been decidedly friendly. At the commencement of the war several young chiefs offered to raise men and offer their services to the government. I asked a young chief whether he thought in case the Cherokees should be employed, they could be restrained from committing acts of brutality; he replied, that they could be restrained. If the British continue their savage warfare, what can be done to prevent it? Shall we suffer it? It is difficult for humanity to answer. It may be asked what interest the Cherokees have in this war? I answer they owe the United States more than they are able to repay. The United States have saved their nation from perdition—they have raised them up from a state of hunters and herdsmen, to cultivators and manufacturers. While under the English they learned nothing useful—they acquired nothing from the English but vices which placed their own in the light of comparative virtues: they then left them, confirmed in their savage customs and manners, and without a single stipulation for their preservation. The United States then took them by the hand and made them happy, compared with their former condition. There is no doubt the insurgent Creeks are acting in concert with the Eng-

fish, through the northern Indians—every disaster on one side is magnified and stated to the southern Indian tribes, who for want of proper information are liable to be deceived and acted on by the events of the moment.”

NAVAL.

Naval force on Champlain.—Our vessels, which had been fitted out and were ready for service on the 20th inst. were

The President, 12 guns;
Com. Preble, 11 guns;
Montgomery, 11 guns;
Frances, 6 guns;
Two gun boats, 1 13 pounder each;
Six scows, 1 12 pounder each.

Fifty additional sailors arrived at Burlington on the 19th, full of jollity and fun.

It is reported that admiral Cockburn is to have the command of all the enemy vessels on the American station—Warren going home.

Several British cruisers have lately appeared off Charleston, S. C.

A cartel has arrived at New-Port from Jamaica, with 160 American prisoners; left only 100 there.

The privateer Yankee has arrived at Bristol from a cruise of three months. She took 7 prizes in the Irish Channel, 5 of which were ordered for France, and 1 for the United States. She brings a report that the Essex frigate had put into the Rio del Plata, with a great amount of specie on board. This account was received from a Spanish vessel.

Capt. Crowninshield arrived at Salem on the 18th inst. from Halifax, with the bodies of capt. Lawrence and lieut. Ludlow. While at Halifax no person was permitted to go ashore, but capt. C. An account of the proceedings at Salem on the return of the vessel, with the funeral procession, &c. shall be inserted in the next number.

Copy of a letter from capt. Crowninshield (a private citizen) of Salem, Mass. to the Sec'y of the Navy.

SALEM, AUG. 19, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, I received the necessary documents and papers to enable me to proceed in the brig Henry, with my comrades to Halifax, after the bodies of the late gallant capt. Lawrence and his lieutenant, Ludlow. I have performed the service and obtained, through the assistance of Mr. Mitchell, our agent there, both the remains of the officers above named; and, I must add, received proper attention from the commanding officers of the British government.

The relatives of capt. Lawrence have requested that his remains, ultimately, might rest in New-York, but that funeral honors might be paid here, and accordingly the ceremonies will take place on Monday next at Salem. Com. Bainbridge has been consulted on the occasion. I remain with high respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

GEO. CROWNINSHIELD, JUN.

The hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the ship General Pike, at Sackett's Harbor, 13th Aug. 1813.

SIR—I arrived here this day with this ship, the Madison, Ononda, Governor Tompkins, Conquest, Ontario, Pert, and Lady of the Lake. The Fair American and Asp I left at Niagara. Since I had the honor of addressing you last, I have been much distressed and mortified: distressed at the loss of a part of the force entrusted to my command, and mortified at not being able to bring the enemy to action. The following movements and transactions of the squadron, since the 6th inst. will give you the

best idea of the difficulties and mortifications that I have had to encounter.

On the 7th, at day light, the enemy's fleet, consisting of 2 ships, 2 brigs and 2 large schooners, were discovered bearing W. N. W. distant about 5 or 6 miles, wind at west. At 5, weighed with the fleet and manœuvred to gain the wind. At 9, having passed the leeward of the enemy's line and abreast of his van ship, (the Wolfe) hoisted our colors and fired a few guns, to ascertain whether we could reach him with our shot: finding they fell short, I wore and hauled upon a wind on the starboard tack; the rear of our schooners then about six miles astern. The enemy were in succession and hauled up on a wind on the same tack, but soon finding that we should be able to weather him upon the next tack, he tacked and made all sail to the northward. As soon as our rear vessels could fetch his wake, tacked and made all sail in chase. In the afternoon the wind became very light and towards night quite calm. The schooners used their sweeps all the afternoon, in order to close with the enemy, but without success. Late in the afternoon I made the signal of recall, and formed in close order. Wind during the night from the westward, and after midnight squally; kept all hands at quarters and beat to windward in hopes to gain the wind of the enemy. At 2 A. M. missed two of our schooners—at day-light discovered the missing schooners to be the Hamilton and Scourge. Soon after spoke the Gov. Tompkins, who informed me that the Hamilton and Scourge both overset and sunk, in a heavy squall, about two o'clock; and, distressing to relate, every soul perished, except sixteen. This fatal accident deprived me at once of the services of two valuable officers, lieut. Winter and sailing master Osgood, and two of my best schooners, mounting together, 19 guns. This accident giving to the enemy decidedly the superiority, I thought he would take advantage of it, particularly as by a change of wind, he was again brought dead to windward of me. Formed the line upon the larboard tack and hove too. Soon after 6 A. M. the enemy bore up and set studding-sails, apparently with an intention to bring us to action. When he had approach us within about four miles he brought too on starboard tack. I wore and brought too on same tack. Finding that the enemy had no intention of bringing us to action, I edged away to gain the land, in order to have the advantage of the land breeze in the afternoon. It soon after fell calm and I directed the schooners to sweep up and engage the enemy. About noon we got a light breeze from the eastward. I took the Onondaga in tow, as she sailed badly, and stood for the enemy. When the van of our schooners was within about one and a half or two miles of his rear, the wind shifted to the westward, which again brought him to windward; as soon as the breeze struck him, he bore up for the schooners in order to cut them off before they could rejoin me; but with their sweeps, and the breeze soon reaching them also, they were soon in their station. The enemy finding himself foiled in this attempt upon the schooners, hauled his wind and hove too. It soon after became very squally, and the appearance of its continuing so during the night; and as we had been at quarters for nearly forty hours, and being apprehensive of separating from some of the heavy sailing schooners in the squall, induced me to run in towards Niagara, and anchor outside the bar. Gen. Boyd very handsomely offered any assistance in men that I might require. I received 150 soldiers and distributed them in the different vessels, to assist in boarding or repelling boarders, as circumstances might require. It blew very heavy in squalls during the night. Soon after

day discovered the enemy's fleet bearing north; weighed and stood after him. The winds soon became light and variable, and before 12 o'clock, quite calm. At 5, fresh breezes from the north, the enemy's fleet bearing north, distant about 4 or 5 leagues. Wore the fleet in succession, and hauled upon a wind on the larboard tack. At sundown the enemy bore N. W. by N. on the starboard tack. The wind hauling to the westward, I stood to the northward all night in order to gain the north shore. At day-light tacked to the westward, the wind having changed to N. N. W. Soon after discovered the enemy's fleet, bearing S. W. I took the *Asp* and the *Madison*, the *Fair American* in tow, and made all sail in chase. It was at this time we thought of realising what we had been so long toiling for; but before 12 o'clock, the wind changed to W. S. W. which brought the enemy to windward: tacked to the northward; at 3, the wind inclining to the northward, wore to the southward and westward, and made the signal for the fleet to make all sail. At 4, the enemy bore S. S. W. bore up and steered for him. At 5, observed the enemy becalmed under the land, nearing him very fast with a fine breeze from N. N. W. At 6, formed the order of battle within about 4 miles of the enemy. The wind at this time very light. At 7, the wind changed to S. W. and a fresh breeze, which again placed the enemy to windward of me. Tacked and hauled upon a wind on the larboard tack, under easy sail, the enemy standing after us. At 9, when within about two gun shot of our rear, he wore to the southward: I stood on to the northward under easy sail—the fleet formed in two lines, a part of the schooners formed the weather line, with orders to commence the fire upon the enemy as soon as their shot would take effect, and as the enemy reached them to edge down upon the line to leeward and pass through the intervals and form to leeward. At about half past 10, the enemy tacked and stood after us. At 11, the rear of our line opened his fire upon the enemy: in about 15 minutes the fire became general from the weather line, which was returned from the enemy. At half past 11, the weather line bore up and passed to the leeward, except the *Growler* and *Julia*, which soon after tacked to the southward, which brought the enemy between them and me. Filled the maintop sail and edged away two points to lead the enemy down, not only to engage him to more advantage, but to lead him from the *Growler* and *Julia*. He, however, kept his wind until he completely separated those two vessels from the rest of the squadron, exchanged a few shot with this ship as he passed, without injury to us, and made sail after our two schooners. Tacked and stood after him. At 12 (midnight) finding that I must either separate from the rest of the squadron, or relinquish the hope of saving the two which had separated, I reluctantly gave up the pursuit, rejoined the squadron then to leeward, and formed the line on the starboard tack. The firing was continued between our two schooners and the enemy's fleet until about 1 A. M. when, I presume, they were obliged to surrender to a force so much their superior. Saw nothing more of the enemy that night: soon after day-light discovered them close in with the north shore, with one of our schooners in tow, the other not to be seen. I presume she may have been sunk. The enemy showed no disposition to come down upon us, although to windward, and blowing heavy from W. The schooners laboring very much, I ordered two of the dullest to run into Niagara and anchor. The gale increasing very much, and as I could not go into Niagara with this ship, I determined to run to Genesee Bay, as a shelter for the small vessels, and with the expectation of being able to ob-

tain provisions for the squadron, as we were all nearly out, the *Madison* and *Oueda* having not a single day's on board when we arrived opposite Genesee Bay. I found there was every prospect of the gale's continuing, and if it did, I could run to this place and provision the whole squadron with more certainty, and nearly in the same time that I could at Genesee, admitting that I could obtain provisions at that place. After bringing the breeze as far as Oswego, the wind became light, inclining to a calm which has prolonged our passage to this day. I shall provision the squadron for five weeks and proceed up the lake this evening, and when I return again I hope to be able to communicate more agreeable news than this communication contains.

The loss of the *Growler* and *Julia*, in the manner in which they have been lost, is mortifying in the extreme; and although their commanders disobeyed my positive orders, I am willing to believe that it arose from an error of judgment, and excess of zeal to do more than was required of them; thinking probably that the enemy intended to bring us to a general action they thought by gaining the wind of him they would have it more in their power to annoy and injure him than they could by forming to leeward of our line. From what I have been able to discover of the movements of the enemy, he has no intention of engaging us, except he can get decidedly the advantage of wind and weather, and as his vessels in squadron sail better than our squadron, he can always avoid an action;—unless I can gain the wind and have sufficient day-light to bring him to action before dark. His object is, evidently, to harass us by night attacks, by which means he thinks to cut off our small dull-sailing schooners in detail. Fortune has, evidently favored him thus far. I hope that it will be my turn next, and although inferior in point of force, I feel very confident of success.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Extract from another, of the same date, to the Secretary, from Commodore Chauncey.

"On my way down the lake I fell in with the *Lady of the Lake* on her return from Sackett's Harbor, where I had sent her on the 6th inst. for the purpose of taking up fifty marines. I have brought her back with me to this place, to man the new schooner which will be launched on the 18th."

Copy of a letter from Lt. Angus, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Flotilla, New-Castle, Aug. 17, 1813.

SIR,—I have just received a letter from sailing-master Shead, respecting the capture of Gun-Boat No. 121 (a copy of which I have the honor of enclosing to you). I see from this the enemy had 7 killed and 12 wounded, 4 since dead. I am convinced they have deceived him, both as to the number of killed and wounded, as well to the number of men in the boats, which at the smallest calculation, could not have been less than 250.

I have the honor to remain, with the highest respect, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) SAMUEL ANGUS.

Hon. Wm. JONES, Sec. of the Navy.

Mr. Shead's Letter enclosed in the above.

On board H. M. sloop *Martin*.
Off Rhode Island, August 6, 1813.

SIR—It is with the deepest regret that I announce to you the capture of the U. S. Gun-Boat No. 121, under my command, by the boats of the *Junon* frigate and *Martin* sloop of war, eight in number, three of which mounted 12 pound carronades and carry-

ing in all 150 men. At 10 minutes before meridian on the 27th of July, I received orders from you to form a line ahead and to fire on the enemy, but finding myself drove away from the squadron by the wind dying away and a strong ebb tide, I remained sweeping and firing the thirty-two pounder. At the same time finding my shot did not reach, I placed all hands to the sweeps to endeavor to gain the squadron. At 20 minutes past 12, I perceived the enemy's barges making for me; they being out of gun shot, I still endeavored to sweep up to the squadron. At 20 minutes before 1 P. M. I commenced firing on the enemy's boats and sweeping at the same time; but finding I could gain nothing, I anchored to receive them as American tars have been accustomed to. The enemy then getting within grape reach, I commenced it, but unfortunately the pintle of the large gun gave way the first round; I again charged and got her to bear, which discharge did considerable damage, but tearing my gun carriage all to pieces. I loaded with the hope of getting her to bear again, but found it utterly impossible; the enemy now close on board, discharging volleys of shot from their carronades and muskets. I called the boarders and small arms men to repel the enemy; they now surrounded us, poured in a heavy fire, which we returned with as much promptness as our feeble numbers would admit; several of my men having now fell, our ensign halyards shot away, and seeing the superiority of the enemy's force in the act of boarding us in every quarter, they began to fire briskly, and I found it necessary for the preservation of those few valuable lives left to surrender to seven times our number; the enemy boarding, loaded our decks with men, we were all driven below, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the officers could stay the revenge of the seamen, who seemed to thirst for blood and plunder, the last of which they had, by robbing us of every thing; we had none killed, but seven wounded, five slightly. The enemy's loss by us was 7 killed and 12 wounded, 4 of which have since died. They have conquered me, but they have paid dearly for it, and I trust, sir, when you come to view the disadvantages that I labored under, having been but seven days on board of my boat, and scarcely time to station my men, and the misfortune of entirely disabling my gun and the superiority of numbers to oppose me; you will be convinced that the flag I had the honor to wear has not lost any of that national character which has ever been attached to it.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM SHEAD,
Sailing-master.

Lieut. SAM'L ANGUS, commanding
U. S. Flotilla, Delaware.

BLOCKADE OF NEW LONDON.

The boats of our squadron have been active in the Sound, and though no brilliant incident has marked their industry, they have, doubtless, been exceedingly useful in preventing supplies to the enemy. The British do not appear to have been willing to come into contact with them, which they had it in their power several times to do.

On the 18th the enemy vessels got under way from their anchorage off *New London* and stood into the Race—and at 1 o'clock 20 coasters left New London and Stonington, and got clear of them; then at anchor about 20 miles from New London light. It was reported on the 20th that the blockading squadron had put to sea; several vessels arrived at *New York* that day, from Newport, &c. down sound.

BLOCKADE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

On Sunday last, the whole British force evacuated

Kent Island, and have since proceeded down the bay. They passed Annapolis on Monday, in all 26 vessels, 16 of them ships. We have not yet any particular accounts of their proceedings on that island, but it is said the destruction of property has been very great. On the 25th the whole fleet was at anchor near Poplar Island.

By eight deserters who have come in at *Easton*, we learn that the British, in their attack on *St. Michaels*, lost 1 captain, 1 lieutenant of marines and 27 privates. One of the barges was materially injured.

As the intention of the enemy is not ascertained, the militia called out by major-general Smith, we learn, will not yet be dismissed.

On the 22d inst. a party from a frigate and brig lying off Tangier Bar, landed at the mouth of *St. Jerome's* creek and stole a parcel of negroes and poultry. They are, truly, a detachment of thieves. The negroes stolen, it is supposed, will amount to several hundreds.

Com. *Barney* is appointed to take charge of all the gun-boats, barges and other vessels designed for the defence of the Chesapeake bay. His command is separate from the navy; he is specially directed to this object, and will report himself immediately to the department. Com. *Gordon* proceeds to the *Constellation* frigate.

THE CHRONICLE.

The newspapers from *Lisbon* and *Cadiz* as translated for those of America, tell us that the victory of *Wellington* was so signal and complete, that his lordship had really invaded *France*; though they still say that he took only 3000 prisoners, and the loss of the French in killed and wounded is estimated at 7,000. To get the truth out of the matter as presented, is impossible; and we let the thing stand *in dubio*, until we hear further. If we wished the *British* army in Spain destroyed, or *Spain* conquered by the French, we should exult in the hope that *Wellington* had really passed the *Pyrenees*. But his usual caution seems to forbid the idea. The spoils taken from the French are given as of immense value; the money alone is said to amount to ten millions of crowns.

Gen. *Murray*, with 20,000 men has been completely defeated by *Suchet*, near *Tarragona*, lost all his military stores, &c. and 31 pieces of cannon.

When *Hamburg* was attacked by the *French*, it seems several thousand of the "good allies" the *Swedes* looked quietly on, to the great wonderment of the *English*.

Modest proposition!—A London paper of June 22, informs us that the *English*, *Russians* and *Swedes* had made another attempt to negotiate with *Denmark*. They modestly demanded that she should place 25,000 men at the disposal of *Bernadotte*, for which he would relinquish his claims upon *Norway*, one or two convenient districts excepted.—The *English* writer declares, he "is sorry to say, these terms have been refused by *Denmark*."

In a discourse lately delivered at *Cadiz* before the Cortes, by Dr. D. Antonio Jose Ruize de Padron, a minister and deputy from the Canaries, against the inquisition, he relates that in 1788, he was at *Philadelphia*, and had many conversations on the subject of the inquisition, with Dr. *Franklin* and general *Washington*; that he adopted liberal sentiments, which he preached in that city with good effect, and assisted in spreading the Roman Catholic religion in America.

The *Algerine* "patriots" have been beaten by the emperor of *Morocco*, who has taken from them the important post of *Oran*. We have not yet heard of

the interference of the *English* in behalf of their allies.

East Florida.—A battle took place between the patriots and royalists of *East Florida*, on the 7th inst. in sight of *St. Marys*. The latter proceeded from *Amelia Island*. The royalists were completely defeated; and had 6 men killed and 12 or 14 wounded. It is thought that *Amelia* will soon be attacked by the patriots.

CARACAS.—We are without distinct information of the present state or progress of the whigs of *Caracas*, or *Venezuela*. But from what we learn of them, they appear to be getting the Tories under again.——A free government is so much opposed to *priest-craft*, that the *Venezuelans* will never settle down quietly until they drive out the *traders in religion*; a term justly applicable to all bodies of the clergy of every established church; Christian, (either Catholic or Protestant) Jewish, Mahometan, Thibetian, of the sect of Fo, or Pagan. They all agree in one thing—to consume “the loaves and fishes,” and defraud the people.

The New Star.—From a *Cincinnati* paper.

In your last paper notice is given of the appearance of a *supposed new star*—and, as any uncommon appearance in the heavens always has been, and probably always will be, a cause of groundless and superstitious fears with a great part of mankind, I wish you to inform your readers that this supposed *new star* is an *old acquaintance* of the astronomers. It has been seen by Job and Moses, and the patriarchs and prophets of ancient days; and, as the laws of God and nature are unchangeable, it will perhaps be seen forever.

This beautiful object is the *planet Mars*, which is now in opposition to the sun, and is about 50 millions of miles distant from our little planet; his apparent *disc* or *face* is now about twenty-five times larger than it will be in about a year from this time, when his distance from us will be about two hundred and fifty millions of miles.

On account of his *red* and *fery* appearance, the ancients called him *Mars*, the *god of war*; though it is not likely he has any more to do with war than the planet *Venus*, the goddess of *beauty and love*.—Let us then view *Mars* with pleasure; and if fancy will have her exercise, let her suggest the idea that the *god of war* smiles on our effort to preserve those rights for which our fathers sacrificed their lives and fortunes, but not their *honor*.

Cincinnati, August 4

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.

Canary Islands.—An article from *Curacao*, dated May 21, says:—“We have seen a letter from *La Guayra*, of a recent date, which mentions the arrival there of a vessel from *Teneriffe* with different families on board to the amount of 200 persons. Accounts have been received by her of the lamentable situation of the *Canary Islands* in general, and the almost total destruction of the last crops by an animal called the *Segars*, which has subjected the inhabitants to the greatest privations and which has been the cause of the above emigration.”

British Blockade.

[COPY.]

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has not failed to lay before the Prince Regent the baron de Kehauson's note of 31st ultimo, in which, in acknowledging the receipt of the notification of the blockade of various ports of North America, he has thought it to be his

duty to represent, on the part of the trading subjects of his Swedish majesty, that considerable loss would accrue from this measure to the commerce of Sweden, many ships of that nation, laden with Swedish productions, and with English manufactures, being actually on their passage to North America, and he requests that his majesty's government would issue the necessary instructions to allow free ingress and egress from the American blockaded ports to such Swedish vessels as may sail with a destination for those previous to the knowledge of the blockade in Sweden, and that some equitable epocha be determined prior to which the measures adopted by this government may not affect Swedish vessels which might be taken in the act of violating the blockade without knowing of its existence.

It is not necessary for the undersigned to repeat to the baron de Kehauson, the earnest and sincere desire of the Prince Regent, in every practicable case, to consult, as far as may be possible, the commercial interests of his majesty's ally the king of Sweden. The undersigned has the satisfaction to answer the baron de Kehauson, that the general instructions under which Sir J. Warren and all British admirals act in transactions of this nature, sufficiently provide for the protection of neutral vessels that may be proceeding towards a blockaded port, provided the notification of blockade had not reached the port from which the neutral had taken its departure, and in the event of the ship being detained under these circumstances, owing to any doubts that may exist at the time of detention, the courts of admiralty will not fail to afford due protection to her when brought in for adjudication, it being their uniform practice to adopt the most liberal principles of construction towards claimants as to the sufficiency of the notice of blockade.

The baron de Kehauson will therefore perceive that the Swedish ships in the predicament contemplated in his note will not be liable to any undue interruption in their outward voyage, and warned off from the blockaded ports by the blockading squadrons, they will be at liberty to pursue their voyage to any of the ports of the United States which are not blockaded. With respect to egress with cargo from the blockaded ports being allowed to these ships, a permission to that effect would, it is feared, be attended with very material embarrassments, not only in principle, but also as going to deprive the blockade established by appropriation of so large a portion of the maritime means of Great Britain of much of its effect as an act of hostility.—The early and uniform enforcement of a blockade alone can render it an efficient act of war, and a very strong case ought to be made out before it can be thought advisable to release its operations in the very onset. In conformity to ancient practice no hindrance will be put to the egress of neutral vessels *in ballast* from any of the blockaded ports, that have not violated the blockade by entering the said ports, and they will then be at liberty to go to any of those not blockaded to receive their return cargoes. The undersigned is therefore willing to hope that the Swedish trade with the U. States of America, will not very materially suffer from this measure of war, and should it appear to be in any way necessary for the protection of Swedish ships and property, that any further instructions are required for the guidance of sir John Warren's conduct the undersigned will feel the greatest satisfaction in submitting the same, for the commands of his royal highness the Prince Regent. The undersigned embraces the opportunity to convey the baron de Kehauson the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)

CASTLEREAGH.

Foreign Office, 11th April, 1813.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

APPENDIX TO VOLUME THE FOURTH.

Hec olim meminisse iuvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$ 5 per annum.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

Done in Convention begun and held at Chillicothe, on Monday the first of November, A. D. 1802, and of the Independence of the United States, the twenty-seventh.

WE, the people of the eastern division of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, having the right of admission into the general government, as a member of the union, consistent with the constitution of the United States, the ordinance of congress of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and the law of congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory of the United States north-west of the river Ohio, to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes," in order to establish justice, promote the welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the name of *The state of Ohio*.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. The legislative authority of this state shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives, both to be elected by the people.

Sec. 2. Within one year after the first meeting of the general assembly, and within every subsequent term of four years, an enumeration of all the white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age, shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, at the several periods of making such enumeration, be fixed by the legislature and apportioned among the several counties, according to the number of white male inhabitants above twenty-one years of age in each, and shall never be less than twenty-four, nor greater than thirty-six, until the number of white male inhabitants of above twenty-one years of age shall be twenty-two thousand, and after that event, at such rate that the whole number of representatives shall never be less than thirty-six nor exceed seventy-two.

Sec. 3. The representatives shall be chosen annually by the citizens of each county respectively, on the second Tuesday of October.

Sec. 4. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of this state; shall also have resided within the limits of the county in which he shall be chosen, one year next preceding his election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state, and shall have paid a state or county tax.

Sec. 5. The senators shall be chosen biennially by qualified voters for representatives; and on their being convened in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot from their respective counties or districts, as near as can be, into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, and of the second class at the expiration of the second year, so that one half thereof, as near as possible, may be annually chosen forever thereafter.

Sec. 6. The number of senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the legislature, and apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years in each, and shall never be less than one third, nor more than one half of the number of representatives.

Sec. 7. No person shall be a senator, who has not arrived at the age of thirty years, and is a citizen of the United States, shall have resided two years in the county or district immediately preceding the election, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this state, and shall moreover have paid a state or county tax.

Sec. 8. The senate and house of representatives when assembled, shall each choose a speaker and its other officers, be judges of the qualifications and elections of its members, and sit upon its own adjournments; two thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

Sec. 9. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish them; the yeas and nays of the members, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on the journals.

Sec. 10. Any two members of either house shall have liberty to dissent from and protest against any act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of their dissent entered on the journals.

Sec. 11. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause, and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent state.

Sec. 12. When vacancies happen in either house, the governor,

or the person exercising the power of the governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 13. Senators and representatives shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and to going to and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 14. Each house may punish by imprisonment during their session, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence, provided such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed twenty-four hours.

Sec. 15. The doors of each house, and of committees of the whole, shall be kept open, except in such cases as in the opinion of the house require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 16. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected by the other.

Sec. 17. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each house, unless in case of urgency three fourths of the house where such bill is so depending, shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speakers of their respective houses.

Sec. 18. The style of the laws of this state shall be, "*Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio*."

Sec. 19. The legislature of this state shall not allow the following officers of government greater annual salaries than as follows, until the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, to wit: the governor not more than one thousand dollars; the judges of the supreme court not more than one thousand dollars each; the presidents of the courts of common pleas not more than eight hundred dollars; the auditor of public accounts not more than seven hundred and fifty dollars; the treasurer not more than four hundred and fifty dollars; no member of the legislature shall receive more than two dollars per day during his attendance on the legislature, nor more for every twenty-five miles he shall travel in going to and returning from the general assembly.

Sec. 20. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such time.

Sec. 21. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

Sec. 22. A accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws annually.

Sec. 23. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching, but a majority of all the members must concur in an impeachment; all impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence; no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the senators.

Sec. 24. The governor and all other civil officers under this state shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office, but judgment in such cases, shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit, or trust under this state. The party whether convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 25. The first session of the general assembly shall commence on the first Tuesday of March next, and forever after the general assembly shall meet on the first Monday of December in every year, and at no other period, unless directed by law, or provided for by this constitution.

Sec. 26. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, register, clerk of any court of record, sheriff, or collector, member of either house of congress, or person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this state, provided that the appointments in the militia or justices of the peace shall not be considered lucrative offices, shall be eligible as a candidate for, or have a seat in the general assembly.

Sec. 27. No person shall be appointed to any office within any county, who shall not have been a citizen and inhabitant therein, one year next before his appointment, if the county shall have been so long erected; but if the county shall not be so long erected, then within the limits of the county or counties out of which it shall have been taken.

Sec. 28. No person who heretofore hath been or hereafter may be, a collector or holder of public monies, shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly, until such person shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be accountable or liable.

ARTICLE II.

Sec. 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor.

Sec. 2. The governor shall be chosen by the electors of the

members of the general assembly, on the second Tuesday of October, at the same places and in the same manner that they shall respectively vote for members thereof. The names of every elector for governor shall be posted up and transmitted to the seat of government by the returning officers, direct it to the speaker of the senate, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly; the person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, then one of them shall be chosen governor by joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly. As to the election for governor shall be determined by both houses of the general assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The first governor shall hold his office until the first Monday of December, one thousand eight hundred and five, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified to office, and forever after the governor shall hold his office for the term of two years, and until another governor shall be elected and qualified, but he shall not be eligible more than six years in the term of eight years. He shall be at least thirty years of age, and have been a citizen of the United States twelve years, and an inhabitant of this state four years at the preceding election.

Sec. 4. He shall, from time to time give to the general assembly information of the state of the government, and recommend to them such measures as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 5. He shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

Sec. 6. The governor shall at stated times receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 7. He may require information, in writing, from the officers in the executive department, upon a subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 8. When an officer, the right of whose appointment is, by this constitution, vested in the general assembly, shall, during the recess, die, or his office by any means become vacant, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy, by granting a commission which shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature.

Sec. 9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly by proclamation, and shall state to them, when assembled, the purposes for which they shall have been convened.

Sec. 10. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this state and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 11. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have the power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he thinks proper, provided it be not a period beyond the annual meeting of the legislature.

Sec. 12. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, or removal of the governor from office, the speaker of the senate shall exercise the office of governor, until he be qualified, or another governor shall be duly qualified. In case of impeachment of the speaker of the senate, or his death, removal from office, resignation, or absence from the state, the speaker of the house of representatives shall succeed to the office and exercise the duties thereof, until a governor shall be elected and qualified.

Sec. 13. No member of congress, or person holding any office under the United States, or this state, shall exercise the office of governor.

Sec. 14. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor and used by him officially, and shall be called *The great seal of the state of Ohio*.

Sec. 15. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Ohio, sealed with the seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary.

Sec. 16. A secretary of state shall be appointed by a joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, who shall continue in office three years, if he shall so long believe him self well; he shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity shall be vested in a supreme court, in courts of common pleas for each county, in justices of the peace, and in such other courts as the legislature may, from time to time establish.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of three judges, any two of whom shall be a quorum. They shall have original and appellate jurisdiction, both in common law and chancery, in such cases as shall be directed by law; provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the general assembly from adding another judge to the supreme court after the term of five years, in which case the judges may divide the state into three circuits, within which any two of the judges may hold court.

Sec. 3. The several courts of common pleas shall consist of a president and associate justices. The state shall be divided by law, into three circuits; there shall be appointed in each circuit a president of the courts, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. There shall be appointed in each county, not more than three nor less than two associate judges, who, during their continuance in office, shall reside therein. The president and associate judges, in their respective circuits, any three of whom shall be a quorum, shall compose the court of common pleas, which court shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction in all such cases as shall be directed by law; provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature from in-

creasing the number of circuits and presidents after the term of five years.

Sec. 4. The judges of the supreme court and court of common pleas, shall have complete criminal jurisdiction, in such cases as and places and in any may be pointed out by law.

Sec. 5. The court of common pleas in each county, shall have jurisdiction of all probate and testamentary matters, granting administration, and the appointment of guardians, and such other cases as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The judges of the court of common pleas shall, within their respective counties, have the same powers with the judges of the supreme court, to issue writs of *certiorari* to the justices of the peace, and to cause their proceedings to be brought before them, and the like right and justice to be done.

Sec. 7. The judges of the supreme court shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace throughout the state. The presidents of the court of common pleas, shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective circuits, and the judges of the court of common pleas, shall, by virtue of their offices, be conservators of the peace in their respective counties.

Sec. 8. The judges of the supreme court, the presidents, and the associate judges of the courts of common pleas, shall be appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, if so long they believe well. The judges of the supreme court and the presidents of the courts of common pleas, shall, at stated times, receive for their services an adequate compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no office or probate of office, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this state or the United States.

Sec. 9. Each court shall appoint its own clerk for the term of seven years, but no person shall be appointed clerk except *pro tempore*, who shall not produce to the court appointing him a certificate from a majority of the judges of the supreme court that they judge him to be well qualified to execute the duties of the office of clerk to any court of the same dignity with that for which he offers himself. They shall be removable for breach of good behavior, at any time, by the judges of their respective courts.

Sec. 10. The supreme court shall be held once a year, in each county, and the courts of common pleas shall be held in each county at such times and places as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected by the qualified electors in each township in the several counties, and shall continue in office three years, whose powers and duties shall from time to time be regulated and defined by law.

Sec. 12. The style of all process shall be, *The state of Ohio*; and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Ohio, and all indictments shall conclude, *against the peace and dignity of the same*.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. In all elections all white male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the same one year next preceding the election, and who have paid or are charged with a state or county tax, shall enjoy the right of an elector, but no person shall be entitled to vote except in the county or district in which he shall actually reside at the time of the election.

Sec. 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

Sec. 3. Electors shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning from the same.

Sec. 4. The legislature shall have full power to exclude from the privilege of electing, or of being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or any other infamous crime.

Sec. 5. Nothing contained in this article shall be so construed as to prevent white persons above the age of twenty-one years, who are compelled to labor on the roads of their respective townships or counties, and who have resided one year in the state, from having the right of an elector.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. Captains and subalterns in the militia shall be elected by those persons in their respective company districts subject to military duty.

Sec. 2. Majors shall be elected by the captains and subalterns of the battalion.

Sec. 3. Colonels shall be elected by the majors, captains, and subalterns of the regiment.

Sec. 4. Brigadiers general shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective brigades.

Sec. 5. Majors general and quarter masters general shall be appointed by joint ballot of both houses of the legislature.

Sec. 6. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general. The majors general shall appoint their aids and other division officers; the brigadiers general shall appoint their brigade majors; the commanders of regiments shall appoint their adjutants, quarter masters, and other regimental staff officers; and the captains and subalterns shall appoint their non-commissioned officers and musicians.

Sec. 7. The captains and subalterns of the artillery and cavalry shall be elected by the persons enrolled in their respective corps, and the majors and colonels shall be appointed in such manner as shall be directed by law. The colonels shall appoint their regimental staff, and the captains and subalterns their non-commissioned officers and musicians.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. There shall be elected in each county one sheriff and one coroner, by the citizens thereof, who are qualified to vote for members of the assembly; they shall be elected at the time and place of holding elections for members of assembly; they shall continue in office two years, if they shall so long behave well, and until successors be chosen and duly qualified; provided that no person shall

be eligible as sheriff for a longer term than four years in any term of six years.

Sec. 2. The state treasurer and auditor shall be triennially appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the Legislature.

Sec. 3. All town and township officers shall be chosen annually, by the inhabitants thereof, duly qualified to vote, for one year, at the assembly, at such time and place as may be directed by law.

Sec. 4. The appointment of all civil officers, not otherwise directed by this constitution, shall be made in such manner as may be directed by law.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. Every person who shall be chosen or appointed to any office of trust or profit, under the authority of the state, shall, before the entering on the execution thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and this state, and also an oath of office.

Sec. 2. Any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, money, or otherwise, shall suffer such punishment as the laws shall direct; and any person who shall directly or indirectly give, promise, or bestow, any such reward to be elected, shall there by be rendered incapable, for two years, to serve in the office for which he was elected, and be subject to such other punishment as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 3. No new county shall be established by the general assembly, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them from which it shall be taken, to less counties than four hundred square miles, nor shall any county be laid off of less counties. Every new county, as to the right of suffrage and representation, shall be considered as part of the county or counties from which it was taken, until entitled by numbers to the right of representation.

Sec. 4. Chillicothe shall be the seat of government until the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty. No money shall be raised until the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety by the Legislature of this state, for the purpose of erecting public buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature.

Sec. 5. That after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, whenever two-thirds of the general assembly shall think it necessary to amend or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next election, to assemble to the general assembly, to vote for or against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the citizens of the state voting for representatives have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention to consist of as many members as there may be in the general assembly, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same places, and by the same electors that choose the general assembly who shall meet within the month after the said election, for the purpose of revising, amending, or changing the constitution. But no alteration of this constitution shall ever take place, so as to introduce slavery or involuntary servitude into this state.

Sec. 6. That the limits and boundaries of this state be ascertained, it is declared, that they are hereafter unalterable, that is to say, bounded on the east by the Pennsylvania line, on the south by the Ohio river to the mouth of the Great Miami river, on the west by the line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami as aforesaid, and on the north by an east and west line drawn through the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan, running east after intersecting the line north line at said line, to the mouth of the Great Miami until it shall intersect Lake Erie, or the territorial line, and thence with the shore through Lake Erie to the Pennsylvania line as aforesaid; provided always, and it is hereby fully understood and declared by this convention, that if the south line extend or extend of Lake Michigan should extend so far north, that a line drawn due east from it should not intersect Lake Erie, or if it should intersect the said Lake Erie, east of the mouth of the Miami river of the lake, then and in that case, with the assent of the congress of the United States, the northern boundary of this state shall be established by a line extending to a direct line run from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami bay, after intersecting the due north line from the mouth of the Great Miami river as aforesaid, thence north east to the territorial, and by the said territorial line to the Pennsylvania line.

ARTICLE VIII.

That the general, great, and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognised, and forever unalterably established, we declare,

Sec. 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inalienable, and alterable rights, amongst which are the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety; and every free republican government being founded on the sole authority, and organized for the purpose of protecting their liberties, and securing their independence; to effect these ends, they have at all times a complete power to alter, reform, or abolish, their government, whenever they may deem it necessary.

Sec. 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, nor shall any male person, arrived at the age of twenty-one years, nor female person arrived at the age of eighteen years, be held to serve any person as a servant, under pretence of indenture or otherwise, unless such person shall enter into such indenture while in a state of perfect freedom, and on condition of a bona fide consideration, received or to be received for their service, except as before excepted. No shall any indenture of any negro or mulatto hereafter made and executed out of this state, or if made in the state where the term of service exceeds one year, to be of the least validity, except those given in the case of apprenticeships.

Sec. 3. That all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God, according to the dictates of their conscience

that no human authority can in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience; that no man shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry against his conscience; and that no person shall ever be given by law to any religious sect or mode of worship; and no religious test shall be required as a qualification to any office of trust or profit. But religion, morality, and knowledge, being essentially necessary to the good government of a free people, it is the duty of the people to cherish and to encourage the teaching of the principles of religion, and the means of instruction shall forever be according to the legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 4. Private property ought and shall ever be held inviolate, but always subject to the public welfare, provided a compensation in money be made to the owner.

Sec. 5. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, from all unreasonable searches and seizures; and that general warrants whereby an officer may be empowered to search suspect places, without probable evidence of the fact committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offences are not particularly described, and shall not be granted.

Sec. 6. That the judicial process shall be open and free to every citizen who wishes to examine the proceedings of any branch of government, or the conduct of any public officer, and no law shall ever restrain the right thereof. Every citizen has an inalienable right to speak, write, or print upon any subject as he thinks proper, being liable for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for any publication respecting the official conduct of an officer in a public capacity, or where the matter published is proper for public information, the truth thereof may always be given in evidence; and in all indictments for libels, the jury shall have a right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court, as in other cases.

Sec. 7. That all courts shall be open, and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by the due course of law; and right and justice administered without delay or denial.

Sec. 8. That the right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.

Sec. 9. That no power suspending the laws shall be exercised, unless by the Legislature.

Sec. 10. That no person arrested or confined in jail, shall be treated with unnecessary rigor, or be put to answer any criminal charge, before the presentment, indictment, or apprehension.

Sec. 11. That in all criminal prosecutions, the accused hath a right to be heard by himself and his counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and by process by indictment or presentment, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense shall have been committed, and shall not be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor shall he be twice put in jeopardy for the same offence.

Sec. 12. That all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great, and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sec. 13. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

Sec. 14. All pardons shall be proper only to the nature of the offence. No writ of *habeas corpus* shall be granted to the offender. No writ of *habeas corpus* shall be granted to the offender. No writ of *habeas corpus* shall be granted to the offender.

Sec. 15. With a view to the same undiminished severity is secured against all offenders, the people are led to forget the real distinction in the crimes themselves, and to commit the most flagrant with as little compunction as they do with the lightest offences. For the same reasons, a multitude of sanguinary laws are both impolitic and unjust; the true design of all punishments being to reform, not to exterminate mankind.

Sec. 16. The person of a debtor, where there is no strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison, after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 17. No *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the validity of contracts, shall ever be made, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood nor forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 18. That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this state for any offence committed within the state.

Sec. 19. That a frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government, is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 20. That the people have a right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 21. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the state; and as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they shall not be kept up, and that the military shall be kept under strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 22. That no person in this state, except such as are employed in the army or navy of the United States, or militia in actual service, shall be subject to corporal punishment under the military law.

Sec. 23. That no soldier, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 24. That the paying taxes by the poll is grievous and oppressive, therefore the legislature shall never levy a poll tax for county or state purposes.

Sec. 25. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors shall ever be granted or conferred by this state.

Sec. 26. That no law shall be passed to prevent the poor in the

several counties and townships within this state, from an equal participation in the schools, academies, colleges and universities within this state, which are endowed, in whole or in part, from the revenue arising from the donations made by the United States for the support of schools and colleges; and the doors of the said schools, academies and universities, shall be open for the reception of scholars, students, and teachers of every grade, without any distinction, or preference whatever, contrary to the intent for which the said donations were made.

Sec. 26. That laws shall be passed by the legislature, which shall secure to each and every denomination of religious societies in each surveyed township which now is, or may hereafter be formed in the state, an equal participation, according to their number of adherents, of the profits arising from the land granted by congress for the support of religion, agreeably to the ordinance or act of congress, making the appropriation.

Sec. 27. That every association of persons, when regularly formed within this state, and having given themselves a name, may, on application to the legislature, be entitled to receive letters of incorporation, to enable them to hold estates real and personal, for the support of their schools, academies, colleges, universities, and other purposes.

Sec. 28. To guard against the transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that all powers not hereby delegated, remain with the people.

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. That no evils or inconveniences may arise from the change of a territorial government to a permanent state government, it is declared by this convention that all rights, suits, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, both as it respects individuals and bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government.

Sec. 2. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, due and owing to the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, shall inure to the use of the state. All bonds executed to the governor, or any other officer in his official capacity, in the territory, shall pass over to the governor, or the other officers of the state, and their successors in office, for the use of the state, or by him or them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned, as the case may be.

Sec. 3. The governor, secretary, and judges, and all other officers under the territorial government, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments, until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this constitution.

Sec. 4. All laws and parts of laws, now in force in this territory, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue and remain in full effect, until repealed by the legislature, except so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the admission and practice of attorneys and counsellors at law;" and of the act made amendatory thereto, as relates to the term of time which the applicant shall have studied law, his residence within the territory, and the term of time which he shall have practised as an attorney at law, before he can be admitted to the degree of a counsellor at law.

Sec. 5. The governor of the state shall make use of his private seal, until a state seal be procured.

Sec. 6. The president of the convention shall issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to proceed to the election of a governor, members of the general assembly, sheriffs and coroners, at the respective election districts in each county, on the second Tuesday of January next, which elections shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the existing election laws of this territory; and the members of the general assembly, sheriffs, and coroners then elected, shall continue to exercise the duties of their respective offices, until the next annual or biennial election thereafter, as prescribed in this constitution, and no longer.

Sec. 7. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in the second section of the first article of this constitution, the county of Hamilton shall be entitled to four senators and eight representatives; the county of Clermont, one senator and two representatives; the county of Adams, one senator and three representatives; the county of Ross, two senators and four representatives; the county of Fairfield, one senator and two representatives; the county of Washington, two senators and three representatives; the county of Belmont, one senator and two representatives; the county of Jefferson, two senators and four representatives; and the county of Trumbull, one senator and two representatives.

Done in convention at Chillicothe, on the 29th day of November,

1802, and of the independence of the United States of America the twenty-seventh.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

EDWARD TIFFIN, President,
and representative from the county of Ross.

Adams County.

Jos. Darlington,
Israel Donaldson,
Thos. Kierker.

Belmont County.

James Caldwell,
Elijah Woods.

Clermont County.

Philip Gatch,
James Sargent.

Fairfield County.

Henry Abrams,
Em. Carpenter.

Jefferson County.

Rudolph Bear,
Geo. Humphry,
John Malignan,

Nath. Updegraff,
Baz. Wells.

Ross County.

Mich. Baldwin,
James Grubb,
Nath. Massie,

T. Worthington,

Hamilton County.

John W. Browne,
Charles W. Byrd,
Fra. Dunlavy,
Win. Goforth,
John Kitchell,
Jer. Morrow,
John Paul,
John Reilly,
John Smith,
John Wilson.

Attest,

Trumbull County.

David Abbot,
Sam. Huntington.

Washington County.

Eph. Cutler,
Ben. Ives Gilman,
John McIntire,
Rufus Purnam.

THO. SCOTT, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

(New Orleans Territory.)

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

At the request of the convention assembled in the territory of Orleans, on the 22d day of November last, I transmit to congress the proceedings of that body, in pursuance of the act, entitled "an act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the said state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes." JAMES MADISON.

March 3d, 1812.

In convention, January 28th, 1812.

SIR—The representatives of the people of the territory of Orleans, in convention assembled, have now the honor to submit to the consideration of congress, the constitution, or form of government, the result of their joint deliberations, under the act, providing for the admission of this country into the Union of the states.

Motives of peculiar urgency, connected with the repose and security of the people of this territory, have induced them to solicit of the executive, that the constitution herewith transmitted may be immediately laid before congress, so as to be acted on without delay, at their present session. The anticipated change in the government of this territory, has had a tendency to produce a considerable relaxation in some of the most important departments thereof. Provided the adoption of the new form should be delayed to a distant period, serious injuries and inconveniences to the people are apprehended. The convention, therefore, beg leave to express to congress, through the executive, their most earnest solicitude for as speedy a provision against such a state of things, as may comport with the other national duties of that body.

With great respect, we have the honor to be, sir, your excellency's most obedient servants.

J. POYDRAS,

President of the Convention,

By unanimous order of the Convention.

Attest,

ELIGIUS FROMENTIN,

Secretary to the Convention.

The President of the U. States.

We, the representatives of the people of the territory of Orleans, having convened for the purpose of framing a constitution and state government, as a member of the union, agreeably to an act of congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the said state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes."

Wherefore, in conformity to the said act, and in behalf of the said people of the territory of Orleans, we declare that the constitution of the United States of America, and every article thereof is hereby adopted by this convention.

Done in convention, at New-Orleans, this twenty-second day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-sixth.

By unanimous order of the Convention.

J. POYDRAS,

President of the Convention,

ELIGIUS FROMENTIN,

Secretary to the Convention.

Constitution or form of government of the state of Louisiana.

We, the representatives of the people of all that part of the territory or country ceded under the name of Louisiana, by the treaty made at Paris, on the 30th day of April, 1803, between the United States and France, contained in the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the river Sabine; thence by line, to be drawn along the middle of said river, including all islands to the thirty-second degree of latitude; thence due north, to the northernmost part of the thirty-third degree of north latitude; thence along the said parallel of latitude, to the river Mississippi; thence down the said river to the river Iberville, and from thence along the middle of the said river and lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, to the gulph of Mexico; thence bounded by the said gulph to the place of beginning, including all islands within three leagues of the coast; in convention assembled, by virtue of an act of congress, entitled "an act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of the said state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes;" in order to secure to all the citizens thereof the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty and property, do ordain and establish the following constitution or form of government, and do mutually agree with each other to form ourselves into a free and independent state, by the name of the state of Louisiana.

ARTICLE 1.—Concerning the distribution of the powers of government.

Sec. 1. The powers of the government of the state of Louisiana shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them be confided to a separate body of magistracy, to wit: those which are legislative, to one; those which are executive to another, and those which are judiciary to another.

Sec. 2. No person, or collection of persons, being one of those departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others; except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE II.—Concerning the Legislative Department.

Sec. 1. The legislative power of this state shall be vested in two distinct branches; the one to be called the house of representatives the other the senate; and both together the general assembly of the state of Louisiana.

Sec. 2. The members of the house of representatives shall continue in service for the term of two years, from the day of the commencement of the general election.

Sec. 3. Representatives shall be chosen on the first Monday in July, every two years; and the general assembly shall convene on the first Monday in January, in every year, unless a different day be appointed by law; and their sessions shall be held at the seat of government.

Sec. 4. No person shall be a representative who, at the time of his election, is not a free white male citizen of the United States, and hath not attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in this state two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof in the county of which he may be chosen or in the district for which he is elected, in case the said counties may be divided into separate districts of election, and has not held for one year, in the said county or district, landed property to the value of five hundred dollars, agreeably to the tax list.

Sec. 5. Elections for representatives for the several counties, entitled to representation, shall be held at the places of holding their respective courts, or in the several election precincts into which the legislature may think proper from time to time to divide any or all of those counties.

Sec. 6. Representation shall be equal and uniform in this state; and shall be forever reduced and ascertained by the number of qualified electors therein. In the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and every four years thereafter, an enumeration of all the electors shall be made in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of representatives shall, in the several years of making these enumerations, be so fixed as not to be less than twenty-five nor more than fifty.

Sec. 7. The house of representatives shall choose its speaker and other officers.

Sec. 8. In all elections for representatives, every free white male citizen of the United States, who, at the time being, hath attained to the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the county in which he offers to vote one year next preceding the election, and who in the last six months prior to the said election shall have paid a state tax, shall enjoy the rights of an elector: *Provided, however,* That every free white male citizen of the United States, who shall have purchased lands from the United States, shall have the right of voting whenever he shall have the other qualifications of age and residence above prescribed. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, breach or surty of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, or returning from elections.

Sec. 9. The members of the senate shall be chosen for the term of four years; and when assembled, shall have the power to choose its officers annually.

Sec. 10. The state shall be divided into fourteen senatorial districts, which shall forever remain indivisible, as follows: The parish of St. Bernard and Plaquemine, including the country above as far as the canal (des pecheurs) on the east of the Mississippi, and on the west as far as Bernady's canal, shall form one district. The city of New-Orleans beginning at the Nuns' Plantation above, and extending below as far as the abovementioned canal (des pecheurs) including the inhabitants of the Bayou St. John, shall form the second district. The remainder of the county of Orleans shall form the third district. The counties of German Coast, Acadia, Lafourche, Therville, Point Coupee, Concordia, Attakapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Natchitoches and Ouachita, shall each form one district, and each district shall elect a senator.

Sec. 11. At the first session of the general assembly after this constitution takes effect, the senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes; the seniors of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, so that a rotation shall be chosen every two years, that one-half thereby be kept perpetually.

Sec. 12. No person shall be a senator, who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States, and who hath not attained to the age of twenty-seven years; resided in this state four years next preceding his election, and one year in the district in which he may be chosen; and unless he holds within the same a landed property of the value of one thousand dollars agreeably to the tax list.

Sec. 13. The first election for senators shall be general throughout the state, and at the same time that the general election for representatives is held; and thereafter there shall be a biennial election of senators to fill the places of those whose time of service may have expired.

Sec. 14. Not less than a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly shall form a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as may be prescribed thereby.

Sec. 15. Each house of the general assembly shall judge of the

qualifications, elections and returns of its members; but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 16. Each house of the general assembly may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish a member for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence.

Sec. 17. Each house of the general assembly shall keep and publish weekly a journal of its proceedings; and the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of them, be entered on their journal.

Sec. 18. Neither house, during the session of the general assembly, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Sec. 19. The members of the general assembly shall severally receive from the public treasury a compensation for their services, which shall be four dollars per day, during their attendance at, going to, and returning from the sessions of their respective houses. *Provided,* That the same may be increased or diminished by law; but no alteration shall take effect during the period of service of the members of the house of representatives by whom such alteration shall have been made.

Sec. 20. The members of the general assembly shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or surty of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Sec. 21. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed or elected to any civil office of profit under this state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during the time such senator or representative was in office, except to such offices or appointments as may be filled by the elections of the people.

Sec. 22. No person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman, priest, or teacher, of any religious persuasion, society or sect, shall be eligible to the general assembly, or to any office of profit or trust under this state.

Sec. 23. No person, who at any time may have been a collector of taxes for the state, or the assistant or deputy of such collector, shall be eligible to the general assembly until he shall have obtained a quitus for the amount of such collection, and for all public monies for which he may be responsible.

Sec. 24. No bill shall have the force of a law until, on three several days, it be read over in each house of the general assembly, and free discussion allowed thereon; unless in case of urgency four-fifths of the house, where the bill shall be depending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule.

Sec. 25. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives, but the senate may propose amendments in such bills: *Provided,* That they shall not introduce any new matter, under the color of an amendment, which does not relate to raising a revenue.

Sec. 26. The general assembly shall regulate, by law, by whom and in what manner writs of election shall be issued to fill the vacancies which may happen in either branch thereof.

ARTICLE III.—Concerning the Executive Department.

Sec. 1. The supreme executive power of this state shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the state of Louisiana.

Sec. 2. The governor shall be elected for the term of four years, in the following manner: the citizens entitled to vote for representatives shall vote for a governor at the time and place of voting for representatives and senators. Their votes shall be returned by the persons presiding over the elections to the seat of government, addressed to the president of the senate; and on the second day of the general assembly the members of the two houses shall meet in the house of representatives, and immediately after, the two candidates who shall have obtained the greatest number of votes shall be ballotted for, and the one having a majority of votes shall be governor: *Provided, however,* That if more than two candidates have obtained the highest number of votes, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to ballot for them in the manner above prescribed; and in case several candidates should obtain an equal number of votes next to the candidate who has obtained the highest number, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to select in the same manner the candidate who is to be ballotted for with him who has obtained the highest number of votes.

Sec. 3. The governor shall be ineligible for the succeeding four years, after the expiration of the time for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 4. He shall be at least thirty-five years of age, and a citizen of the United States, and have been an inhabitant of this state at least six years preceding his election, and shall hold in his own right a landed estate of five thousand dollars value agreeably to the tax list.

Sec. 5. He shall commence the execution of his office on the fourth Monday succeeding the day of his election, and shall continue in the execution thereof until the end of four weeks next succeeding the election of his successor, and until his successor shall have taken the oath or affirmation prescribed by this constitution.

Sec. 6. No member of congress or person holding any office under the United States, or minister of any religious society, shall be eligible to the office of governor.

Sec. 7. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected.

Sec. 8. He shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia thereof, except when they shall be

called into the service of the United States; but he shall not command personally in the field unless he shall be advised so to do by a resolution of the general assembly.

Sec. 9. He shall nominate and appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, judges, sheriffs, and all other officers whose offices are established by this constitution, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for: *Provided, however*, that the legislature shall have a right to prescribe the mode of appointment of all other officers to be established by law.

Sec. 10. The governor shall have power to fill up vacancies that may happen during the recess of the legislature, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session.

Sec. 11. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and, except in cases of impeachment, to grant reprieves and pardons, with the approbation of the senate. In cases of treason he shall have power to grant reprieves, until the end of the next session of the general assembly, in which the power of pardoning shall be tested.

Sec. 12. He may require information in writing from the officers in the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 13. He shall from time to time give to the general assembly information respecting the situation of the state, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 14. He may on extraordinary occasions convene the general assembly at the seat of government, or at a different place if that should have become dangerous from an enemy or from contagious disorders; and in case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of a adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper, not exceeding three months.

Sec. 15. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 16. It shall be his duty to visit the different counties at least once in every two years, to inform himself of the state of the militia and of the general condition of the country.

Sec. 17. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, refusal to qualify, resignation or absence from the state, the president of the senate shall exercise all the power and authority appertaining to the office of governor, until another be duly qualified, or the governor absent or impeached shall return or be acquitted.

Sec. 18. The president of the senate, during the time he administers the government, shall receive the same compensation which the governor would have received had he been employed in the duties of his office.

Sec. 19. A secretary of state shall be appointed and commissioned during the term for which the governor shall have been elected, if he shall so long behave himself well: he shall keep a fair register, and att stall official acts and proceedings of the governor; and shall when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers, relative thereto, before either house of the general assembly; and shall perform such other duties as may be enjoined him by law.

Sec. 20. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if after such reconsideration, two thirds of all the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of all the members elected to that house, it shall be a law; but in such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively; if any bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless sent back within three days after their next meeting.

Sec. 21. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him; or being disapproved shall be rejected by two thirds of both houses.

Sec. 22. The free white men of this state shall be armed and disciplined for its defence; but those who belong to religious societies whose tenants forbid them to carry arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

Sec. 23. The militia of this state shall be organized in such manner as may hereafter be deemed most expedient by the legislature.

ARTICLE IV.—Concerning the Judiciary Department.

Sec. 1. The judiciary power shall be vested in a supreme court and inferior courts.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only which jurisdiction shall extend to all civil cases when the matter in dispute shall exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

The supreme court shall consist of not less than three judges, nor more than five; the majority of whom shall form a quorum; each of said judges shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars annually. The supreme court shall hold its sessions at the places hereinafter mentioned; and for that purpose the state is hereby divided into two districts of appellate jurisdiction, in each of which the supreme court shall administer justice in the manner hereafter prescribed. The eastern district to consist of the counties of New Orleans, German Coast, Asseida, Lafourche, Iberville and Pointe-Coupee. The western district to consist of the counties of Attakapas, Opelousas, Rapides, Concordia, Natchitoches, and Ouachita. The supreme court shall hold its sessions in each year, for the eastern district in December, January, February, March, April, May, June, and July and for the western district,

at the Opelousas during the months of August, September, and October, for 5 years. *Provided, however*, that every five years the legislature may change the place of holding said court in the western district. The said court shall appoint its own clerks.

Sec. 4. The legislature is authorized to establish such inferior courts as may be convenient to the administration of justice.

Sec. 5. The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their office during good behaviour; but for any reasonable cause which shall not be sufficient ground for impeachment, the governor shall remove any of them, on the address of three fourths of each house of the general assembly: *Provided, however*, that the cause or causes for which such removal may be required shall be stated at length in the address, and inserted on the journal of each house.

Sec. 6. The judges, by virtue of their office shall be conservators of the peace throughout the state; the style of all process shall be "The state of Louisiana." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

Sec. 7. There shall be an attorney general for the state, and as many other prosecuting attorneys for the state as may be hereafter found necessary. The said attorneys shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and approbation of the senate. Their duties shall be determined by law.

Sec. 8. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Louisiana, and sealed with the state seal, and signed by the governor.

Sec. 9. The state treasurer and printer or printers of the state, shall be appointed annually, by the joint vote of both houses of the general assembly. *Provided*, that during the recess of the same, the governor shall have power to fill vacancies which may happen in either of the said offices.

Sec. 10. The clerks of the several courts shall be removable for breach of good behaviour, by the court of appeals only, who shall be judge of the fact as well as of the law.

Sec. 11. The existing laws in this territory, when this constitution goes into effect, shall continue to be in force until altered or abolished by the legislature: *Provided, however*, that the legislature shall never adopt any system or code of laws, by a general reference to the said system or code; but in all cases, shall specify the several provisions of the laws it may enact.

Sec. 12. The judges of all courts within this state shall, as often as it may be possible so to do, in every definite judgment, refer to the particular law, in virtue of which such judgment is founded.

ARTICLE V.—Concerning Impeachment.

Sec. 1. The power of impeachment shall be vested in the house of representatives alone.

Sec. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Sec. 3. The governor and all the civil officers shall be liable to impeachment, for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment, in such cases, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under this state; but the parties convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, and punishment according to law.

ARTICLE VI.—General Provisions.

Sec. 1. Members of the general assembly, and all officers, executive and judicial, before they enter upon the execution of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I, (A. B.) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and impartially discharge, and perform all the duties incumbent on me, as, according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of this state: so help me God."

Sec. 2. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort; no person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his confession in open court.

Sec. 3. Every person shall be disqualified from serving as governor, senator, or representative, for the term for which he shall have been elected, who shall have been convicted of having given or offered any bribe to procure his election by law.

Sec. 4. Laws shall be made to exclude from office and from suffrage those who shall thereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon, from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practices.

Sec. 5. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in pursuance of appropriations made by law; nor shall any appropriation of money for the support of an army be made for a longer term than one year; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys, shall be published annually.

Sec. 6. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to decide differences by arbitrators, to be appointed by the parties who may choose that summary mode of adjustment.

Sec. 7. All civil officers for the state at large shall reside within the state, and all district or county officers, within their respective districts or counties, and shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, as may be required by law.

Sec. 8. The legislature shall determine the time of duration of the several public offices, when such time shall not have been fixed by this constitution; and all civil officers, except the governor and judges of the superior and inferior courts, shall be removable by an address of two thirds of the members of both houses, except

those, the removal of whom has been otherwise provided for by this constitution.

Sec. 9. Absence on the business of this state, or of the U. States, shall not forfeit a residence once obtained, so as to deprive any one of the rights of suffrage, or of being elected or appointed to any office under this state, under the exceptions contained in this constitution.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to regulate by law, in what cases, and what deduction from the salaries of public officers shall be made for neglect of duty in their official capacities.

Sec. 11. Return of all elections for the members of the general assembly shall be made to the secretary of state for the time being.

Sec. 12. The legislature shall point out the manner in which a man coming into the country shall declare his residence.

Sec. 13. In all elections by the people, and also by the senate and house of representatives, jointly or separately, the votes shall be given by ballot.

Sec. 14. No member of congress, nor person holding or exercising any office of trust or profit, under the United States, or either of them, or under any foreign powers, shall be eligible as a member of the general assembly of this state, or hold or exercise any office of trust or profit, under the same.

Sec. 15. All laws that may be passed by the legislature of the state of Louisiana, and the judicial and legislative written proceedings of the same, shall be promulgated, preserved and conducted in the language in which the constitution of the United States is written.

Sec. 16. The general assembly shall direct by law, how persons who now are, or may hereafter become securities for public officers, may be returned or discharged on account of such securityship.

Sec. 17. No power of suspending the laws of this state, shall be exercised, unless by the legislature, or its authority.

Sec. 18. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have the right of being heard by himself or counsel; of demanding the nature and cause of the accusation against him; of meeting the witnesses face to face; of having compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and, in prosecutions by indictment or information, a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage; nor shall he be compelled to give evidence against himself.

Sec. 19. All prisoners shall be bailable by sufficient securities, unless for capital offences, where the proof is evident or presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended; unless, when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sec. 20. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall be passed.

Sec. 21. Printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of the government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Sec. 22. Emigration from the state shall not be prohibited.

Sec. 23. The citizens of the town of New-Orleans shall have the right of appointing the several public officers necessary for the administration and the police of the said city, pursuant to the mode of election, which shall be prescribed by the legislature: *Provided*, That the mayor and recorder shall be ineligible to a seat in the general assembly.

Sec. 24. The seat of government shall continue at New-Orleans, until removed by law.

Sec. 25. All laws contrary to this constitution shall be null and void.

ARTICLE VII.—Mode of revising the Constitution.

Sec. 1. When experience shall point out the necessity of amending this constitution, and a majority of all the members elected to each house of the general assembly shall, within the first twenty days of their stated annual session, concur in passing a law, specifying the alterations intended to be made, for taking the sense of the good people of this state, as to the necessity and expediency of calling a convention, it shall be the duty of the several returning officers, at the next general election which shall be held for representatives after the passage of such law, to open a poll for, and make return to the secretary for the time being, of the names of all those entitled to vote for representatives, who have voted for calling a convention; and if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of this state, entitled to vote for representatives, have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall direct, that a similar poll shall be opened, and taken for the next year; and if thereupon it shall appear that a majority of all the citizens of this state, entitled to vote for representatives, have voted for a convention, the general assembly shall, at their next session, call a convention to consist of as many members as there shall be in the general assembly, and no more; to be chosen in the same manner and proportion, at the same places, and at the same time that representatives are, by citizens entitled to vote for representatives; and to meet within three months after the said election, for the purpose of adopting, amending, or changing this constitution. But if it shall appear, by the vote of either year, as aforesaid, that a majority of all the citizens entitled to vote for representatives, did not vote for a convention, a convention shall not be called.

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. That no inconveniences may arise from the change of a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared by the convention, that all rights, suits, actions, prosecutions, claims and contracts, both as it respects individuals and bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government, in virtue of the laws now in force.

Sec. 2. All fines, penalties and forfeitures, due and owing to the territory of Orleans shall inure to the use of the state. All bonds

executed to the governor or any other officer in his official capacity in the territory, shall pass over to the governor, or to the officers of the state and their successors in office, for the use of the state, by him or by them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned as the case may be.

Sec. 3. The governor, secretary and judges, and all other officers under the territorial government, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments until the said officers are superseded under the authority of the constitution.

Sec. 4. All laws now in force in this territory, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall continue and remain in full effect until repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 5. The governor of this state shall make use of his private seal, until a state seal be procured.

Sec. 6. The oaths of office herein directed to be taken may be administered by any justice of the peace, until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

Sec. 7. At the expiration of the time after which this constitution is to go into operation, or immediately after official information shall have been received that congress have approved of the same, the president of the convention shall issue writs of election to the proper officers in the different counties, enjoining them to cause an election to be held for governor and members of the general assembly, in each of their respective districts. The election shall commence on the fourth Monday following the day of the president's proclamation, and shall take place on the same day throughout the state. The time and duration of the said election shall be determined by the laws now in force: *Provided, however*, That in case of absence or disability of the president of the convention, to cause the said election to be carried into effect, the secretary of the convention shall discharge the duties hereby imposed on the president; and that in case of the absence of the secretary, a committee of Messrs. Blanque, Brown and Urquhart, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties herein imposed on the secretary of the convention; and the members of the general assembly thus elected, shall assemble on the fourth Monday thereafter at the seat of government. The governor and members of the general assembly, for this time only, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately after their election, and shall continue in office in the same manner and during the same period they would have done had they been elected on the first Monday of July, 1812.

Sec. 8. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed in the sixth section of the second article of this constitution, the county of New-Orleans shall be entitled to six representatives, to be elected as follows: one by the first senatorial district within the said county, four by the second district, and one by the third district; the county of German Coast to two representatives; the county of Acadia to two representatives; the county of Iberville to two representatives; the county of Lafourche to two representatives, to be elected as follows: one by the parish of Assumption, and the other by the parish of the Interior; the county of Rapides to two representatives; the county of Natchitoches to one representative; the county of Concordia to one representative; the county of Ouachita to one representative; the county of Opelousas to two representatives; the county of Atakapas to three representatives, to be elected as follows: two by the parish of St. Martin, and the third by the parish of St. Mary; and the respective senatorial districts, created by this constitution, to one senator each.

Done in convention, at New-Orleans, the 22d day of the month of January, in the year of our Lord 1812, and of the independence of the United States of America the 36th.

J. POYDRAS, President of the Convention.

Orleans County.	Bea Hubbard, junior,
J. D. Degoutin Bellessechase,	St. Martin,
J. Blaque,	H. S. Thibodaux.
F. J. Le Breton D'Orgenois,	Pointe Coupee County,
Merc. Guichard,	S. Hiriart,
S. Henderson,	Rapides County,
P. Denis de la Ronde,	Robert Hall,
F. Livandais,	T. F. Oliver,
Bernard Marigny,	Levi Wells,
Thomas Urquhart,	Natchitoches County,
J. Villere,	P. Possier Prof'homme,
John Watkins,	Concordia County,
Samuel Whit. r.	James Dubap,
German Coast County,	D. B. Morgan,
James Brown,	Ouachita County,
J. N. D. strehan,	Henry Iry,
Andre La Branche,	Opelousas County,
Acadia County,	Allen B. Magruder,
Michel Cantrelle,	D. J. Sutton,
L. M. Reynaud,	John Thompson,
G. Roussin,	Atakapas County,
Iberville County,	Louis De Blane,
Arant Hebert,	Henry Johnson,
Wm. Wicks, junior,	W. C. Maquille,
Lafourche County,	Charles Oliver,
Wm. Gelforth,	Alexander Porter, junior,
Attest,	ELIGIUS FROMENTIN,
	Secretary to the Convention.

AN ORDINANCE relating to the public lands of the United States, and the lands of the non-resident proprietors, citizens of said states, within the territory of Orleans.

BE it ordained, by the representatives of the people of the territory of Orleans, in convention assembled, agreeably to an act of congress, entitled "An act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes," that the people inhabiting the said territory do agree and declare, that they do forever disclaim all right or title to the waste or unappropriated lands lying

within the said territory; and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States.

And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that each and every tract of land sold by congress, shall be and remain exempt from any tax, laid by the order, or under the authority of the state of Louisiana, whether for state, county, township, parish, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years, from and after the respective days of the sales thereof; and that the lands belonging to the citizens of the United States, residing without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein: and that no taxes shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States.

And be it further ordained, by the authority aforesaid, that this ordinance shall never be revoked, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled being first obtained for that purpose.

Done in convention, at New-Orleans, this 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1812, and of the independence of the United States, the 36th.

By the unanimous order of the convention,

J. POYDRAS,

President of the Convention.

ELIGIUS FROMENTIN,

Sec'y to the Convention.

New-York Election.

Votes for Governor, 1813.—Official.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

	<i>Tompkins.</i>	<i>Van Rensselaer.</i>
New-York,	1626	1999
Queens,	681	983
Suffolk,	1904	541
Kings,	337	336
Richmond,	373	237
Westchester,	1048	1180
	5869	5276

MIDDLE DISTRICT.

Columbia,	1264	1779
Putnam,	514	223
Rockland,	499	46
Orange,	1168	700
Dutchess,	1404	1847
Ulster,	1146	1016
Sullivan,	227	131
Delaware,	1087	572
Greene,	710	593
	8719	7257

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Washington,	1571	1683
Warren,	399	251
Rensselaer,	1222	2066
Essex,	450	308
Schenectady,	512	483
Saratoga,	1664	1329
Clinton,	332	258
Albany,	858	2030
Montgomery,	1741	1966
Franklin	64	152
	8813	10526

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Oneida,	1926	2631
Otsego,	1676	1732
Madison,	1024	1212
Niagara,	542	238
Chatauque,	307	248
Allegany,	141	111
Lewis,	313	229
Steuben,	289	237
Tioga,	438	166
Broome,	354	435
Genesee,	1452	509
Schoharie,	930	767
Chenango,	1255	803
Jefferson,	733	795
Ontario,	2181	2244
Cayuga,	2147	844
Cortlandt,	575	451
Herkimer,	1016	867
St. Lawrence,	236	632
Seneca,	1144	383
Onondago,	1346	1085

19923 16649

Recapitulation of votes for Governor.

	<i>TOMPKINS.</i>	<i>VAN RENS.</i>
Southern District,	5,869	5,276
Middle District,	8,719	7,267
Eastern District,	8,813	10,526
Western District,	19,923	16,649
<i>Total republican votes,</i>	43,324	39,718
<i>Total federal votes,</i>	39,718	

Republican majority, 3,506

The following table gives the strength of parties in the next House of Assembly of New-York.

<i>Republican.</i>	<i>Federal.</i>
Suffolk	3
Richmond	1
Rockland	1
Westchester	1
Orange	4
Ulster & Sullivan	4
Putnam	1
Schoharie	2
Chenango	3
Delaware	2
Saratoga	4
Herkimer	3
Cayuga	3
Onondaga	5
Ontario	4
Seneca	1
Genesee	1
Niagara, &c.	1
Cortland	1
Washington	5
Essex	1
Lewis	1
Tioga	1
Steuben & Allegany	1
	52
	60





